

Airmen's Academic Examination

E16

Qualification	Commercial Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A3CC042330

- ◎ 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%.

Q1 Which of the underlined parts (1) to (4) in the provision of Article 1 (Purpose of This Act) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

The purpose of this Act is to promote the development of civil and general aviation and to enhance public welfare by providing for the methods to ensure the safety of aircraft and to prevent problems arising from navigation of aircraft, by ensuring transportation safety and improving convenience for users through proper and rational management of business for operating aircraft, and by taking measures to promote the (1) decarbonization of aviation while establishing, for (2) unmanned aircraft flights, (3) matters to be observed, etc. to (4) determine the flight range, in conformity with both the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation as well as the standards, practices and procedures adopted as Annexes hereto.

Q2 How many of the following sentences (a) to (d) as a provision of Article 2 (Definitions) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) The term “aircraft” as used in this Act means any aeroplane, rotorcraft, glider or airship which can be used for air navigation with a person on board and any unmanned aircraft as may be specified by Cabinet Order.
- (b) The term “landing strip” as used in this Act means a rectangular area of an airport or other aerodrome which is provided for the takeoff (including that area on water) or landing (including that area on water) of aircraft in a definite direction.
- (c) The term “horizontal surface” as used in this Act means that section of the horizontal plane including a point 200 meters vertically above the aerodrome reference point, which is surrounded by a circle drawn with that point at its center and with a radius of a length of not more than 4,000 meters as specified by Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (d) The term “air transport services” as used in this Act means any non-revenue business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo upon demand.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q3 The following (a) to (d) describe the scope of service for commercial pilot competence certification.

How many are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services with remuneration
- (b) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services without remuneration
- (c) Pilotage of an aircraft other than as a pilot-in-command for air transport services
- (d) Pilotage of an aircraft as a pilot-in-command, which is used for air transport services and can be piloted by one person because of its structure (in the case of an aircraft that needs two persons for pilotage only for the purpose of a flight according to special methods and rules, an aircraft which engages in flights according to special methods and rules is excluded.)

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q4 Which of the following statements (1) to (4) as the description of the visual meteorological condition is incorrect?

- (1) There are no clouds within the vertical distance of 300 meters above and below an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 meters or higher.
- (2) There are no clouds within the horizontal distance of 1,500 meters from an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 meters or higher.
- (3) There are no clouds within the vertical distance of 300 meters above and 150 meters below an aircraft flying in an airspace within a control area, control zone or information zone at altitudes lower than 3,000 meters.
- (4) There are no clouds within the horizontal distance of 600 meters from an aircraft flying in an airspace within a control area, control zone or information zone at altitudes lower than 3,000 meters.

Q5 The following statements (a) to (d) describe cases in which the owner of a registered aircraft must submit an application for an alteration of the registration as stipulated in Article 7 (Alteration of Registration) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these cases are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) The name or address of the owner of the aircraft has been changed.
- (b) The home base of the aircraft has been changed.
- (c) The type of the aircraft has been changed.
- (d) The operator of the aircraft has been changed.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q6 Which of the following options (1) to (4) does not fall under lighting required to be installed at an onshore airport, etc. that is used for the instrument landing system allowing a nighttime landing or precision approach in accordance with the installation criteria of aerodrome lighting set forth in Article 117 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Aerodrome beacon
- (2) Taxiway edge lights
- (3) Wind direction indicator lights
- (4) Direction signal lights

Q7 Which of the following statements correctly applies to “instrument navigation flight” stipulated in Article 34 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Instrument navigation flights are flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the position and altitude of an aircraft.
- (2) To perform an instrument navigation flight, the pilot must have at least 6 hours of experience in instrument flights (including simulated instrument flights) within 180 days retroactively from the date of said instrument navigation flight.
- (3) Only a pilot with instrument flight certification may perform an instrument navigation flight of 25 minutes, 130 kilometers under Visual Flight Rules.
- (4) Instrument navigation flights under Visual Flight Rules must be reported in a flight plan in advance and approved by control authorities.

Q8 How many of the following (a) to (d) regarding the validity periods of aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is under 40 at the day of issuance: 1 year
 - (b) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months
 - (c) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
 - (d) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q9 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the Pilot Competency Assessment, etc. stipulated in Article 71-3 of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) The Pilot Competency Assessment shall be conducted for each type of aircraft.
 - (b) The Pilot Competency Assessment consists of a practical examination only.
 - (c) During the Pilot Competency Assessment, a flight simulator device may be used but a flight training system must not be used.
 - (d) Any person who fails to pass the Pilot Competency Assessment shall submit his/her competence certificate to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism without delay in all cases.
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q10 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) as the description of emergency equipment carried by aircraft are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) An aircraft must be equipped with lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto when its take-off or landing path is over the water.
- (b) In a flight requiring lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto, the aircraft shall be equipped with no less than the number of such equipment equal to the number of persons on board excluding the aircrew.
- (c) An aircraft does not need to be equipped with a first-aid kit if it flies over land only.
- (d) Emergency locator transmitters must be inspected every 12 months.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q11 Which of the following regarding “Any other documents necessary for flight safety as may be specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism” as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Technical Circular Directive
- (2) Operating manuals (limited to operation for air transport services)
- (3) Maintenance manuals
- (4) Radio license

Q12 Which of the following statements (1) to (4) as the description of obstacle lights and obstacle markings is correct?

- (1) Obstacle lights shall be installed on any object with a height of 45 meters or more above the ground or the water except as otherwise permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) Obstacle lights include high intensity obstacle lights, medium intensity white obstacle lights, medium intensity red obstacle lights, and low intensity white obstacle lights.
- (3) Obstacle markings shall be installed on chimneys, steel towers or any other object specified by Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, which is considered difficult to be perceived from aircraft in the light of day and is also at the height of 45 meters or more above the ground or the water.
- (4) Obstacle markings shall be installed on any object on which obstacle lights are installed.

Q13 Which of the underlined parts (1) to (4) in the provision of Article 74 (Measures in Danger) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

The (1) pilot-in-command may, when a danger occurs or when he/she judges that a danger is likely to occur to the aircraft or passengers, (2) instruct the (3) passengers on board regarding the (4) procedures for evacuation or other particulars necessary for safety.

Q14 Which of the following statements (1) to (4) as the description of the right of way and collision avoidance is incorrect?

- (1) 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 left has the right of way.
- (2) When an aircraft flies close to another aircraft, the aircraft must maintain distance from another to prevent collision with it.
- (3) When an aircraft overtakes another aircraft flying ahead of it (including the overtaking of another aircraft by ascending or descending), the aircraft behind must pass the right side of the aircraft ahead.
- (4) The aircraft having the right of way must maintain its altitude or speed.

Q15 Which of the following, excluding cases where the pilot-in-command is unable to report, does not correspond to situations in which a pilot-in-command shall report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object, caused by aircraft
- (2) Death (except as specified in Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) or disappearance of any person on board an aircraft
- (3) Abnormal contact with an object due to another aircraft
- (4) Crash, collision, or fire of other aircraft (except when the pilot has learnt of the accident through radio telegraph or radio telecommunication)

Q16 Which is the correct combination of indicated air speeds for an aircraft flying in a control zone (excluding where permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) as set forth in Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zones) of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Aircraft with piston engines : 160 kt
- (2) Aircraft with piston engines with supercharger : 200 kt
- (3) Aircraft with turbine engines : 200 kt
- (4) Any aircraft regardless of engine type : 250 kt

Q17 The following statements (a) to (d) describe permission, etc. from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) No aircraft shall engage in formation flights unless the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is notified.
- (b) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall drop any object from an aircraft.
- (c) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall engage in a parachute descent from an aircraft.
- (d) No aircraft shall engage in acrobatic flights unless the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is notified.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q18 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding Article 97 (Flight Plan and Approval Thereof) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Any aircraft must report its flight plan before engaging in a flight.
- (b) If the total number of persons on board is not yet determined when reporting a flight plan, "TBN" shall be written in the plan and the actual number shall be reported later.
- (c) When a flight plan is reported as Passenger Stop, the plan shall be made in separate sheets for each flight section from takeoff to landing.
- (d) The required time from commencing movement to finishing notification of arrival at the destination shall be reported.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q19 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding Article 99 (Provision of Information) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP) include the current persistent aeronautical information concerning facilities and organizations necessary for civil aviation operations in Fukuoka FIR and is provided as Electronic Aeronautical Information Publications (eAIP) excluding en route charts.
- (b) Amendments of Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP Amendments) include aeronautical information concerning temporary modification of an Aeronautical Information Publication (such as information that is valid for three months or longer or that involves complicated details) and are issued on AIRAC dates.
- (c) NOTAM is provided when there is not enough time for notification, and is not provided while AIP Amendments are issued in the AIRAC style.
- (d) Pre-flight Information Bulletins (PIB) are an edited summary of AIP Amendments, NOTAM and Aeronautical Information Circulars.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q20 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) as the description of air traffic instructions are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Any aircraft in an air traffic control area or an air traffic control zone must be navigated in accordance with instructions which are given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, in consideration of ensuring safe and smooth air traffic, with regard to the order, time or method of takeoff or landing, or the flight method.
- (b) Any aircraft taking off from an aerodrome pertaining to an air traffic control zone may only take off after communicating with the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in order to receive its instructions, pursuant to the provisions of Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (c) Any aircraft that flies not following an air traffic instruction due to an unavoidable circumstances such as change in weather conditions must report to the air traffic control provider that issued the instruction without delay.
- (d) Any aircraft that flies in an air traffic information zone or a civil training and testing area must first communicate with the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism pursuant to the provisions of Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in order to obtain permission for approaching the zone.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

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	A4CC042330

© 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) 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%.

Q1 Which of the underlined parts (1) to (4) in the provision of Article 1 (Purpose of This Act) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

The purpose of this Act is to promote the development of civil and general aviation and to enhance public welfare by providing for the methods to ensure the safety of aircraft and to prevent problems arising from navigation of aircraft, by ensuring transportation safety and improving convenience for users through proper and rational management of business for operating aircraft, and by taking measures to promote the (1) decarbonization of aviation while establishing, for (2) unmanned aircraft flights, (3) matters to be observed, etc. to (4) determine the flight range, in conformity with both the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation as well as the standards, practices and procedures adopted as Annexes hereto.

Q2 Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is correct?

- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 meters or above.
- (2) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
- (3) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters 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 meters or more.

Q3 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

Q4 Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) The term "air navigation facility" means any facility to aid the navigation of aircraft by means of radio wave, lights, colors or signs as may be specified by Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) The term "landing strip" means a rectangular area of an airport or other aerodrome which is provided for the takeoff (including that area on water) or landing (including that area on water) of aircraft in a definite direction.
- (3) The term "horizontal surface" means that section of the horizontal plane including a point 200 meters vertically above the aerodrome reference point, which is surrounded by a circle drawn with that point at its center and with a radius of a length of not more than 4,000 meters as specified by Order of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (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, as designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in that airport and the air space above it.

Q5 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.

Q6 Which of the following explanations regarding the Pilot Competency Assessment, etc. is correct?

- (1) The Pilot Competency Assessment is an examination of the knowledge and ability which are required to navigate an aircraft, and the retention of which is especially required to be checked. This assessment is conducted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) No person can board an aircraft and engage in its pilotage unless they have passed this assessment.
- (3) The certificate of passing this assessment 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 assessment cannot be conducted by using a flight simulator or a flight training device.

Q7 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 categories of aircraft.

Q8 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 the 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.

Q9 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.

Q10 Which of the following is not specified in Article 5-4 (Flight Manual) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Various systems that must be operated and other actions that need to be taken in case of emergency
- (2) Operation procedures of various systems under normal conditions
- (3) Particulars relating to engine noise
- (4) General description of the aircraft

Q11 Which of the following is not among documentation to be carried in aircraft as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Flight logbook
- (2) Radio service logbook
- (3) Airworthiness certificate
- (4) Aircraft registration certificate

Q12 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

Q13 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

Q14 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 engaged in a flight shall keep watch so as to avoid collision with other aircraft or other objects, except during night flight that does not permit him/her to recognize any objects outside his/her own aircraft.
- (3) A supervisor of pilot training is obliged to keep watch even while the pilot is undergoing pilot training.
- (4) Any pilot who is navigating in a cloudy airspace where visibility is restricted is not obliged to keep watch.

Q15 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 Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

However, cases where any other combination is permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are not taken into consideration.

- (1) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) : 150 kt
- (2) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) with supercharger : 160 kt
- (3) An aircraft equipped with turbine engine(s) : 200 kt
- (4) All aircraft regardless of the installed engine : 250 kt

Q16 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 under any circumstances 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) Any member of the aircrew may perform air navigation services without requiring a doctor's confirmation if he/she ingests pharmaceuticals classified into OTC pharmaceuticals sold overseas (schedule III).
- (4) If any member of the aircrew requires confirmation by a doctor as to the advisability of pharmaceuticals, he/she must consult a designated aviation medical examiner or aircrew health physician.

Q17 Which of the following options as confirmation of the status of maintenance of the aircraft and its equipment concerning Article 73-2 (Confirmation before Departure) is incorrect?

- (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

Q18 Which of the following options as the items to be stated in the flight plan under VFR, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act, 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

Q19 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) Had the aircraft came into contact with another aircraft on the ground, but failed to 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.

Q20 Which of the following combinations (a) to (d) in the text of Article 174 (Minimum Safety Altitude) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

In the case of aircraft navigating on 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