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010 Air Law and ATC Procedures › 07 Air traffic services

QUESTION

# How many ATS airspace classes are there, and which letters name them?


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**ANSWER**

Seven classes, lettered A to G.

SERA.6001(a); SERA.6001(a), (b)


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QUESTION

# Which class must all airspace above FL 195 be?


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**ANSWER**

Class C. This is an EU rule; ICAO lets a State choose its own classes.

SERA.6001(b); Annex 11, 2.6.2 (vs SERA.6001(b))


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QUESTION

# In Class A, which flights get ATC and need a clearance?


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**ANSWER**

Only IFR flights are allowed. All of them get ATC, separation and an ATC clearance.

SERA.6001(a)(1); Appendix 4


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QUESTION

# In Class E, which flights get an ATC clearance?


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010 Air Law and ATC Procedures › 07 Air traffic services

**ANSWER**

IFR flights only. VFR flights need no clearance and no radio, unless an RMZ applies.

SERA.6001(a)(5); Appendix 4 and note 2; SERA.6001(a); Appendix 4


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010 Air Law and ATC Procedures › 07 Air traffic services

QUESTION

# In Class C, which flights does ATC separate from each IFR flight?


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**ANSWER**

All other flights. IFR flights are separated from both IFR and VFR flights.

SERA.6001(a)(3); Appendix 4


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QUESTION

# In Class C, does ATC separate two VFR flights?


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**ANSWER**

No. VFR flights get traffic information on other VFR flights, not separation.

SERA.6001(a)(3); Appendix 4; GM1 SERA.8015(a)


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QUESTION

# In Class D, which flights does ATC separate?


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**ANSWER**

IFR flights from other IFR flights only. VFR flights get traffic information instead.

SERA.6001(a)(4); Appendix 4


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QUESTION

# Does a VFR clearance in Class D give separation from IFR flights?


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**ANSWER**

No. A VFR clearance in Class D gives no separation at all, from IFR or VFR flights.

GM1 SERA.8015(a)


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QUESTION

# What is the speed limit below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) altitude?


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**ANSWER**

250 kt IAS. It applies to VFR flights in Classes C to G and to IFR flights in Classes D to G.

SERA.6001(a)(3)–(7); Appendix 4; SERA.6001; Appendix 4; SERA.6001(a)(3)–(7); Appendix 4 note 1; AMC1 SERA.6001(a)(4);(5);(6);(7)


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QUESTION

# Does the 250 kt speed limit apply in Class B?


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**ANSWER**

No. The limit does not apply in Classes A or B, or to IFR flights in Class C.

SERA.6001(a)(3)–(7); Appendix 4; SERA.6001(a)(3)–(7); Appendix 4 note 1; AMC1 SERA.6001(a)(4);(5);(6);(7)


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QUESTION

# Where the transition altitude is below 3 050 m (10 000 ft), which level replaces 10 000 ft?


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**ANSWER**

FL 100.

SERA.6001; Appendix 4; Appendix 4 note 1; SERA.6001(a)(3)–(7); Appendix 4 note 1; AMC1 SERA.6001(a)(4);(5);(6);(7)


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QUESTION

# What is the minimum lower limit of a control area (CTA)?


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**ANSWER**

200 m (700 ft) above ground or water, unless the competent authority prescribes otherwise.

Part-FPD Appendix 1 Section I(b)(2); Annex 11, 2.11.3.2; Part-FPD Appendix 1 Section I(b)(1)–(3)


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QUESTION

# Above which level does AMC link a CTA lower limit to a VFR cruising level?


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**ANSWER**

900 m (3 000 ft) MSL. This is GM guidance, not a rule.

GM1 Section I(b)(a); Annex 11, 2.11.3.2.2; AMC1 Section I(b); GM1 Section I(b)(a)–(c)


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QUESTION

# Above which level does GM link a CTR upper limit to a VFR cruising level?


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**ANSWER**

900 m (3 000 ft) MSL.

GM1 Section I(c)(c); Annex 11, 2.11.5.5; GM1 Section I(c)(a)–(f)


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QUESTION

# Under GM guidance, below which height should pressure changes not lower a CTA lower limit or CTR upper limit?


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**ANSWER**

200 m (700 ft) above ground or water.

GM1 Section I(b)(c); GM1 Section I(c)(d); AMC1 Section I(b); GM1 Section I(b)(a)–(c); GM1 Section I(c)(a)–(f)


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QUESTION

# What is the minimum lateral extent of a CTR from the aerodrome centre?


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**ANSWER**

9.3 km (5 NM), in the directions from which approaches are made. This is AMC guidance.

AMC1 Section I(c); Annex 11, 2.11.5.2; AMC1 Section I(c)


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QUESTION

# Can a control zone (CTR) be Class E?


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**ANSWER**

No. A CTR is Class A, B, C or D.

SERA.6001(a)(5)


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QUESTION

# Where a CTR lies within a CTA's lateral limits, how far down must it extend?


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**ANSWER**

From the surface up to at least the CTA lower limit.

Part-FPD Appendix 1 Section I(c)(1), (2)


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QUESTION

# What is the maximum intended duration of Class F airspace?


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**ANSWER**

3 years. The AIP states the intended duration. This is GM guidance.

GM1 SERA.6001(a)(8); SERA.6001(a)(8); AMC1 SERA.6001(a)(8); GM1 SERA.6001(a)(8); AMC1 ATS.TR.105(b); Annex 11, 2.6.1 Note (Class F), 2.6.3 Note (vs SERA.6001(a)(8); GM1 SERA.6001(a)(8); AMC1 SERA.6001)


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QUESTION

# What is the nominal vertical separation up to and including FL 410?


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**ANSWER**

300 m (1 000 ft).

SERA.8005(c)(1); SERA.8005(c); GM1 SERA.8005(c)(1)


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QUESTION

# What is the nominal vertical separation above FL 410?


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**ANSWER**

600 m (2 000 ft).

SERA.8005(c)(1); SERA.8005(c); GM1 SERA.8005(c)(1)


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QUESTION

# Can geometric height from GPS or a radio altimeter be used for vertical separation?


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**ANSWER**

No. Do not use geometric height from GPS or a radio altimeter for vertical separation.

SERA.8005(c); GM1 SERA.8005(c)(1)


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QUESTION

# What is the upper limit for an own-separation portion in Classes D and E?


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**ANSWER**

3 050 m (10 000 ft) altitude, in climb or descent, by day in VMC. It needs a pilot request, the other pilot's agreement and a competent authority prescription.

SERA.8005(b); GM1 SERA.8005(b); SERA.8005(b) (final sentence); GM1 SERA.8005(b)


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QUESTION

# What sustained TAS difference from the flight plan must be reported at cruising level?


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**ANSWER**

19 km/h (10 kt) TAS or more.

SERA.8020(b)(3); SERA.8020(b)(1)–(4)


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QUESTION

# Which deviation from an ATC-assigned speed must be reported to ATS immediately?


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**ANSWER**

A deviation from an ATC-assigned indicated airspeed (IAS).

SERA.8020(b)(1)–(4)


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QUESTION

# What change in time estimate must be notified to ATS?


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**ANSWER**

More than 2 minutes, for the next reporting point, FIR boundary or destination. The competent authority can set another period. Not required where ADS-C is active.

SERA.8020(b)(4); SERA.8020(b)(1)–(4)


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QUESTION

# Without designated reporting points, when is the first position report after departure?


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**ANSWER**

As soon as possible after the first half hour of flight.

AMC1 SERA.8025(a)(a)


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QUESTION

# Without designated reporting points, how often are later position reports made?


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**ANSWER**

Every hour.


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QUESTION

# Which clearances and instructions must always be read back?


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**ANSWER**

Route clearances; runway entry, landing, take-off, hold-short, crossing and taxi clearances; runway in use; altimeter settings; SSR codes; new frequencies; level, heading and speed instructions; transition levels.

SERA.8015(e)(1)(i)–(iv)


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QUESTION

# How must a pilot answer other clearances, such as conditional clearances?


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**ANSWER**

Read back, or acknowledge in a way that clearly shows the clearance is understood and will be complied with.

SERA.8015(e)(2)


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QUESTION

# What does an ATC clearance cover?


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**ANSWER**

Only known air traffic. It never allows a rule to be broken, and the PIC stays responsible.


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QUESTION

# Who is responsible for checking that a clearance is safe with respect to terrain?


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**ANSWER**

The pilot. Terrain protection is not an objective of ATC service.


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QUESTION

# How many air traffic services (ATS) objectives are there?


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**ANSWER**

Five. They cover collisions, orderly flow, advice and search and rescue.

SERA.7001; ATS.TR.100


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QUESTION

# How many ATS services are there?


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**ANSWER**

Three: the ATC service; the flight information service or air traffic advisory service; and the alerting service.

ATS.TR.105; ATS.TR.105(a)–(c)


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QUESTION

# How many parts does the ATC service have, and what are they?


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**ANSWER**

Three: area control, approach control and aerodrome control.

ATS.TR.105(a); ATS.TR.105(a)(1)–(3)


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QUESTION

# Which ATC part is the only one that covers obstructions on the manoeuvring area?


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**ANSWER**

Aerodrome control. Area and approach control do not carry that objective.

ATS.TR.105(a)(1)–(3)


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QUESTION

# In a radio mandatory zone (RMZ), what must VFR flights keep?


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**ANSWER**

A continuous air-ground listening watch, and two-way communication as necessary.

SERA.6005(a)(1)


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QUESTION

# What must every flight carry and operate in a transponder mandatory zone (TMZ)?


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**ANSWER**

An SSR transponder able to work in Mode A and C, or in Mode S.

SERA.6005(b)


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QUESTION

# What is the fixed order of a conditional clearance?


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**ANSWER**

Call sign, condition, clearance, then a brief repeat of the condition.

SERA.8015(ec); SERA.8015(ec); ATS.TR.235(f)


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QUESTION

# Can a conditional clearance control movements on an active runway?


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**ANSWER**

Only if the controller and the pilot can both see the aircraft or vehicles concerned.

SERA.8015(ec); ATS.TR.235(f)


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