

FAA Part 107 Practice Exam

50 questions • answer key with explanations • free from part107quiz.com

How to use this exam: give yourself 100 minutes (the real exam's pace), no notes, and circle your answers. The pass mark on the real test is 70% — 35 of 50 here. Score yourself with the key at the back: every answer includes a plain-English explanation and the FAA reference behind it. Miss a topic repeatedly? Drill it free at the online practice tests.

Original questions based on public FAA source material (14 CFR Part 107, the Remote Pilot ACS, FAA study guides). Not affiliated with or endorsed by the FAA. Not actual exam questions — no one outside the FAA has those.

1. A small unmanned aircraft must yield the right of way to:

- A. Only aircraft below 400 ft AGL
- B. Only other unmanned aircraft
- C. All other aircraft
- D. Only manned aircraft in distress

2. A person who does NOT hold a remote pilot certificate may fly the controls of an sUAS only if:

- A. They are at least 16 years old
- B. A visual observer is watching the aircraft
- C. They have completed the TRUST test
- D. A remote pilot in command directly supervises them and can take immediate control

3. Part 107 requires that operations near an airport must not:

- A. Interfere with airport operations or traffic patterns
- B. Occur within 5 NM under any circumstances
- C. Occur without a radio call on the CTAF
- D. Occur without the airport manager's prior written approval on file

4. Your drone has no Category rating for operations over people. A crowd starts gathering under your flight path. You should:

- A. Continue as long as you remain above 100 ft AGL over the crowd
- B. Do nothing — brief overflight is permitted
- C. Reposition or land so you are no longer over people
- D. Speed up to spend less time overhead

5. Prior to flight, the remote pilot in command must assess the operating environment, including:

- A. Only the official TAF forecast at the nearest Class B international airport
- B. Only the battery level
- C. Local weather conditions, local airspace, and any ground hazards
- D. Nothing, if the flight is under 15 minutes

6. To operate during civil twilight, a small UA must have:

- A. Anti-collision lighting visible for 3 statute miles
- B. A landing light
- C. Standard factory position lights on the aircraft only
- D. No special equipment

7. What maintenance standard does Part 107 set for small unmanned aircraft?

- A. An FAA annual inspection
- B. A notarized maintenance logbook reviewed and stamped annually by an FAA-certificated mechanic
- C. Keeping the aircraft in a condition for safe operation, checked before each flight
- D. A 100-hour inspection by a mechanic

8. An MEF shown as a large '2' with a small '3' means the highest feature in that quadrant is approximately:

- A. 23,000 ft MSL
- B. 230 ft MSL
- C. 2,300 ft AGL
- D. 2,300 ft MSL

9. A microburst is best described as:

- A. A small, short-lived tornado
- B. An updraft inside a cumulus cloud
- C. A gust front ahead of a sea breeze
- D. An intense, localized downdraft from a convective cloud

10. The fuzzy magenta shading (vignette) on a sectional chart shows:

- A. Class G airspace above 1,200 ft AGL in that area
- B. Class E airspace at the surface
- C. Class E airspace beginning at 700 ft AGL
- D. A restricted area boundary

11. Since when has operator compliance with Remote ID been required?

- A. September 16, 2023
- B. Only after the next FAA rulemaking cycle
- C. January 1, 2020
- D. It is voluntary until 2030

12. The standing stadium TFR restricts flight near major sporting events within what radius and time window?

- A. 1 NM radius, during the event only
- B. 5 NM radius, all day on game day
- C. 10 NM radius during the event
- D. 3 NM radius, from 1 hour before until 1 hour after the event

13. A drone using a Remote ID broadcast MODULE (instead of built-in Standard RID) must be operated:

- A. Only below 200 ft AGL
- B. Only during daylight
- C. Within visual line of sight at all times
- D. Only in Class G uncontrolled airspace below 400 ft

14. Exceeding the manufacturer's maximum gross weight risks:

- A. Structural overstress and degraded performance
- B. Only a shorter warranty
- C. Better stability in wind
- D. Nothing, provided the overload lasts only a few minutes

15. Which conditions are characteristic of UNSTABLE air?

- A. Stratus layers and haze
- B. Cumulus clouds, showery precipitation, turbulence, and good visibility
- C. Steady drizzle and fog
- D. Temperature inversions

16. Crew Resource Management (CRM) is best defined as:

- A. Effective use of ALL available resources — people, hardware, and information
- B. A checklist-reading method
- C. A radio phraseology standard
- D. A maintenance scheduling system

17. Radiation fog is most likely to form under which conditions?

- A. A clear, calm night over moist ground
- B. Passage of a fast-moving cold front
- C. Strong daytime heating over dry ground
- D. A windy afternoon along the coast

18. Lines of longitude on aeronautical charts:

- A. Exist only in the Northern Hemisphere
- B. Run north-south and are measured east or west of the Prime Meridian
- C. Run parallel to the equator
- D. Run east-west around the globe and measure angular distance north or south of the equator

19. Situational awareness is best described as:

- A. Reading back all radio calls
- B. Accurate perception of all factors and conditions affecting flight safety
- C. Watching the aircraft at all times
- D. Knowing only your GPS position

20. Upon request, the remote pilot in command must present the remote pilot certificate to which of the following?

- A. Insurance company adjusters
- B. Airport managers within 5 NM
- C. Only FAA aviation safety inspectors conducting a formal ramp inspection at the flight site
- D. The FAA, NTSB, TSA, or any federal, state, or local law enforcement officer

21. If GPS signal degrades during a flight in a tight urban canyon, you should:

- A. Ignore it — GPS always recovers
- B. Climb steeply to regain signal
- C. Be prepared to fly in manual/attitude mode and consider landing
- D. Immediately trigger return-to-home and let the automation handle everything

22. Regarding lost-link (loss of control signal), the remote pilot should:

- A. Treat it as a reportable accident in every case
- B. Know the aircraft's programmed lost-link behavior before flight
- C. Wait indefinitely for reconnection before acting
- D. Assume the aircraft will always crash

23. How does cold weather typically affect drone battery performance?

- A. Voltage sag and reduced capacity shorten flight time
- B. Cold prevents overcharging
- C. There is no effect
- D. Capacity improves in cold air

24. What is the minimum age to hold a remote pilot certificate with an sUAS rating?

- A. 14 years old
- B. 18 years old
- C. 16 years old
- D. 21 years old

25. What must be done with a broadcast module's serial number?

- A. Etch it on the propellers
- B. Nothing — it activates automatically
- C. List it in the aircraft's FAA registration record
- D. Keep it strictly confidential for national security reasons

26. Without a waiver, how many small unmanned aircraft may one remote pilot operate at the same time?

- A. Two, with a visual observer
- B. One
- C. Three, if all are under 2 lb
- D. As many as the pilot can safely watch

27. Dropping material from a small unmanned aircraft in flight is:

- A. Always prohibited
- B. Allowed only over your own property
- C. Allowed if it creates no undue hazard to people or property
- D. Allowed only with a Part 107 waiver approved through the FAA DroneZone portal

28. An airport symbol printed in magenta on a sectional chart tells you the airport:

- A. Is a military field with prior-permission-required rules
- B. Does not have an operating control tower
- C. Is closed to all traffic
- D. Has an operating control tower

29. Which of the following operations requires a remote pilot certificate under Part 107?

- A. A recreational park flight after completing TRUST
- B. Flying for fun in your backyard
- C. Flying a drone indoors at home
- D. Photographing a house for a realtor's listing

30. What is the antidote for the hazardous attitude of ANTI-AUTHORITY ('Don't tell me what to do')?

- A. Follow the rules — they are usually right
- B. It could happen to me
- C. Not so fast — think first
- D. Taking chances is foolish and rarely pays off

31. How does HIGH density altitude affect a multirotor drone?

- A. Rotor/propeller efficiency and overall performance decrease
- B. Battery endurance increases
- C. It has no measurable performance effect below 400 ft AGL
- D. Rotor efficiency improves

32. To keep exercising the privileges of a remote pilot certificate, how often must you complete recurrent training?

- A. Every 24 calendar months
- B. Only once, before the initial knowledge test
- C. Every 36 calendar months
- D. Every 12 calendar months

33. Where would you find current information about a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR)?

- A. METAR reports
- B. NOTAMs
- C. The Chart Supplement
- D. The sectional chart legend

34. Solid magenta lines on a sectional chart depict which airspace class?

- A. Class C
- B. Surface Class E
- C. Class B
- D. Class D

35. What are the standard atmosphere values at sea level?

- A. 21°C (70°F) and 29.92 inHg
- B. 0°C (32°F) and 30.00 inHg at all latitudes
- C. 15°C (59°F) and 30.12 inHg
- D. 15°C (59°F) and 29.92 inHg

36. Remote ID applies to which aircraft?

- A. Only drones over 55 lb
- B. Only recreational drones
- C. All drones required to be registered — including every aircraft flown under Part 107
- D. Only drones flying beyond visual line of sight

37. What is the antidote for MACHO ('I can do it')?

- A. It could happen to me
- B. Follow the rules — they are usually right
- C. I'm not helpless
- D. Taking chances is foolish

38. Which statement about stress is most accurate?

- A. Its effects are cumulative and can degrade judgment and performance
- B. It vanishes once the flight begins
- C. It only matters when stress reaches immediately life-threatening levels
- D. It improves focus in all situations

39. The IMSAFE checklist helps a pilot self-assess fitness to operate. What does it stand for?

- A. Instruments, Meteorology, Systems, Airframe, Fuel, Electronics
- B. Inspection, Maintenance, Safety, Airspace, Flight plan, Emergency
- C. Illness, Medication, Stress, Alcohol, Fatigue, Emotion
- D. Identify, Measure, Set, Act, Fly, Evaluate

40. How soon must you report a qualifying sUAS accident to the FAA?

- A. Within 24 hours
- B. Within 30 calendar days of the event
- C. Within 10 calendar days
- D. Immediately by phone

41. Solid blue lines on a sectional chart depict which airspace class?

- A. Class B
- B. Class C
- C. Class G uncontrolled airspace
- D. Class D

42. What is the minimum flight visibility for Part 107 operations?

- A. 1 statute mile
- B. 5 statute miles
- C. 3 statute miles from the control station
- D. There is no visibility minimum for sUAS operations below 400 ft

43. To best detect a dim object at night, you should:

- A. Stare directly at the object
- B. Close one eye to sharpen focus
- C. Scan rapidly back and forth across it
- D. Look slightly off-center (about 5-10°) so the rod cells can detect it

44. What ATC authorization is required to fly a small UA in Class G airspace?

- A. None — Class G is uncontrolled airspace
- B. LAANC authorization
- C. A DroneZone waiver
- D. Verbal approval from the nearest tower

45. For night operations under Part 107, the anti-collision lighting must be visible for at least:

- A. 3 statute miles, with a flash rate sufficient to avoid a collision
- B. No lighting is required if a visual observer is used
- C. 1 statute mile, steady burning
- D. 5 statute miles, any color

46. During takeoff and landing — the most critical phases — the crew should:

- A. Rotate crew roles between positions to build practice reps
- B. Play the mission soundtrack
- C. Chat to stay relaxed
- D. Minimize non-essential conversation and distractions

47. What is the minimum time that must pass between consuming alcohol and operating a small UA ('bottle to throttle')?

- A. 8 hours
- B. 4 hours
- C. 12 hours
- D. 24 hours

48. For a fixed-wing sUAS, increasing the load factor causes the stall speed to:

- A. Decrease
- B. Increase
- C. Become irrelevant
- D. Stay the same

49. In a level, coordinated 60° bank turn, the load factor on an aircraft is approximately:

- A. 1 g
- B. 2 g
- C. 1.4 g
- D. 4 g

50. Advection fog forms when:

- A. Moist air moves over a cooler surface
- B. Ground cools rapidly on a calm, clear night
- C. Air is forced down a mountain slope
- D. Rain falls into a layer of dry air

Answer Key & Explanations

Score: correct ÷ 50. The FAA pass mark is 70% (35 correct). 85%+ (43 correct) means you're comfortably ready. More free practice: <https://part107quiz.com>

1. C — The sUAS must yield to ALL aircraft, airborne vehicles, and launch/reentry vehicles, and may not pass over, under, or ahead of them unless well clear.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.37

2. D — Non-certificated persons may manipulate the controls only under the direct supervision of an RPIC who is able to take immediate control of the aircraft.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.12, 107.19

3. A — 107.43 prohibits interfering with operations and traffic patterns at any airport, heliport, or seaplane base. In Class G near an airport you may fly, but must stay clear of traffic.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.43

4. C — Without Category 1-4 eligibility, sustained flight over people not directly participating is prohibited — move the operation or pause until the area clears.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.39

5. C — 107.49 requires assessing weather, airspace and flight restrictions, people and property on the ground, and other ground hazards before every flight.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.49(a)

6. A — The same 3-SM anti-collision lighting rule covers both civil twilight and night operations.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.29

7. C — There is no formal inspection regime; the RPIC must not operate an sUAS unless it is in a condition for safe operation, verified preflight.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.15, 107.49

8. D — Read MEF as thousands then hundreds of feet MSL: 2 and 3 = 2,300 ft MSL.

Reference: Sectional chart legend

9. D — Microbursts are concentrated downdrafts that spread out violently near the ground — extremely hazardous wind shear for any aircraft, including drones.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

10. C — Inside the magenta vignette, Class E starts at 700 ft AGL (elsewhere it generally starts at 1,200 ft). Drones below 400 ft rarely touch it — but surface Class E is different.

Reference: Sectional chart legend

11. A — Operators have been required to comply since September 16, 2023 (the FAA's enforcement discretion period ended March 16, 2024).

Reference: 14 CFR Part 89

12. D — Flights are restricted within 3 NM of qualifying stadium events (MLB, NFL, NCAA Division I football, major races) from one hour before to one hour after.

Reference: FDC NOTAM 4/3621 (stadium TFR)

13. C — Module-equipped aircraft must stay within VLOS — one of the two key module limitations, along with registering the module's serial number.

Reference: 14 CFR Part 89

14. A — Weight above design limits eats into structural margins and performance — and any payload attached counts toward the 55-lb Part 107 limit too.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

15. B — Unstable air rises freely: puffy cumulus, showers, bumpy air — but the vertical mixing sweeps haze out, so visibility is good.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

16. A — CRM means integrating your crew (VOs, camera operators), equipment, and information sources to maximize safety — it applies to sUAS crews, not just airliners.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

17. A — With clear skies and calm wind, the ground radiates heat away and the moist surface layer cools to its dewpoint — classic valley morning fog.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

18. B — Meridians of longitude run pole to pole and are measured 0-180° east or west from Greenwich. Latitude lines run east-west, measured from the equator.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

19. B — It covers the aircraft, environment, people, and time — the four risk elements — not just where the drone is right now.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

20. D — 107.7 requires presenting the certificate and identification on request to the FAA, NTSB, TSA, or law enforcement.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.7

21. C — GPS-degraded drones drift. Be ready for manual control, keep visual contact, and land if positioning is unreliable. Blind RTH near obstacles can cause a collision.

Reference: ACS UA.V; manufacturer guidance

22. B — Preflight planning includes knowing exactly what the aircraft will do on lost link (RTH altitude, hover time, land) and confirming those settings fit the site.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.49; ACS UA.V

23. A — Cold slows the chemical reaction in lithium cells: expect voltage sag, shorter flights, and possible sudden capacity drops. Pre-warm packs and hover to warm them gently.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; manufacturer guidance

24. C — You must be at least 16 years old to be eligible for a remote pilot certificate.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.61

25. C — The module serial number must be entered into the registration (FAA DroneZone) of each aircraft it flies on.

Reference: 14 CFR Part 89; FAA DroneZone guidance

26. B — A person may manipulate the controls of, or act as RPIC for, only one UA at a time unless the FAA has granted a 107.35 waiver.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.35

27. C — 107.23 prohibits allowing an object to be dropped in a way that creates an undue hazard. A safe, controlled drop over a clear area is not itself illegal.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.23

28. B — Blue airports are towered; magenta airports are non-towered. Near magenta airports, monitor the CTAF for traffic awareness.

Reference: Sectional chart legend

29. D — Any flight that furthers a business purpose — like real-estate photography — is non-recreational and requires Part 107 certification.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.1

30. A — Each hazardous attitude has a memorized antidote. Anti-authority is countered with 'Follow the rules. They are usually right.'

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; PHAK ch. 2

31. A — Hot, high, and humid conditions thin the air. Props produce less thrust, motors work harder, and endurance drops.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; PHAK ch. 11 concepts

32. A — Recurrent training (free, online) must be completed within the previous 24 calendar months to operate under Part 107. The certificate itself does not expire.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.65

33. B — TFRs are issued and updated through Notices to Air Missions (NOTAMs). Sectionals are printed too infrequently to show them.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

34. A — Class C — mid-size towered airports with radar services — is depicted with solid magenta rings (typically a 5-NM core plus an outer shelf).

Reference: Sectional chart legend

35. D — Standard sea-level atmosphere is 15°C / 59°F and 29.92 inHg — the baseline for density-altitude calculations.

Reference: PHAK ch. 4 concepts

36. C — If registration is required, Remote ID applies. Part 107 aircraft must ALWAYS be registered regardless of weight, so they always need RID (or a FRIA).

Reference: 14 CFR Part 89, Part 48

37. D — The show-off attitude is countered with 'Taking chances is foolish.'

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; PHAK ch. 2

38. A — Stress from work, life, and the operation itself stacks up and narrows attention — a core ADM concept on the exam.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

39. C — IMSAFE = Illness, Medication, Stress, Alcohol, Fatigue, Emotion — a personal go/no-go checklist before any operation.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; PHAK ch. 2

40. C — A report is required no later than 10 calendar days after an operation that causes serious injury, loss of consciousness, or qualifying property damage.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.9

41. A — Class B surrounds the busiest airports and is charted with solid blue lines, usually as stacked shelves like an upside-down wedding cake.

Reference: Sectional chart legend

42. C — Minimum visibility, as observed from the control station, is 3 statute miles.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.51(c)

43. D — Rods — the night-vision cells — sit outside the central fovea, so off-center viewing reveals dim objects that vanish when stared at directly.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide; AIM 8-1-6 concepts

44. A — Class G is uncontrolled; no airspace authorization is required there under Part 107. All other operating rules still apply.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.41

45. A — Night ops require anti-collision lighting visible for 3 SM with an adequate flash rate. Standard consumer position lights usually do not qualify by themselves.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.29

46. D — A 'sterile crew' discipline during critical phases keeps attention on the aircraft and its surroundings when risk is highest.

Reference: CRM concepts; FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

47. A — No one may act as a crewmember within 8 hours of consuming alcohol, while under its influence, or with a blood alcohol concentration of .04 or greater.

Reference: 14 CFR 107.27, 91.17

48. B — Stall speed rises with the square root of load factor — steep turns or abrupt pull-ups can stall a fixed-wing UA well above its normal stall speed.

Reference: PHAK ch. 5 concepts

49. B — Load factor = $1/\cos(\text{bank})$. At 60° that is 2 g — the structure and lift must support twice the aircraft's weight.

Reference: PHAK ch. 5 concepts

50. A — Advection fog needs wind to push moist air across a colder surface — why it is common along coastlines, and it can persist under windier conditions than radiation fog.

Reference: FAA Remote Pilot Study Guide

Want the full experience? The free online mock exam at <https://part107quiz.com> runs 60 questions against a live 120-minute timer with automatic per-area scoring — the closest thing to test day without the fee.