



UNMANNED AIRCRAFT EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

издање бр. <i>Issue No</i>	Датум <i>Date</i>	Одељење Ваздухопловног Особља <i>Flight Crew Licencing Department</i>	Страна 1 / 23
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QUESTIONS - Aeronautical regulations

(Note: Correct answers are under a. The order of answers will be rearranged for the examination)

1. Definition of unmanned aircraft is the following:

- a) An aircraft which is operated and controlled by a computer that is in aircraft or remotely operated by an operator on the ground
- b) An aircraft not controlled by a computer that is in the aircraft
- c) An airplane lighter than air

2. Definition of model aircraft is the following:

- a) unmanned aircraft of operating mass of up to 20 kg, not counting fuel for a flight, used for sports or recreational purposes, to which the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation are not applicable, Chicago, 1944
- b) unmanned aircraft of operating mass up to 50 kg, excluding fuel for a flight, used for sports or recreational purposes, to which the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation are not applicable, Chicago, 1944
- c) unmanned aircraft operating mass up to 20 kg, excluding combustion fuel used for sports or recreational purposes, to which the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation are applicable, Chicago, 1944
- d) unmanned aircraft subject to the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944

3. Model aircraft is an unmanned aircraft:

- 1- weighing up to 20 kg, without fuel,
- 2- weighing up to 20 kg, with fuel
- 3- used for sporting or recreational purposes,
- 4- used for commercial purposes,
- 5- to which the provisions of the Convention on international Civil Aviation, Chicago 1944, are not applicable
- 6- to which the provisions of the Convention on international Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944, are not applicable
- 7- weighing up to 30 kg, not counting fuel for a flight,
- 8- weighing up to 30 kg, with fuel.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1, 3, 5
- b) 1, 4, 5
- c) 3, 5, 7
- d) 3, 6, 8

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4. What is a "Visual line-of-sight operations"?
- operation of an unmanned aircraft where a remote pilot has continuous visual contact with an unmanned aircraft without using any external optical or electronic aids, where vision correction aids (such as glasses or contact lenses) are not considered as external aids
 - operation of an unmanned aircraft where remote pilot does not maintain visual contact with an unmanned aircraft
 - operation of unmanned aircraft where a remote pilot maintains continuous visual contact with an unmanned aircraft using external optical or electronic aids, where vision correction aids (such as eyeglasses or contact lenses) are not considered as external aids
 - operation of unmanned aircraft where a remote pilot continuously in visual contact with an unmanned aircraft, without using external optical or electronic aids, where vision correction aids (such as eyeglasses or contact lenses) are considered external aid

5. "Flight within visual-line-of-sight" is a piloting the unmanned aircraft where:

- remote pilot need not be in visual contact with an aircraft if there are cameras installed giving the image of the position of the aircraft,
- remote pilot continuously in visual contact with an unmanned aircraft,
- without using external optical devices, where vision correction aids (such as eyeglasses or contact lenses) are not considered as external aids,
- by way of using external optical devices, where vision correction aids (such as eyeglasses or contact lenses) are not considered as external aids,
- by using electronic devices,
- without using electronic devices.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- 2, 3, 6
- 1, 3, 6
- 2, 4, 6
- 2, 3, 5

6. Remote pilot can be:

- operator on the ground, or a natural person directly manipulating the unmanned aircraft system, controls its flight, programs the operation of unmanned aircraft system and is responsible for its operation;
- operator on the ground, or a legal person directly manipulates unmanned aircraft system by optical devices, controls its flight, programs the operation of unmanned aircraft system and is responsible for its flight.
- airborne operator, or a physical person directly operating unmanned aircraft system through optical devices, controls its operation, programs the operation of unmanned aircraft system and is responsible for its operation;
- operator on the ground, or a physical person who does not have an impact on the flight of an unmanned aircraft, but programmes the operation of unmanned aircraft system and is responsible for its operation;

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7. Area I of unmanned aircraft:

- a) is a part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above an undeveloped and unpopulated area, except for the remote pilot
- b) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above an unpopulated area where there are buildings not planned for living where people occasionally reside
- c) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the populated area, where there are construction facilities planned for permanent living
- d) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above a densely populated area, urban or central city zone, as well as all areas where a large number of people gather

8. Area II is the following:

- a) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the built but unpopulated area where there are buildings that are not planned for people's lives, where period of occasional shorter retention of people is possible
- b) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above an undeveloped and unpopulated area where there are no people, except for the remote pilot
- c) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the populated area, where there are construction facilities planned for permanent living
- d) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above a densely populated area, urban or central city zone, as well as all areas where a large number of people gather

9. Area III of unmanned aircraft is the following:

- a) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the populated area, where there are construction facilities planned for permanent living and people's stay
- b) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the built but unpopulated area where there are buildings that are not planned for people's lives, where period of occasional shorter retention of people is possible
- c) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above an undeveloped and unpopulated area where there are no people, except for the remote pilot
- d) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above a densely populated area, urban or central city zone, as well as all areas where a large number of people gather

10. Area IV of unmanned aircraft is the following:

- a) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft flying, located above a densely populated area, urban or central city zone, as well as all areas where a large number of people
- b) part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above an undeveloped and unpopulated area where there are no people, except for the remote pilot
- c) Part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the built but unpopulated area where there are buildings that are not planned for people's lives, where period of occasional shorter retention of people is possible
- d) Part of airspace where unmanned aircraft is operated, located above the populated area, where there are construction facilities planned for permanent living and people's stay

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11. Definition "part of airspace where a unmanned aircraft flying, located above an undeveloped and unpopulated area where there are no people, except the remote pilot" is the following:

- a) Area I
- b) Area II
- c) Area III
- d) Area IV

12. the definition of "part of an airspace where an unmanned aircraft flying, located above a built but unpopulated area where there are building structures not planned for people's lives, where occasional shorter retention of people is possible" is the following:

- a) Area II
- b) Area III
- c) Area I
- d) Area IV

13. Definition "part of airspace where unmanned aircraft flying, located above the populated area, where there are construction facilities planned for permanent living and people's stay" is the following:

- a) Area III
- b) Area II
- c) Area IV
- d) Area I

14. Definition: "a part of airspace where an unmanned aircraft flying, located above a densely populated area, urban or central city zone, as well as all areas where a large number of people gather" is the following:

- a) Area IV
- b) Area II
- c) Area I
- d) Area III

15. What is an "unmanned aircraft system" or "UAS"?

- a) it is a set of elements that allow a piloting the unmanned aircraft, made up of an unmanned aircraft, components necessary for flight control and programming and a component necessary for controlling the piloting the unmanned aircraft.
- b) it is a set of elements that allow a piloting the unmanned aircraft, made up of unmanned aircraft and components necessary to operate or program the flight.
- c) it is a set of elements that allow a piloting the unmanned aircraft, or a component necessary for flight control or programming
- d) it is a set of elements that enable a piloting the unmanned aircraft, made up of unmanned aircraft and components necessary for controlling the piloting the unmanned aircraft.

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16. What is the abbreviation ARP ?
- aerodrome reference point
 - reference point of the airport port facility
 - reference point for runway
 - half the distance between the control tower and runway
17. Which of the following most accurately describes reference point of an airport?
- geographical location of the airport, expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds of latitude and longitude, using the World Geodetic System - 1984 (WGS-84) as the reference geodetic system;
 - Specific geographic location of the location resource (VOR;DME;NDB)
 - fixed geographical position of runway
 - point located at half the distance between the control tower and runway.
18. What does WGS-84 abbreviation stand for?
- World Geodetic System - 1984 (WGS-84);
 - World Geographic System - 1984 (WGS-84);
 - 84 Western geographical longitude
 - 84 Eastern geographical longitude
19. In which of the documents listed below are the data on airports and airport reference points published?
- AIP
 - AIC
 - Air Transport Act
 - regulation on unmanned aircraft
20. Who can be an unmanned aircraft operator?
- any natural or legal person who uses or intends to use one or more unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft systems
 - only a natural person who uses or intends to use one or more unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft systems
 - only a legal person that uses or intends to use one or more unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft systems
21. What is the operating mass of unmanned aircraft?
- total mass of unmanned aircraft ready for use;
 - total mass of unmanned aircraft without fuel / propulsion;
 - only the mass of the structure.

22. According to purpose, unmanned aircraft are classified into:

- 1) unmanned aircraft used for commercial purposes;
- 2) unmanned aircraft used for non-commercial purposes (aeronautical models and unmanned aircraft used for scientific, educational and other purposes).

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) both 1 and 2 are correct
- b) only 2
- c) only 1

23. How many categories of unmanned aircraft are classified according to the operating mass and performance?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) 3

24. How many categories are there of unmanned aircraft according to their purpose?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

25. According to operating mass and performance, unmanned aircraft are divided into:

- a) 4 categories
- b) 5 category
- c) 2 categories
- d) 3 categories

26. According to purpose, unmanned aircraft are classified into:

- a) 2 categories
- b) 4 categories
- c) 3 categories
- d) 5 category

27. Category 1 unmanned aircraft include:

- a) unmanned aircraft with an operating mass of less than 0.5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 50 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 30 m / s with a maximum range of up to 100 m;
- b) unmanned aircraft with the operating mass of less than 5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 50 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 30 m / s with a maximum pitch of up to 100 m;
- c) unmanned aircraft with an operating mass of less than 0.5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 50 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 10 m / s with a maximum range of up to 130 m;
- d) unmanned aircraft with an operating mass of less than 0,5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 30 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 50 m / s with a maximum travel of up to 100 m;

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28. Maximum unmanned category 1 aircraft is the following:
- up to 100 m
 - up to 150 m
 - up to 200 m
 - up to 250 m
29. Maximum height of the unmanned category 1 aircraft is the following:
- up to 50m
 - up to 30m
 - up to 75m
 - up to 100m
30. Maximum speed of the unmanned Category 1 aircraft is the following:
- up to 30 m / s
 - up to 45 m / s
 - up to 50 m / s
 - up to 55 m / s
31. Operating mass of unmanned Category 1 airplanes is the following:
- less than 0.5 kg
 - more than 0.5 kg
 - from 0.5 kg to 5 kg
 - more than 1.5 kg
32. Category 2 unmanned aircraft includes:
- unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 0.5 kg to 5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 30 m / s with a maximum range of up to 2,500 m;
 - unmanned aircraft with an operating mass of 0.5 kg to 5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 25 m / s, a maximum speed of up to 3,000 m;
 - unmanned aircraft with a operating mass of 5 kg to 20 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 30 m / s with a maximum range of up to 2,500 m;
 - unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 0.5 kg to 5 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 55 m / s with a maximum range of up to 1,500 m;
33. Maximum range of Category 2 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- 2.500 m
 - 1.500 m
 - 3,000 m
 - 3.500 m

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34. Maximum height of Category 2 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- up to 150 m
 - up to 100 m
 - up to 200 m
 - up to 250 m
35. Maximum speed of Category 2 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- up to 30 m / s
 - up to 45 m / s
 - up to 50 m / s
 - up to 55 m / s
36. Operational mass of Category 2 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- from 0.5 kg to 5 kg
 - less than 0.5 kg
 - more than 5 kg
 - up to 15 kg
37. Category 3 unmanned aircraft includes:
- includes unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 5 kg to 20 kg, with a maximum height of up to 500 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 55 m / s with a maximum range of up to 2,500 m;
 - includes unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 0.5 kg to 20 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 55 m / s with a maximum range of up to 2,500 m;
 - includes unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 5 kg to 20 kg, with a maximum height of up to 150 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 55 m / s with a maximum range of up to 1,500 m;
 - includes unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 5 kg to 20 kg, with a maximum height of up to 500 m, a maximum flight speed of up to 35 m / s, a maximum path of up to 2,500 m;
38. Maximum range of Category 3 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- 2.500 m
 - 500 m
 - 1.500 m
 - 3000 m
39. Maximum height of Category 3 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- up to 500 m
 - up to 550 m
 - up to 300 m
 - up to 250 m

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40. Maximum speed of Category 3 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- up to 55 m / s
 - up to 45 m / s
 - up to 50 m / s
 - up to 30 m / s
41. Operational mass of Category 3 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- from 5 kg to 20 kg
 - from 20 kg to 150 kg
 - up to 150 kg
 - more than 150 kg
42. Category 4 unmanned aircraft:
- include unmanned aircraft with operating mass is from 20 kg to 150 kg, without limitation of height, flight speed and flight.
 - include unmanned aircraft with operating mass is from 20 kg to 150 kg, up to 2500 m, flight speed and flight.
 - include unmanned aircraft with operating mass is from 20 kg to 150 kg, without limitation of height, flight speeds up to 75 m / s, 3,000 m.
 - include unmanned aircraft with operating mass of 20 kg to 100 kg, without limitation of height, flight speed and flight.
43. Maximum range of Category 4 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- with no range limitation
 - 2.500 m
 - 1.500 m
 - 3,000 m
44. Maximum height of Category 4 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- with no limitation in altitude
 - 2.500 m
 - 1.500 m
 - 3,000 m
45. Maximum speed of Category 4 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- with no limitation to flight speed
 - up to 55 m / s
 - up to 75 m / s
 - up to 100 m / s
46. Operating mass of Category 4 unmanned aircraft is the following:
- from 20 kg to 150 kg
 - more than 150 kg
 - with no limitation to operating mass
 - more than 200 kg

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47. If a particular unmanned aircraft in terms its operating mass or some of its performance (height, flight speed or range) belongs to different categories of unmanned aircraft, it is considered as:
- belonging to a higher category
 - belonging to a lower category
 - not belonging to any category
 - a requirement to apply for categorization grading
48. Which unmanned aircraft are registered in the Aircraft Records?
- Unmanned aircraft used for commercial purposes, as well as unmanned aircraft of categories 2, 3 and 4 used for non-commercial purposes
 - Only class 1 and 2 an unmanned aircraft used for commercial purposes, as well as unmanned A3 and 4 aircraft used for non-commercial purposes
 - Only Unmanned Airborne Category 3 and 4
 - All unmanned aircraft
49. Which categories of unmanned aircraft, used for non-commercial purposes, are registered in the Aircraft Records maintained by the Directorate?
- Categories 2, 3 and 4
 - Categories 3 and 4
 - Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4
 - Only category 4
50. Entering UVA in the Aircraft Record is made on request by:
- owner
 - operator
- Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:
- both 1 and 2 are correct
 - both 1 and 2 are incorrect
 - only 1 is correct
 - only 2 is correct
51. Alongside application for aircraft registration, the owner or operator also submits:
- Manufacturer manual for the use and maintenance of unmanned aircraft
 - Operator Operations Manual
 - List of operations
 - List of remote pilots
52. Who is responsible for the maintenance of unmanned aircraft?
- Operator
 - Manufacturer
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - User

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53. Flights of unmanned aircraft can only take place in:
- the allocated airspace
 - Class A airspace
 - Class A airspace
 - in any location
54. Application for allocation of airspace is submitted for each flight to:
- Civil-Military Coordination Unit
 - SAR service
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - operator
55. Application for allocation of airspace is submitted no later than:
- 5 working days before the planned piloting the unmanned aircraft
 - 5 hours before the planned piloting the unmanned aircraft
 - at least 3 business days before the planned piloting the unmanned aircraft
 - 7 days before the planned piloting the unmanned aircraft
56. Who makes the decision regarding the application for allocation of airspace?
- Civil-Military Coordination Unit
 - SAR service
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - operator
57. Civil-military Coordination Unit bases its decision regarding the approval of the request for allocation of airspace. This decision is based on:
- availability of the requested part of airspace
 - weather conditions
 - number of registered operators
 - number of unmanned aircraft in the registry
58. In case of special purpose flights in the part of airspace allocated for flying the unmanned aircraft, at the request of the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Interior:
- civil-military co-ordination unit cancels the decision on the allocation of airspace and promptly notify unmanned aircraft operator and the person handling unmanned aircraft.
 - civil-military co-ordination unit does not cancel decision on the allocation of airspace to a decision and notifies the flight authorities to deploy a special-purpose aircraft in time.
 - civil-military co-ordination unit cancels the decision on the allocation of airspace and immediately informs the remote pilot.
 - civil-military co-ordination unit does not cancel the decision on allocation of airspace as long as there are unmanned aircraft in it.
59. What class of airspace it is prohibited to fly unmanned aircraft at a height less than 5 km from the reference point, unless otherwise authorized?
- Class D
 - Class G
 - Class C
 - Class E

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60. Up to what distance it is forbidden to fly unmanned aircraft from the aerodrome reference point located in Class D airspace?
- 5 km
 - 2.5 km
 - 7 km
 - 10 km
61. It is prohibited to fly unmanned aircraft in the area of airspace extending up to 5 km from:
- the aerodrome reference point located in the class D of airspace
 - nearer threshold of an airport runway located in D class airspace
 - control tower of the airport located in the class D of the air space
 - the landing radar of the airport located in the class D of airspace
62. At a distance of more than 5 km from the aerodrome reference point located in Class D of airspace and up to the limit of Class D of airspace, the piloting the unmanned aircraft is permitted at the height of:
- up to 30 m above the ground
 - up to 30 m above the sea level
 - up to 50 m above the ground
 - up to 100 m above the ground
63. At which height it is allowed to fly unmanned aircraft within Class A airspace at a distance of more than 5 km from the reference point?
- up to 30 m above the ground
 - up to 45 m above sea level
 - up to 50 m above the ground
 - up to 100 m above ground
64. Which of the following declarations is a combination of the correct answers:
- Flying unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is prohibited if the distance from the runway threshold is less than 5 km.
 - Flying unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is prohibited if the distance from the aerodrome reference point is less than 5 km.
 - Flying an unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is not permitted if the distance from the reference point of the airport is less than 7 km.
 - Flying unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is permitted if the distance from the runway is greater than 5 km at altitudes greater than 30 m above ground.
 - Flying an unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is permitted if the distance from the runway is greater than 5 km at altitudes up to 30 m above ground.
 - Flying unmanned aircraft in Class D airspace is permitted if the distance from the aerodrome reference point is greater than 5 km at heights up to 30 m above ground.
- 2, 6
 - 1, 5
 - 2, 5
 - 1, 6

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65. Unmanned aircraft can be operated:
- only in daytime, whereby it must always be in the visual line of sight of the person operating it
 - only in daytime, where it does not have to be in the visual line of sight of the person operating it
 - day and night, whereby all it must at all times be in the visual line of sight of the person operating it
 - day and night, where it does not have to be in the visual line of sight of the person operating it
66. Unless otherwise authorized, the maximum permissible height of unmanned aircraft flight is the following:
- 100 m above ground
 - 150 m above the ground
 - 30 m above ground
 - 50 m above ground
67. What is the maximum allowed altitude of unmanned aircraft?
- 100 m above ground
 - 150 m above the ground
 - 30 m above ground
 - 200 m above the ground
68. Maximum permissible horizontal distance of unmanned aircraft from remote pilot is the following:
- 500 m
 - 250 m
 - 100 m
 - 50 m
69. Unmanned aircraft must be within the visual line of sight of the person operating it at any time, while the maximum horizontal distance is the following:
- 500 m
 - 250 m
 - 100 m
 - 50 m
70. It is prohibited to use unmanned aircraft:
- if their operating mass is more than 150 kg, as well as unmanned aircraft whose flight is fully controlled by a computer installed on the aircraft.
 - if their operating mass is more than 150 kg, as well as unmanned aircraft whose flight is partially controlled by a computer installed on the aircraft.
 - if their operating mass is more than 20 kg, as well as unmanned aircraft whose flight is partially controlled by a computer installed on the aircraft.
 - if their operating mass is more than 20 kg, as well as unmanned aircraft whose flight is fully controlled by a computer installed on the aircraft.

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71. Unmanned aircraft are prohibited to carry:

1. people,
2. animals,
3. dangerous goods

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1, 2
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 3

72. Unless otherwise authorized, unmanned aircraft are prohibited:

1. liquid evacuation
2. dropping of items
3. carriage of external load that is not an element of structure and equipment
4. carriage of external load that is not a structural element if it exceeds 1.5 times the maximum load on the structure.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1, 2, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 2, 3, 4

73. Unless there is approval from the owner or user of the facility, the minimum horizontal distance from significant infrastructure and other facilities (power plants, electrical high voltage installations, state institutions, military facilities, water treatment plants, highways, correctional facilities, etc.) is prohibited using unmanned aircraft?

- a) At a horizontal distance of less than 500 m
- b) At a horizontal distance of less than 150 m
- c) At a horizontal distance of less than 100 m
- d) At a horizontal distance of less than 50 m

74. Who is responsible for ensuring that piloting the unmanned aircraft does not endanger life, health and property of people and does not interfere with public order and peace?

- a) Remote pilot
- b) Civil-Military Co-ordination Unit
- c) CAD of the Republic of Serbia
- d) Aircraft manufacturer

75. Who is responsible for piloting the unmanned aircraft fully operated in the allocated part of airspace?

- a) Remote pilot
- b) Civil-Military Co-ordination Unit
- c) CAD of the Republic of Serbia
- d) Aircraft manufacturer

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76. When using the unmanned aircraft, who is responsible for maintaining safe horizontal distance of unmanned aircraft from people, that should not be less than 30 m ?
- Remote pilot
 - Civil-Military Co-ordination Unit
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - Aircraft manufacturer
77. What horizontal distance between people and the aircraft must the remote pilot maintain?
- 30 m
 - 50 m
 - 100m
 - 500m
78. Who must check systems of the unmanned aircraft before the flight?
- Remote pilot
 - Civil-Military Co-ordination Unit
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - Aircraft manufacturer
79. Who is required to be available to the Air Traffic Control Unit for possible communication?
- Remote pilot
 - Civil-Military Co-ordination Unit
 - CAD of the Republic of Serbia
 - Aircraft manufacturer
80. Is the consumption of alcohol or psychoactive substances allowed?
- Remote pilot must not be under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances or to be in such a psychological or mental state as to interfere with the safe operation of an unmanned aircraft
 - Remote pilot may be under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances if this does not interfere with the safe operation of an unmanned aircraft
 - Remote pilot must not be under the influence of alcohol up to 0.5 per thousand.
 - Remote pilot may be under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances if these are consumed at least 1 hour before the authorized flight
81. Unmanned aircraft operator may use an unmanned aircraft for commercial purposes if the Directorate accepts his / her declaration of competence for the performance of the planned activities, which contains:
- name, address / operator's headquarters;
 - description of intended activities;
 - registration marks of unmanned aircraft;
 - information on the remote pilot;
 - indication that he is aware of the provisions of the Rules and that unmanned aircraft will be used accordingly
 - other information that the Directorate deems necessary for accepting the declaration.
- Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:
- 1, 2, 3,4,5,6
 - 1,2,4,6
 - 2, 3,4,5,6
 - 1,3,5,6

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82. Remote pilot for non-commercial purposes can be:
- only an adult person
 - a person who has reached the age of 16
 - a minor who is in the group of several minors
 - a minor
83. Can the remote pilot operating unmanned category 1 aircraft also be a minor?
- Yes, if under the direct supervision of an adult when operating an unmanned aircraft.
 - Yes, if there are at least three minors in the group.
 - No, minors are prohibited from handling unmanned aircraft.
 - Yes, if the person has reached 16 years of age
84. A remote pilot operating UA for commercial purposes, as well as a remote pilot of categories 2, 3 and 4 UA may be:
- only an adult who is medically fit and successfully passed the knowledge test in aviation regulations
 - adult or minor person who is medically fit and who successfully passed the knowledge test in aviation regulations
 - adult or minor person
 - only an adult who is medically fit without any additional requirements
85. Medical fitness of a remote pilot is proved:
- by medical certificate issued in accordance with the regulation governing medical requirements to be met by drivers of certain categories of motor vehicles
 - by valid driving license, issued in accordance with the law on road traffic safety, except for driving licenses of categories M and F.
- Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:
- both 1 and 2 are correct
 - only under 1 is true
 - only under 2 is true
 - both 1 and 2 are incorrect
86. Applications for issuance of approvals submitted to the Directorate must be submitted:
- not later than 10 days prior to the scheduled flight.
 - not later than 5 days prior to the scheduled flight.
 - not later than 3 days prior to the scheduled flight.
 - not later than 7 days prior to the scheduled flight.
87. Any occurrence arising from using unmanned aircraft, which endangers or may endanger the aviation safety, as well as the safety of persons and property must be reported by the remote pilot:
- directly to the Directorate after its occurrence, but not later than 72 hours.
 - directly to the Directorate after its occurrence, but not later than 48 hours.
 - to the Civil-Military Coordination Unit immediately after its occurrence, but not later than 72 hours.
 - to the Civil-Military Coordination Unit immediately upon its occurrence, but not later than 48 hours.

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88. The following ICAO airspace classification is used in the Republic of Serbia:

- a) C, D and G
- b) A, B, C and G
- c) B, C, D and E
- d) B, D and G

89. Class C airspace is applied:

- a) in the controlled airspace (TMA, CTA, UTA) from the lower limits of the controlled airspace to the flight level (FL) 660, except in controlled areas (CTRs) and airport traffic zones (ATZs) when in use.
- b) in controlled areas (CTRs) during the operating hours of the air traffic control unit responsible for providing services in a controlled area (CTR), except in airport traffic zones (ATZs) when in use.
- c) in all airport traffic zones (ATZs) up to the levels published in the integrated Aviation information Package, when these zones are active or up to the level authorized by the competent air traffic control unit.
- d) in sports activity zones, up to the levels published in the Integrated Aviation Information Package, when these zones are in use.

90. Class D airspace is applied:

- a) in controlled zones (CTRs) during the operating hours of the air traffic control unit responsible for providing services in a controlled zone (CTR), except in airport traffic zones (ATZs) when in use.
- b) in the controlled airspace (TMA, CTA, UTA) from the lower limits of the controlled airspace to the flight level (FL) 660, except in controlled areas (CTRs) and airport traffic zones (ATZs) when in use.
- c) outside airspace and above the flight level (FL) 660.
- d) in all airport traffic zones (ATZs) up to the levels published in the Integrated Aviation Information Package, when these zones are active or up to the level authorized by the competent air traffic control unit.

91. Class G airspace is applied:

- 1) outside the controlled airspace;
- 2) above flight level (FL) 660;
- 3) in all airport traffic zones (ATZs) up to the levels published in the integrated aviation information package, when those zones are active or up to the height authorized by the competent air traffic control unit;
- 4) in sports activity zones, up to the levels published in the integrated aviation information package, when these zones are active.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 1, 3, 4
- c) 2, 4
- d) 2, 3, 4

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92. Flying in class D airspace takes place according to the following rules:

- 1) IFR and VFR flights are permitted;
- 2) all flights are provided with flight control services, so that IFR flights are separated from other IFR flights and receive information on VFR traffic and, on request, traffic avoidance advice;
- 3) VFR flights receive information on IFR / VFR traffic and, on request, traffic avoidance advice;
- 4) for all flights a permanent two-way radio connection is required;
- 5) 250 kt speed limit IAS applies to all flights below 3.050 m (10,000 ft) AMSL;
- 6) for all flights, flight control clearance is mandatory.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1, 2, 3,4,5,6
- b) 1, 3,4,5,6
- c) 1, 2,3,4,5
- d) 2,3,4,5

93. In order not to endanger the safety of other aircraft, remote pilot must not fly an unmanned aircraft:

- a) at a height of more than 100 m above the ground
- b) at a height of more than 150 m above the ground
- c) at a height of more than 50 m above the ground
- d) at a height of more than 30 m above the ground

94. Flying in class G airspace takes place according to the following rules:

- 1) IFR and VFR flights are permitted, which, on request, are provided with a flight information service;
- 2) for all IFR flights a permanent two-way radio link is required;
- 3) 250 kt speed limit IAS applies to all flights below 3.050 m (10,000 ft) AMSL;
- 4) flight control clearance is not mandatory.

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 1,3,4
- c) 2,4
- d) 2,3,4

95. The abbreviation VFR:

- a) means visual flight rules. VFR flight (VFR flight) is operated in accordance with visual flight rules (with external visibility)
- b) means instrument flight rules. VFR flight (VFR flight) is operated in accordance with instrument flight rules (with or without external visibility).
- c) VFR flight is a flight operated without external visibility.

96. The abbreviation IFR:

- a) means instrument flight rules. IFR flight is operated in accordance with instrument Flight Rules (with or without external visibility).
- b) means visual flight rules. IFR flight is operated in accordance with visual flight rules (exclusively with external visibility)

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97. For what time period is the certificate issued by the Directorate?

- a) for an indefinite period
- b) for 2 years
- c) for 5 years
- d) for 1 year

98. In the event that a remote pilot notices an aircraft in an emergency situation:

- a) priority must be given to the aircraft in the emergency situation
- b) priority must be given to aircraft in the emergency situation if it is a one-engine aircraft
- c) is not obliged to give priority provided it is in the allocated airspace
- d) priority must be given to the aircraft in emergency situation if that aircraft is not equipped with a power unit

99. To express the start / end time of the flight we use:

- a) Local Time (LT)
- b) Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
- c) GPS time
- d) Loran-C

100. When submitting the application, a person in charge of co-ordination with a flight control is appointed, on the grounds that:

- a) urgent suspension of activities is required
- b) information on the take-off of aircraft is obtained
- c) information on the latest available weather report is obtained
- d) information on an aircraft approaching the aerodrome for landing is obtained

101. Airspace data can be described in the following ways:

- 1) delivering the coordinates of the space (latitude and longitude) - starting from the northernmost position, and further clockwise, to the initial position that should be repeated to confirm that the required airspace is horizontally described by the geographical names of the site;
- 2) delivering centre coordinates with the circle radius and geographical name of the location.

Which of the above is the combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1 and 2 are correct
- b) 1 and 2 are incorrect
- c) only 1 is correct
- d) only 2 is correct

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102. What is the Aerodrome Traffic Zone (ATZ)?

- a) an airspace of defined dimensions established around an aerodrome for the protection of aerodrome traffic
- b) a specified part of airspace established and published by a flight control service provider, with the prior approval by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Directorate), where using the radio station is mandatory
- c) a specified part of airspace established and published by a flight control service provider, with the prior approval of the Directorate, where using equipment for aircraft identification and the transmission of data on the height according to pressure (transponder)
- d) a specified part of airspace used for the purpose of military aircraft operation

103. The definition: "airspace of specified dimensions established around the airport for the purpose of protecting airport traffic" is the following:

- a) airport traffic zone (Aerodrome Traffic Zone, ATZ)
- b) radio station (Radio Mandatory Zone, RMZ)
- c) military aircraft flying zone
- d) aerial sporting and recreational activities

104. Controlled airspace means:

- a) airspace of specified dimensions where air traffic control services are provided in accordance with the classification of airspace
- b) unlimited airspace where air traffic control services are provided in accordance with the classification of airspace
- c) airspace of specified dimensions where no air traffic control services are provided
- d) unlimited airspace where air traffic control services are not provided.

105. What does the following mean:

- 1) Terminal Control Area (TMA);
- 2) Control Zone (CTR);
- 3) Control Area (CTA);
- 4) Upper Control Area (UTA);

The listed items together form:

- a) controlled airspace
- b) aerial sporting and recreational activities
- c) Aerodrome Traffic Zone (ATZ)
- d) Transponder Mandatory Zone (TMZ)

106. Definition "airspace within a controlled area extending from a specified height above the ground to a specified height or flight level " is the following:

- a) Control Area (CTA)
- b) Control Zone (CTR)
- c) UIR
- d) FIR

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107. Control Area (CTA) means:

- a) airspace within the controlled area extending from a specified height above ground to a specified height or flight level
- b) airspace within the controlled area extending from ground to a specified height or flight level
- c) airspace outside the controlled area extending from a specified height above ground to a specified height or flight level
- d) airspace outside the controlled area extending from the ground to a specified height or flight level

108. The definition: "airspace extending from the ground to a specified height with limits of at least 5 NM from the aerodrome reference point" is the following:

- a) Control Zone (CTR)
- b) Control Area (CTA)
- c) UIR
- d) FIR

109. Control Zone (CTR) means:

- a) airspace extending from the ground to a specified height and which is usually provided at least 5 NM from the aerodrome reference point.
- b) airspace extending from the specified height extending at least 5 NM from the runway threshold.
- c) airspace extending from the ground to a specified height and which is usually provided at least 2 NM from the aerodrome reference point.
- d) airspace extending from the specified height and which is usually provided at least 2 NM from the runway.

110. Terminal Control Area (TMA) means:

- a) a control area normally established at the confluence of ATS routes in the vicinity of one or more controlled airports.
- b) airspace extending from a specified height extending at least 5 NM from the runway threshold.
- c) airspace of defined dimensions where no air traffic control services are provided
- d) airspace outside the controlled area extending from the ground to FL 85

111. The definition: "controlled area normally established at the confluence of ATS routes in the vicinity of one or more controlled aerodromes" is the following:

- a) Terminal Control Area (TMA)
- b) Aerodrome Traffic Zone (ATZ)
- c) Areal sporting area
- d) FIR

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112. When operating an unmanned aircraft, the remote pilot must have:

- 1- manufacturer's manual for using unmanned aircraft
- 2- extended health insurance identification card
- 3- original or certified copy of the approval of the Directorate
- 4- act on acceptance of the declaration of competence
- 5- certificate that he is original owner
- 6- regulation on flight crew
- 7- certificate of achievement for successful knowledge testing

Which of the above is a combination of the correct answers:

- a) 1,3,4,7
- b) 1,2,3,4
- c) 3,4,5,6
- d) 2,3,6,7

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