FREE SAMPLER · ADVANCED RPAS EXAM

Ten Questions Before You Book

DRONE'S VIEW

Ten original questions in the style of the Transport Canada Advanced exam — 50 questions, 60 minutes, 80% to pass, minimum age 16. Give yourself 70 seconds each and score honestly at the end. Current to the CARs amendments in force 1 April and 4 November 2025 · Last verified 10 August 2026.

AIRSPACE

1. As an Advanced certificate holder, you want to fly your small RPA in Class D airspace near a controlled airport. Before the flight you must obtain:

a) An SFOC from Transport Canada
b) An RPAS Flight Authorization from NAV CANADA
c) Written permission from the airport operator
d) Nothing — the Advanced certificate alone is sufficient

AIRSPACE

2. You are inspecting a 120 m communications tower and stay within 61 m horizontally of it. Your maximum permitted altitude is:

a) Level with the top of the tower, never above it
b) 122 m (400 ft) AGL, the same as anywhere else
c) Unlimited while you remain within 61 m of the structure
d) 150 m — 30 m (100 ft) above the top of the tower

METEOROLOGY

3. In a METAR, the cloud group BKN008 means:

a) Broken cloud with a base at 800 ft AGL
b) Scattered cloud at 8,000 ft
c) Visibility 8 km in mist
d) Overcast at 80 ft

METEOROLOGY

4. An evening METAR shows temperature 14°C, dew point 13°C and light winds. Overnight you should anticipate:

a) Strong gusts and mechanical turbulence
b) Radiation fog or low stratus forming
c) Rapidly improving visibility
d) Thunderstorm development

SYSTEMS

5. During pre-flight you find one of your LiPo packs visibly swollen. You should:

a) Fly it one last time on a short, low flight
b) Retire the pack and dispose of it safely
c) Store it fully charged and re-check it next week
d) Press it flat and recharge it at a lower rate

THEORY OF FLIGHT

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

a) 1.5 g
b) 1 g
c) 2 g
d) 4 g

HUMAN FACTORS

7. In the IM SAFE personal checklist, the final E stands for:

a) Emotion
b) Eating
c) Experience
d) Equipment

AIR LAW

8. You sell your registered small RPA to another pilot. What happens to the registration?

a) Registration is optional for second-hand drones
b) The aircraft must be re-marked with a brand-new number
c) The seller keeps the number for their next drone
d) The number stays with the aircraft; the new owner must register the change of ownership

EMERGENCIES

9. Your RPA stops responding to control inputs and tracks toward a group of bystanders. Your first priority is to:

a) Attempt a controller reboot before anything else
b) Note the GPS coordinates for the incident report
c) Warn the people at risk and protect persons on the ground
d) Recover the aircraft undamaged

CURRENT RULES · EVLOS

10. In an EVLOS operation under the rules in force since 4 November 2025, the pilot, the visual observers and the aircraft must all remain within:

a) 2 NM of each other
b) Visual range of the nearest aerodrome
c) 1 NM of the launch point
d) 500 m of each other

ANSWERS

Q1 — (b) An RPAS Flight Authorization from NAV CANADA. Controlled airspace (Class C, D or E) requires a written RPAS Flight Authorization from NAV CANADA, requested through their online system. The Advanced certificate makes you eligible to ask; it is not itself the permission.

Q2 — (d) 150 m — 30 m (100 ft) above the top of the tower. The general ceiling is 122 m (400 ft) AGL. Within 61 m (200 ft) horizontally of a building or structure, CARs 901.25(1)(b) also lets you fly up to 30 m (100 ft) above that structure — here 150 m above ground. The exception only ever raises your ceiling: above a structure shorter than about 92 m it gives you nothing, because 122 m is already higher.

Q3 — (a) Broken cloud with a base at 800 ft AGL. Cloud groups code amount then height in hundreds of feet AGL: BKN008 is broken cloud (5–7 oktas) based at 800 ft — low enough to matter to any RPAS operation.

Q4 — (b) Radiation fog or low stratus forming. A temperature–dew-point spread of only 1°C with light winds and nighttime cooling is the classic setup for radiation fog or low stratus. Expect poor visibility around dawn.

Q5 — (b) Retire the pack and dispose of it safely. Swelling means gas from internal chemical breakdown: the pack is damaged and is a fire risk on charge or under load. Discharge it safely and take it to a battery recycling point — never fly it again.

Q6 — (c) 2 g. Load factor in a level turn is 1 divided by the cosine of the bank angle; cos 60° = 0.5, so the aircraft and everything on it effectively weighs twice as much. Stall speed rises with the square root of load factor — about 41% higher at 60° of bank.

Q7 — (a) Emotion. IM SAFE is Illness, Medication, Stress, Alcohol, Fatigue, Emotion — a quick self-check of whether you are fit to operate today, not just whether the aircraft is.

Q8 — (d) The number stays with the aircraft; the new owner must register the change of ownership. Registration ($10) belongs to the aircraft, not the pilot: the marked registration number stays with the airframe when it changes hands, and the new owner must register as its owner. Every drone of 250 g or more must be registered before flight.

Q9 — (c) Warn the people at risk and protect persons on the ground. In a fly-away, people come first — warn and move anyone at risk, then deal with the aircraft, then the paperwork. If it caused or risked a collision or injury, it is reportable to Transport Canada.

Q10 — (a) 2 NM of each other. EVLOS lets an Advanced pilot fly a small RPA beyond their own line of sight using trained observers (each holding at least a Basic certificate), in uncontrolled airspace only, with everything — pilot, observers and aircraft — inside a 2 NM bubble.

> BEFORE YOU BOOK
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> If you scored 8+, the real exam will still surprise you — it's wider than it is deep. The full 50-question practice exam and the Operations Guide are at **dronesview.ca/store**. When you pass, we run the flight review.

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