

Airmen's Academic Examination

E4

Qualification	Airline Transport Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship) Multi-crew Pilot (Airplane)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	CCCC042230

- © Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, name, and date of birth.

If you write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject code, and/or subject code mark incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.

- (2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).

- © Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.

- © Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70 %.

- Q 1 Which of the following statements on the meteorological conditions of an airport in a control zone in take-off or landing in accordance with visual flight rules at the airport is correct?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 meters or more.
 - (2) Ground visibility or flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more.
 - (3) The height of clouds is 300 meters or more above the ground surface or water surface.
 - (4) The height of clouds is 150 meters or more above the aerodrome altitude, and the aircraft can fly away from the clouds.
- Q 2 Which of the following statements is incorrect as the response to be made in the event of failure of the telecommunication device during flight under the instrument flight rules concerning Article 206 (Air Navigation in the Case of Communication Equipment Failure) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) The aircraft was in visual meteorological conditions, and landed at the nearest airport, etc., where it was deemed possible to land safely.
 - (2) The aircraft was in visual meteorological conditions. However, since the pilot was not sure whether or not the visual meteorological conditions would be maintained until the aircraft landed at the nearest airport, the aircraft was headed for the destination in accordance with the obtained clearance.
 - (3) Since the aircraft was in instrument meteorological conditions, it was headed for the destination in accordance with the obtained clearance, and immediately changed its altitude from an altitude designated last time to an altitude specified in the notified flight plan.
 - (4) Since the aircraft was flying on a course deviating from an approved course in accordance with instructions by the control authorities, the aircraft was headed for the nearest reporting point on the approved course and returned to the course.
- Q 3 Which of the following statements on the aviation medical certification is incorrect?
- (1) The beginning date of the period of validity of an aviation medical certificate shall be the date when a medical examination is taken (starting date of the examination). However, the beginning date for the renewal shall be the issuance date.
 - (2) If a new aviation medical certificate is issued for renewal and is received, the period of validity of the old aviation medical certificate before renewal is regarded as having expired even if the period of validity has not expired, and only the new aviation medical certificate after renewal is valid.
 - (3) No member of the aircrew of an aircraft shall, when he/she becomes physically unfit to the medical examination standards, engage in air navigation services, even if his/her aviation medical certificate is still valid.
 - (4) If the airman having an aviation medical certificate has changed his/her registered domicile, address or name, he/she may apply for its reissuance.

Q 4 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) A pilot who engages in a flight conducted between a point within Japan and a point outside of Japan needs to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
- (b) A pilot who engages in a flight that leaves Japan and arrives in Japan, passing over any other FIR (other than the Fukuoka FIR), always needs to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
- (c) The categories of aircraft which require their pilot to hold an Aviation English Proficiency Certification are aeroplanes, rotorcraft and airships.
- (d) Aircraft which needs two persons for pilotage requiring an Aviation English Proficiency Certification can navigate if one of the two pilots has an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

Q 5 The following are provisions of Article 149 (Devices for Recording Aircraft Operations) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is correct?

- (1) The flight data recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of the take-off run to the completion of the landing run.
- (2) The flight data recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of engine operation for the purpose of flight to the cessation of engine operation.
- (3) The cockpit voice recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of the take-off run to the completion of the landing run.
- (4) The cockpit voice recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of engine operation for the purpose of flight to the completion of the landing run.

Q 6 Regarding Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. for Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, a pilot is approved to have the specific pilot competence for the category of aircraft which the person intends to operate and is not required to take the specific pilot competence examination by the pilot competence examiner in the following cases. Which one is incorrect?

- (1) When the person has obtained the flight instructor certificate
- (2) When the person has obtained the pilot competence certificate
- (3) When the person has changed the rating on the pilot competence certificate
- (4) When the person has passed the competency assessment conducted by a Japanese air carrier based on its operation manual

Q 7 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) on the explanation of the pilot-in-command of, and a flight dispatcher for, aircraft used for air transport services specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in Article 77 (Flight Dispatcher) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) The pilot-in-command shall not depart the aircraft unless he/she obtains approval of a flight dispatcher.
- (b) A flight dispatcher shall ensure that the physical and mental conditions of the pilot-in-command will not affect his/her performance.
- (c) The pilot-in-command shall not change the flight plan unless he/she obtains approval of a flight dispatcher.
- (d) If any problem arises during the flight, the pilot-in-command shall promptly report it to a flight dispatcher.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

Q 8 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) on the right of way between aircraft are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) The rights of way of an aeroplane and rotorcraft are of the same order. However, if the aircraft is towing an object, it has the right of way over an aeroplane or rotorcraft that is not towing an object.
- (b) Except during an avoidance maneuver in accordance with RA of TCAS, an aircraft having the right of way must maintain its course, altitude and speed.
- (c) Between aircraft approaching the airport for landing, it shall not cut in front or overtake the aircraft on its final approach path.
- (d) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the aircraft that sees the other aircraft to its right shall yield its flight path to the other.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

Q 9 Which of the following statements is not consistent with the requirements under Article 68 (Standards of Crew Assignment) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) The conditions on the route navigated by the aircraft and distance between airports, etc. used on that route shall be taken into account.
- (2) The assigned hours and work hours other than the assigned hours shall be allotted in a manner not to impede the safety of navigation of the aircraft due to fatigue.
- (3) Concerning the pilot, the number of other pilots who are on board and engaged in air navigation and the presence of aircraft crew other than pilots shall be taken into account.
- (4) If passengers are to be transported, the flight duration on the navigation route shall be considered for the number of cabin crew members.

- Q 10 Which of the following statements on the description of emergency equipment stipulated in Article 150 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) An aircraft required to be equipped with life jackets shall be equipped with life jackets at least equal to the total number of seats.
 - (2) An aircraft having 19 or more passenger seats used for air transport services shall be equipped with lifeboats capable of accommodating all people on board.
 - (3) An aircraft that is used for air transport services and has more than 30 passenger seats shall be equipped with medical supplies for emergency use and medical devices.
 - (4) If the take-off or landing path of an aircraft stretches to water, portable lights installed in the aircraft shall be waterproof portable lights.
- Q 11 The following statements describe those aircraft that shall be boarded by airmen other than the pilot-in-command who can perform the pilotage of the aircraft as stipulated by Article 65 (Aircrew to be on Board Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) Aircraft, because of its structure, which needs two persons for pilotage of aircraft
 - (2) Aircraft which needs two persons for pilotage only for the purpose of a flight according to the special methods and rules, and which engages in a flight according to the special methods and rules
 - (3) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and engages in flights under instrument flight rules
 - (4) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and which engages in a flight, the duration of which exceeds 3 hours
- Q 12 Which of the following statements regarding the recent flight experience of a pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services is correct?
- (1) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of six night-time take-offs and six night-time landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services within the 180 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.
 - (2) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 5 hours or longer within the 180 days prior to the day of the flight.
 - (3) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 3 hours or longer within the 90 days prior to the day of the flight.
 - (4) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of three take-offs and three landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, or of a similar type to the said type, within the 90 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.

- Q 13 Which of the following statements on the speeds prescribed under Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zone, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) The indicated air speed is 250 knots in the air traffic control zone.
 - (2) The indicated air speed is 250 knots in the air traffic information zone.
 - (3) The indicated air speed is 250 knots in the approach control area.
 - (4) The indicated air speed is 250 knots in all airspaces at altitudes not more than 3,000 meters.
- Q 14 How many of the following events (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 166-4 (Report on A Case Likely to Cause An Accident) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) Landing on a runway different from a runway designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, or an attempt to land on such a runway
 - (b) A case where the cowling, wing tip, or any other part of the aircraft other than the landing gear comes in contact with the ground surface in landing
 - (c) Shortage of fuel requiring urgent measures
 - (d) Abnormal decompression inside an aircraft
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Q 15 Which of the following provisions of Article 198-2 (Flights that May Interfere with the Safety of Air Traffic) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Flight involving frequent changes in aircraft attitude
 - (2) Flight that induces stall
 - (3) Flight that radically changes altitude
 - (4) Extremely high speed flight
- Q 16 Which of the following statements regarding the standards for the permit for air navigation under particular flight rules of Article 83-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The aircraft shall have the functionality and the system which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
 - (2) The aircraft crew, the aircraft maintenance personnel and the flight dispatcher shall have the knowledge and experience which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
 - (3) The summary of operations shall be appropriately defined for each navigation and aircraft types based on air navigation under particular flight rules.
 - (4) Necessary measures shall be taken to secure a safe navigation of aircraft.

Q 17 Which of the following items is not included in the items to be stated in the flight plan under the provisions of Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Place of departure and scheduled take off time
- (2) Cruising altitude and route
- (3) True airspeed at cruising altitude
- (4) First place of landing, and the time required from take-off to arriving overhead the applicable place of landing

Q 18 Which of the following items need not be stated in the Operation Manual?

- (1) Procedures for operation and inspection of aircraft
- (2) Minimum flight altitude
- (3) Minimum Equipment List (MEL) in the case that components, parts and emergency equipment are not in normal condition
- (4) Maximum hours of use for equipment, etc.

Q 19 Which of the altitudes indicated in the following statements is incorrect pursuant to Article 177 (Cruising altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Note, however, that this excludes the cases of complying with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, as stipulated in Article 96-1 of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

- (1) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 41,000 ft
- (2) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 42,000 ft
- (3) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 45,000 ft
- (4) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 43,000 ft

Q 20 How many of the following events (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 221-2 (Report of Events which Affect Safety) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) Any event in which any important system for safety installed in the aircraft does not function normally.
- (b) Any event in which emergency equipment or first aid kits do not function normally.
- (c) Any event in which an aircraft exceeds operating limitation or significantly deviates from the designated airway or altitude.
- (d) Any damage to the structure of the aircraft.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

Airmen's Academic Examination

E27

Qualification	Private Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A4CC042230

- ⊙ Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the "Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet" (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your "examinee number", "examinee number mark", "subject", "subject code", "subject code mark", "qualification", "qualification category", "full name", and "date of birth".

If you write your "examinee number", "examinee number mark", "subject code", or "subject code mark" incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.

- (2) Write your answers on the "Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet" (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).

⊙ Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.

⊙ Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70%.

- Q 1 Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is correct?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 m or above.
 - (2) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 m within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
 - (3) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 m in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
 - (4) For an aircraft that tries to takeoff or land at an airport etc. located within an air traffic control zone or air traffic information zone, ground visibility shall be 3,000 m or more.
- Q 2 Which of the following is incorrect for "aircraft" as defined in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Any aeroplane which can be used for air navigation with a person on board
 - (2) Any rotorcraft which can be used for air navigation with a person on board
 - (3) Any airship which can be used for air navigation with a person on board
 - (4) Any hot air balloon which can be used for air navigation with a person on board
- Q 3 Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term "approach surface" means an area abutting on the longer side of a landing area and sloping upwards at a gradient, which should be 1/50th or more and specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, from the horizontal plane, and the projection of which corresponds to the approach area.
 - (2) The term "air traffic information zone" means the airspace above the airport etc. and its vicinity, other than an airport etc. to which "air traffic control zone" has been set, that is designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
 - (3) The term "air traffic control area" means any airspace, 200 m or more above the land or water surface, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
 - (4) The term "air traffic control zone" means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircrafts are performed, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.

- Q 4 Which of the following descriptions of airworthiness certification set forth in Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification unless it has a registration mark of any country; provided, however, that the same shall not apply to any aircraft as specified by a Cabinet Order.
 - (2) Airworthiness certification shall describe the categories of aircraft use and aircraft operating limitations as prescribed by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (3) No person shall be allowed to operate an aircraft under any circumstances if the aircraft does not have a valid airworthiness certificate.
 - (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be two years.
- Q 5 Which of the following explanations regarding the registration of aircraft is incorrect?
- (1) New registration means the registration of an aircraft which is not yet registered.
 - (2) When there is any change in the full name or name of the owner of aircraft, registration of the change shall be performed.
 - (3) When there is any change in the address of the owner of aircraft, registration of the change shall be performed.
 - (4) When the fixed storage space of an aircraft is changed, registration of the transfer shall be performed.
- Q 6 Which of the following explanations regarding the examination, etc. for specific pilot competence is correct?
- (1) The examination for specific pilot competence is an examination of the knowledge and ability required to navigate an aircraft, and the maintenance of which is especially required to be checked. This examination is conducted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (2) Unless they have passed this examination, no person can board an aircraft and engage in its pilotage.
 - (3) The pass certificate of this examination to enable pilotage is valid for one year for those 60 years of age or more, or two years for other people, except for cases where the pilotage is permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (4) The practical examination in this examination cannot be conducted by using a flight simulator or a flight training device.
- Q 7 Which of the following statements regarding the rating on the pilot's competence certificate is correct?
- (1) The category and class of aircraft to be used for the practical examination are directly related to the rating of the examinee's competence certificate.
 - (2) Classes of aircraft include aeroplane, rotorcraft, glider and airship.
 - (3) A pilot who has a competence certificate rated for multi-engine aircraft may also engage in pilotage of a single-engine aircraft as pilot-in-command.
 - (4) The age requirement for the qualification of a private pilot is 16 years of age or more for all types and classes of aircraft.

- Q 8 Which of the following explanations regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is correct?
- (1) No person who holds competence certification for qualifications of airline transport pilots, commercial pilots, or private pilots, or who has a student pilot permission, shall engage in flight operations between one point within Japan and another within a foreign country unless he/she obtains aviation English proficiency certification.
 - (2) Any flight that leaves Japan and arrives in Japan, passing territories of a country other than Japan without landing (except for those flights deemed by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to be not requiring aviation English proficiency certification) requires aviation English proficiency certification.
 - (3) The categories of aircraft which require their pilots to hold the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are aeroplanes, rotorcrafts, and airships.
 - (4) In the case that the level of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is judged as 4, the period of validity is 2 years.
- Q 9 Which of the following descriptions of aviation medical certification is incorrect?
- (1) No person may have aviation medical certification unless he/she has competence certification.
 - (2) Any airman shall, when performing his/her air navigation duties on board aircraft, carry both a competence certificate and an aviation medical certificate.
 - (3) The aviation medical certificate pertaining to the qualification of a private pilot is a class 2 aviation medical certificate.
 - (4) The validity period of aviation medical certification shall start from the date of an aviation medical examination pertaining to the aviation medical certification.
- Q 10 Which of the following statements specified in Article 5-4 (Flight Manual) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Structure of aircraft
 - (2) Items relating to engine emission
 - (3) Aircraft performance
 - (4) Operating procedures of various systems and other procedures that shall be carried out in case of emergency
- Q 11 Which of the following item is incorrect concerning documents to be carried in aircraft defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flight logbook
 - (2) Radio navigation logbook
 - (3) Airworthiness certificate
 - (4) Aircraft registration certificate
- Q 12 Which of the following statements regarding the inspection periods for emergency equipment installed in aircraft is incorrect?
- (1) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light : 60 days
 - (2) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats : 90 days
 - (3) First aid kit : 60 days
 - (4) Emergency locator transmitter (ELT) : 12 months

- Q 13 Which of the following combinations of obstacle lights and their performances as set forth in Article 51 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) High intensity obstacle lights : Flashing light in red
 - (2) Medium intensity white obstacle lights : Flashing light in white
 - (3) Medium intensity red obstacle lights : Constant light in red
 - (4) Low intensity obstacle lights : Blinking light in red
- Q 14 Which of the following statements regarding the provision of Article 71-2 (Pilot's Obligation for Keeping Watch) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) Any pilot who is engaged in a flight in accordance with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (2) Any pilot who is navigating in a cloudy airspace is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (3) Any pilot who is engaged in a night flight is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (4) Any pilot who is engaged in a flight shall keep watch so as to avoid collision with other aircraft or other objects, except under such weather conditions that do not permit him/her to recognize any objects outside his/her own aircraft.
- Q 15 Which of the following combinations of indicated air speeds for cases where the aircraft navigates in the controlled zone under Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zone, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
However, that the same does not apply when permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (1) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) : 150 kt
 - (2) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) : 160 kt
 - (3) An aircraft equipped with turbine engine(s) : 200 kt
 - (4) All aircraft regardless of the installed engine : 250 kt
- Q 16 Which of the following statements on limitations of air navigation services set forth in Article 70 (Alcohol or Drug) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) Any member of the aircrew may perform air navigation services if twelve hours have elapsed after ingesting alcohol or drug.
 - (2) Any member of the aircrew may perform air navigation services if he/she does not have walking difficulty or linguistic ambiguity even immediately after ingesting alcohol or drug.
 - (3) No member of the aircrew shall perform his/her air navigation services while he/she may be unable to perform normal flight operations due to the effect of alcohol or drug.
 - (4) Any member of the aircrew may perform air navigation services if eight hours have elapsed after ingesting alcohol or drug.

- Q 17 Which of the following options as confirmation of the status of maintenance of the aircraft and its equipment is incorrect concerning Article 73-2 (Confirmation before Departure)?
- (1) Check of the aircrew flight logbook
 - (2) Inspection of the exterior of aircraft
 - (3) Ground trial run of engines
 - (4) Elemental inspection of aircraft
- Q 18 The following are the items to be stated in the flight plan under VFR, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is correct?
- (1) Point of departure and scheduled take-off time
 - (2) Cruising altitude and route of the flight
 - (3) Expected ground speed at cruising altitude
 - (4) Fuel consumption expressed in number of hours of endurance
- Q 19 Which of the following options as the obligation to report that the pilot in command shall fulfill as set forth in Article 76 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Witnessed the crash of another aircraft, and reported to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to that effect.
 - (2) Learned of the crash of another aircraft through radio telecommunication, but did not report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to that effect.
 - (3) The aircraft came into contact with another aircraft on the ground, but did not report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to that effect.
 - (4) Learned of the malfunction of any air navigation facility during flight, and reported to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to that effect.

Q 20 Which of the following combinations (a) to (d) in the text of Article 174 (Minimum Safety Altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

In the case of aircraft navigating on a visual flight rules shall take any of the highest of the altitude at which landing is feasible, when power system only has stopped during a flight, without causing danger of human beings or objects on the ground or on water and the following altitudes

- (i) In the case of a space over a densely populated area with human beings or houses, an altitude higher by (a) meters than the top edge of the highest object located within an area with a horizontal distance of (b) meters with the aircraft at its center.
- (ii) In the case of above an area without human beings or houses, an altitude at which an aircraft can continue flight while maintaining a distance of (c) meters or more from human beings or objects on the ground or on water.
- (iii) In the case of a space over an area other than that prescribed under (i) and (ii), an altitude of (d) meters or more from the ground or water surface.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	300	600	150	150
(2)	150	300	150	100
(3)	150	600	100	150
(4)	300	600	100	100