Course Exam

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Course Name: **Part 107 Small UAS Recurrent, Exam**
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- *You must complete the entire exam in one session. If the exam is not completed and graded in 90 minutes or less, you will need to retake the entire exam when you log into the course again.*
- *You may review course material as you take the test. Many questions have references links available. (A separate window will open. Close that window when ready to continue with this exam.)*
- *When complete, press the **"Grade Exam"** button at the bottom.*
- *If you get wrong answers you will be brought back to the exam with the incorrect answers marked.*
- ***You must get 100% to pass the exam.***

1 After receiving a part 107 remote pilot certificate with an sUAS rating, how often must you satisfy recurrent training requirements? [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 107.63 and 107.65; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Within 24 calendar months
- ◯ Within 12 calendar months
- ◯ Within 6 calendar months

2 According to 14 CFR part 107, an sUAS is a unmanned aircraft system weighing: [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 107.1 and 107.3; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)

- ◯ 55kg or less
- ◯ 55 lbs
- ◯ Less than 55 lbs

3 Unmanned aircraft means an aircraft operated: [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 107.1 and 107.3; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)

- ◯ Autonomously by onboard computers
- ◯ Without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft
- ◯ During search and rescue operations other than public

4 Which of the following types of operations are excluded from the requirements in part 107? [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 101.41 and 107.1]

- ◯ UAS used for motion picture filming
- ◯ Recreational use of sUAS for the operator's enjoyment
- ◯ Quadcopter capturing aerial imagery for crop monitoring

5 Which of the following operations require adherence to 14 CFR 107? [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 101.41 and 107.1]

- ◯ Operating an sUAS for compensation
- ◯ Operations conducted outside the United States
- ◯ Flying a sUAS for enjoyment with family and friends

6 According to 14 CFR part 48, when would a small unmanned aircraft owner not be permitted to register it? [Source: 14 CFR § 48.25(b)]

- ◯ If the owner is less than 13 years of age
- ◯ If the owner does not have a valid United States driver's license
- ◯ All persons are eligible to register a small unmanned aircraft

7 Which of the following statements is TRUE about small unmanned aircraft registration with the FAA before operation in the National Airspace System (NAS)? [Source: 14 CFR § 48.15]

- ◯ Small unmanned aircraft do not require registration
- ◯ All small unmanned aircraft operating under part 107 must be registered
- ◯ Only unmanned aircraft that weigh 55 pounds or more must be registered

8 When using a small unmanned aircraft in a non-recreational operation, who is responsible for informing the participants about emergency procedures? [Source: AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ The FAA Inspector-in-Charge
- ◯ The Remote Pilot in Command
- ◯ The lead visual observer

9 **A person without a part 107 remote pilot certificate may operate an sUAS for non-recreational operations: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]**

- ◯ Alone, if operating during daylight hours
- ◯ Under the direct supervision of a Remote Pilot in Command
- ◯ Only when visual observers participate in the operation

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A person whose sole task is watching the sUAS to report hazards to the rest of the crew is called: [Sources: 14 CFR § 107.3; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Person manipulating the controls
- ◯ Visual observer
- ◯ Remote Pilot in Command

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The effective use of all available resources—human, hardware, and information—prior to and during flight to ensure the successful outcome of the operation is called: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Safety Management System
- ◯ Crew Resource Management
- ◯ Flight Operations Qualification Program

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When adapting crew resource management (CRM) concepts to the operation of a small unmanned aircraft, CRM must be integrated into: [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ All phases of the operation
- ◯ The flight portion only
- ◯ The communications only

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You have been hired as a Remote Pilot in Command by a local TV news station to film breaking news with a small unmanned aircraft. You expressed a safety concern and the station manager has instructed you to "hurry up and get it done." What type of hazardous attitude does this attitude represent? [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ Invulnerability
- ◯ Impulsivity
- ◯ Machoism

14

Under what condition should the Remote Pilot in Command of a small unmanned aircraft develop his or her own scheduled maintenance protocol? [Source: AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ When the FAA requires you to, following an accident
- ◯ When the manufacturer does not provide a maintenance schedule
- ◯ Small unmanned aircraft systems do not require maintenance

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Scheduled maintenance should be performed in accordance with the: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Stipulations in 14 CFR part 43
- ◯ Contractor requirements
- ◯ Manufacturer's recommendations

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As part of an overall safety risk assessment for flight, when should the Remote Pilot in Command check and consider weather conditions in the operating area? [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Only when planning an operation with unfamiliar small UAS equipment
- ◯ Prior to and throughout the duration of every small UAS flight
- ◯ Never. Weather factors cannot influence small UAS performance

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While operating around buildings, the Remote Pilot in Command should be aware of the creation of wind gusts that [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ Change rapidly in direction and speed causing turbulence
- ◯ Enhance stability and imagery
- ◯ Increase performance of the aircraft

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Part 89 Remote Identification (Remote ID) requirements: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Do not apply to unmanned aircraft
- ◯ Only apply to unmanned aircraft that weigh less than 0.55 lbs
- ◯ Apply to all unmanned aircraft operating under part 107

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A small unmanned aircraft without Remote ID that is equipped after production with a Remote ID broadcast module: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Is limited to visual line of sight (VLOS) operations
- ◯ May not be operated in the National Airspace System (NAS)
- ◯ May only operate at FAA-recognized identification areas (FRIAs)

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A person may not use a Remote ID broadcast module that: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Relies solely on a software upgrade to existing hardware on the UA
- ◯ Is installed by anyone other than the UA manufacturer
- ◯ Fails the self-test when powered on

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According to 14 CFR part 107, the responsibility to inspect the small unmanned aircraft system (sUAS) to ensure it is in a safe operating condition rests with the: [Source: 14 CFR § 107.49(a)]

- ◯ Owner of the sUAS
- ◯ Visual observer
- ◯ Remote Pilot in Command

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Before each flight, the Remote Pilot in Command must ensure that: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ TSA has granted clearance
- ◯ The site supervisor has approved the flight
- ◯ Objects carried on the sUAS are secure

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According to 14 CFR part 107, who is responsible for ensuring that all control links between the ground control station and the small unmanned aircraft are working properly? [Source: 14 CFR § 107.49]

- ◯ Owner or operator
- ◯ Manufacturer
- ◯ Remote Pilot in Command

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According to 14 CFR part 107, what is required to operate a small unmanned aircraft in civil twilight or at night? [Source: 14 CFR § 107.29(b)]

- ◯ Use of a transponder
- ◯ Use of lighted anti-collision lights
- ◯ Selection of a rural area for conducting the operation

25

When conducting operations during civil twilight or at night, the small unmanned aircraft must be equipped with anti-collision lights that are capable of being visible for at least: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ 1 statute mile (sm) from the control station
- ◯ 5 statute miles (sm) from the control station
- ◯ 3 statute miles (sm) from the control station

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When does a Remote Pilot in Command operating at night have the discretion to reduce the intensity of the anti-collision lighting? [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Never
- ◯ Only at the start of a night operation
- ◯ In the interest of operational safety

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To keep the small unmanned aircraft in the intended area and within visual line-of-sight (VLOS) during night operations, the Remote Pilot in Command: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Should reduce operational ranges
- ◯ May rely solely on anti-collision lights
- ◯ Is required to designate two visual observers

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During night operations, compensate for the night blind spot by: [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ Looking 5° to 10° off-center of the sUAS
- ◯ Using bright ground lighting around the Remote PIC
- ◯ Focusing only on the control station display

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If the Remote PIC cannot determine the location of the sUAS in relation to other aircraft during night operations, when should he or she land the sUAS? [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ Immediately
- ◯ Within 10 minutes
- ◯ At the end of the planned operation

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As landing an sUAS at night is particularly challenging, select a landing area: [Source: FAA-H-8083-24, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operating Handbook]

- ◯ Over water, sand, or other soft surface
- ◯ That is as far from crewmembers as possible
- ◯ With sufficient lighting to allow a safe landing

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According to 14 CFR part 107, how may a Remote Pilot in Command (Remote PIC) operate an unmanned aircraft in controlled airspace (Class B, C, D, and E associated with an airport)? [Source: 14 CFR §107.41]

- ◯ The Remote PIC must monitor the Air Traffic Control (ATC) frequency from launch to recovery
- ◯ The Remote PIC must contact the Air Traffic Control (ATC) facility after launching the unmanned aircraft
- ◯ The Remote PIC must have prior authorization from Air Traffic Control (ATC)

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Without prior ATC authorization, you can fly your sUAS below 400 feet above the ground (AGL) and: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ With at least one designated visual observer
- ◯ In uncontrolled airspace
- ◯ On private property

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To conduct Category 1 operations over people, the small unmanned aircraft: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Must be labeled to indicate the eligible category
- ◯ Must be listed in an FAA-approved Declaration of Compliance (DoC)
- ◯ Must weigh 0.55 pounds or less, including everything that is on board or attached

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For Category 2 operations over people, the small unmanned aircraft: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ May only be operated in a closed or restricted-access site
- ◯ Must not contain any exposed rotating parts that could lacerate human skin
- ◯ Must be equipped with a siren to alert persons who are not directly involved in the operation

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For Category 3 operations over people, the small unmanned aircraft must not cause injury equivalent to or greater than the impact of: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ 5 foot-pounds of kinetic energy
- ◯ 25 foot-pounds of kinetic energy
- ◯ 11 foot-pounds of kinetic energy

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Category 4 operations are limited to unmanned aircraft: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ With FAA-issued airworthiness certificates
- ◯ Registered outside the United States
- ◯ Operated beyond visual line-of-sight

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For Category 1, 2, and 4 operations over people, sustained flight over open air assemblies are restricted to small unmanned aircraft that: [Source: AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Meet part 89 Remote ID requirements
- ◯ Weigh more than 55 pounds
- ◯ Are operated at FAA-recognized identification areas (FRIAs)

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In accordance with 14 CFR part 107, you may operate an sUAS from a moving vehicle when no property is carried for compensation or hire: [Sources: 14 CFR § 107.25; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Over a parade or other social events
- ◯ Over suburban areas
- ◯ Over a sparsely populated area

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In accordance with 14 CFR part 107, except when within a 400' radius of a structure, at what maximum altitude can you operate an sUAS? [Source: 14 CFR § 107.51]

- ◯ 400 feet above ground level (AGL)
- ◯ 600 feet above ground level (AGL)
- ◯ 500 feet above ground level (AGL)

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The FAA may approve your application for a waiver of provisions in part 107 only when it has been determined that the proposed operation: [Sources: 14 CFR §§ 101.41. 107.1, 107.200, and 107.205; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Will be conducted outside of the United States
- ◯ Can be safely conducted under the terms of that certificate of waiver
- ◯ Involves public aircraft or air carrier operations

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When requesting a waiver, the required documents should be presented to the FAA at least how many calendar days prior to the planned operation? [Source: AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ 10 days
- ◯ 90 days
- ◯ 30 days

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Damaged lithium batteries can cause: [Source: Safety Alert for Operators (SAFO) 10017, Risks in Transporting Lithium Batteries in Cargo by Aircraft]

- ◯ Increased endurance
- ◯ An inflight fire
- ◯ A change in aircraft center of gravity

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While operating a small unmanned aircraft system (sUAS), you experience a flyaway and several people suffer injuries. Which of the following injuries requires reporting to the FAA? [Source: 14 CFR §§ 107.9 and 107(III)(I)(2); AC-107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ Minor bruises
- ◯ Scrapes and cuts bandaged on site
- ◯ An injury requiring hospitalization

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Within how many calendar days must an sUAS accident be reported to the FAA? [Sources: 14 CFR § 107.9; AC 107-2, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (small UAS) (as amended)]

- ◯ 10 days
- ◯ 30 days
- ◯ 90 days

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To avoid a possible collision with a manned airplane, you climb your unmanned aircraft to yield the right of way. In doing so, your unmanned aircraft reached an altitude greater than 600 feet AGL. To whom must you report the deviation, upon request? [Source: 14 CFR § 107.21(b)]

- ◯ The National Transportation Safety Board
- ◯ Air Traffic Control
- ◯ The Federal Aviation Administration

Grade Exam