



Authorized Exam Content

pilot
www.fiapilot.com

International Student Pilot Exam Guide



**FIA FIRST CLASS
INTERNATIONAL AVIATION™**

Now open for Thai Applicants - Exclusive admission via FIA Thailand



Transport
Canada



Canada



Thai Student Pilot Admission Process

The selection process for international pilot candidates consists of the following steps:

1. Application and Payment

Candidates must complete the online application form and submit the application fee via <https://fiapilotadmission2026.com>

2. Admission Test

Applicants will complete a 100-question multiple-choice exam, conducted in English, with an additional written section (not included in the final score).

Duration: ~90 minutes. Passing score: 70/100 (subject to adjustment).

3. Interview Selection

The top 100 candidates from the exam will be invited to a personal interview to assess motivation, mindset, and suitability for international aviation training.

4. Announcement of Results

Final results will be published on the official website: www.fiapilot.com

5. Confirmation of Offer and Deposit Payment

Selected candidates must confirm their acceptance and complete the required deposit to secure their place in the program.

6. Medical Examination and Visa Documentation

Candidates must undergo an aviation medical check and complete the visa application process for international flight training.

7. Departure and Flight Training Abroad

Upon visa approval, students will begin their professional pilot training at one of our partner flight schools overseas.

Students in Thailand are now eligible to enter the international pilot selection process through the official Admission System. FIA Thailand serves as the exclusive coordinator for Thai candidates seeking professional pilot training abroad.

Admission Test – Question Structure Framework

Total: 100 questions Format: Multiple Choice (Single correct answer)
and Written Questions (No count in marks)*

Target: Aviation-newcomer candidates (no prior experience)

Language: English Time Limit: ~90 minutes Passing Score: 70 points

Answer Key & Scoring

- Each question = 1 point • No penalty for wrong answers • Minimum pass: 70/100
- Optional: Require section minimums (e.g. ALPD $\geq$ 60%)

SECTION 1: ALPD – Aviation Language Proficiency Demonstration

Weight: 40 Questions Goal : Evaluate the candidate's English comprehension , listening logic, and aviation communication awareness

Subcategory	Sample Question Types	No. of Qs
Phraseology Understanding	"What does 'Stand by' mean in aviation?"	10
Best Response Selection	"Which is the most appropriate reply?"	10
Communication Judgment	"Which phrase sounds clearest for ATC communication?"	10
Miscommunication Correction	"Identify the incorrect or confusing pilot phrase."	5
Situational Logic / Listening (Text)	"What's the best response if an ATC says XXX?"	5

SECTION 2: RADIO Communication Basics (ROC-A)

Weight: 20 Questions Goal: Test understanding of basic radio protocol and exchange structure

Subcategory	Sample Question Types	No. of Qs
Call Sign and Message Order	"Who speaks first?" / "What's your first sentence?"	5
ATC-Pilot Dialogue Logic	"What should you say when cleared for takeoff?"	5
Phrase Matching / Completion	"Choose the correct completion of ATC message."	5
Error Identification	"Which of these replies is NOT appropriate?"	5

SECTION 3: PSTAR (Pre-Solo Test of Air Regulations – Simplified)

Weight: 40 Questions Goal: Assess candidate's regulatory awareness, airspace knowledge, safety behaviour

Subcategory	Sample Question Types	No. of Qs
General Air Regulations	"Who has the right of way?" / "Can you fly over a city at 500 ft?"	10
Airspace and VFR Requirements	"Which airspace requires radio contact?"	10
Airport/Aerodrome Procedures	"What color are runway edge lights?" / "When do you announce position?"	10
Emergency / Abnormal Situations	"What should you do if radio fails?"	5
Aeronautical Decision-Making	"Which action is the safest in this scenario?"	5

SECTION 4: Written Test

*Note on the Written Test

The written test section is designed to assess the candidate's ability to communicate ideas clearly and effectively in written English. **Scores from this section will not be counted toward the final admission score.**

However, responses may be taken into consideration during the selection process at the discretion of the admissions committee.

SECTION 1.1:

Sample Exam ALPD – Phraseology Understanding (10 Questions)

Q1. What does the phrase "Stand by" mean in aviation communication?

- A) Please repeat your message
- B) Wait and I will call you back soon ☒
- C) Stop your aircraft immediately
- D) You are clear to proceed

Q2. In aviation, "Wilco" means:

- A) I will comply ☒
- B) I will call later
- C) I will confirm
- D) I can't comply

Q3. The phrase "Say again" is used when:

- A) You agree with the previous instruction
- B) You did not hear and ask for repeat ☒
- C) You want to cancel the flight
- D) You have finished talking

Q4. What is the meaning of "Affirm"?

- A) No
- B) Yes ☒
- C) I don't know
- D) Please clarify

Q5. What does "Negative" mean in aviation communication?

- A) Wait
- B) Yes
- C) No ☒
- D) Repeat

SECTION 1.1:

Sample Exam ALPD – Phraseology Understanding (10 Questions)

Q6. The phrase "Go ahead" is used to:

- A) Tell someone to start speaking ✓
- B) Tell someone to move aircraft forward
- C) Confirm landing clearance
- D) Request a frequency change

Q7. What does "Cleared for takeoff" mean?

- A) You may taxi
- B) You may enter runway and depart ✓
- C) You are not allowed to depart
- D) Taxi to parking area

Q8. The correct meaning of "Hold short" is:

- A) Continue taxiing at slow speed
- B) Taxi past the runway
- C) Stop before entering runway ✓
- D) Takeoff immediately

Q9. When ATC says "Report position", they expect you to:

- A) Tell your current location ✓
- B) Request clearance
- C) Stop immediately
- D) Confirm your call sign

Q10. What does "Roger" mean?

- A) I understand your transmission ✓
- B) I agree with your opinion
- C) I am ready for departure
- D) Please repeat your message

SECTION 1.2: ALPD – Best Response Selection (10 Questions)

Q11. Tower: "Cessna GABC, cleared to land runway 09." What is the most correct pilot response?

- A) "Okay."
- B) "Roger that."
- C) "Cleared to land runway 09, Cessna GABC." ✓
- D) "Landing now."

Q12. Ground: "Cessna GABC, taxi to holding point runway 27 via Alpha." Best pilot response:

- A) "Taxi holding point Alpha, Cessna GABC." ✓
- B) "Roger taxi."
- C) "Okay, going to runway 27."
- D) "Holding runway 27."

Q13. Tower: "Cessna GABC, traffic on final, advise when visual." Best response:

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Cessna GABC, traffic in sight." ✓
- C) "Copy that."
- D) "Okay I see it."

Q14. ATC: "Cessna GABC, say altitude." Best response:

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Cessna GABC, 2,500 feet." ✓
- C) "Altitude okay."
- D) "Level flight now."

Q15. ATC: "Cessna GABC, squawk 7000." Best response:

- A) "Roger squawk 7000, Cessna GABC." ✓
- B) "Copy squawk."
- C) "7000 set."
- D) "Squawking okay."

SECTION 1.2: ALPD – Best Response Selection (10 Questions)

Q16. Tower: "Cessna GABC, line up and wait runway 09." Best response:

- A) "Line up runway 09, waiting, Cessna GABC." ✓
- B) "Okay."
- C) "Holding short."
- D) "Waiting 09."

Q17. ATC: "Cessna GABC, confirm ready for departure." Best response:

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Cessna GABC, ready for departure." ✓
- C) "Departure confirmed."
- D) "Yes, we go."

Q18. ATC: "Cessna GABC, say intentions." Best response:

- A) "Cessna GABC, request full stop landing." ✓
- B) "Yes."
- C) "Intentions okay."
- D) "Roger intentions."

Q19. ATC: "Cessna GABC, contact tower on 118.5." Best response:

- A) "Roger tower."
- B) "Contacting 118.5, Cessna GABC." ✓
- C) "118.5 Roger."
- D) "Okay, 118."

Q20. ATC: "Cessna GABC, descend and maintain 2000 feet." Best response:

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Descending to 2000, Cessna GABC." ✓
- C) "2000 feet okay."
- D) "Confirm 2000."

SECTION 1.3: ALPD – Communication Judgment (10 Questions)

Q21. Which of the following replies is most appropriate in aviation communication?

- A) "Okay, I hear you."
- B) "Roger." ☒
- C) "Alright then."
- D) "I got it."

Q22. Choose the phrase that sounds clearest and most professional:

- A) "We're coming soon."
- B) "Cessna GABC inbound." ☒
- C) "Almost there."
- D) "We are on our way."

Q23. Which of these is correct when reporting position?

- A) "Flying west."
- B) "Cessna GABC, 3 miles west of airport at 1,500 feet." ☒
- C) "I am over there."
- D) "Approaching soon."

Q24. What is the clearest and most standard phrase to acknowledge instructions?

- A) "Copy that."
- B) "Roger." ☒
- C) "Sure."
- D) "Understood."

Q25. Choose the best phrase when you have not seen the traffic reported by ATC:

- A) "Negative contact."
- B) "Traffic not in sight." ☒
- C) "Not sure."
- D) "I can't see."

SECTION 1.3: ALPD – Communication Judgment (10 Questions)

Q26. Choose the clearest way to respond if ATC asks: "Say altitude."

- A) "I'm at 1,500." ✓
- B) "Roger."
- C) "Altitude okay."
- D) "Leveling."

Q27. Which phrase would sound most professional?

- A) "Please tell me again."
- B) "Say again." ✓
- C) "Repeat."
- D) "What did you say?"

Q28. When asking for permission to taxi, what is the most appropriate phrase?

- A) "Can I go now?"
- B) "Request taxi clearance." ✓
- C) "Ready to roll."
- D) "Taxi now?"

Q29. If you are unsure about an instruction, what is the correct phrase?

- A) "Say again instruction." ✓
- B) "What?"
- C) "Huh?"
- D) "Come again?"

Q30. What phrase would you use to acknowledge an instruction that you understand but do not agree with?

- A) "Negative." ✓
- B) "Okay."
- C) "Understood."
- D) "No problem."

SECTION 1.4: ALPD – Miscommunication Correction (5 Questions)

Q31. Which of the following phrases is not appropriate in aviation communication?

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Affirm."
- C) "Okay, got it." ✓
- D) "Stand by."

Q32. Pilot says: "I'm going to land now, okay?" What would be the correct phrase to use?

- A) "I'm landing now."
- B) "Cleared for landing."
- C) "Cessna GABC, final for runway 09." ✓
- D) "Okay, runway 09 landing."

Q33. Which phrase should replace this incorrect statement: "Ready to takeoff."

- A) "Cessna GABC ready for departure." ✓
- B) "Roger ready."
- C) "Standing by for go."
- D) "Okay, ready."

Q34. Tower says: "Report position." Pilot responds: "I'm flying somewhere west." What is a clearer, proper response?

- A) "I'm westbound."
- B) "Cessna GABC, 3 miles west of the airport at 1,500 feet." ✓
- C) "Somewhere near."
- D) "Flying towards you."

Q35. Pilot says: "We're good to go."

What is the correct standard phrase to express readiness for takeoff?

- A) "Cessna GABC ready for takeoff."
- B) "Cessna GABC ready for departure." ✓
- C) "All set for leaving."
- D) "Roger go ahead."

SECTION 1.5: ALPD – Situational Logic / Listening (5 Questions)

Q36. ATC says: "Cessna GABC, runway 09, cleared for immediate takeoff, traffic on final." What should you do?

- A) Taxi slowly onto runway 09
- B) Depart immediately as cleared ☒
- C) Wait at holding point
- D) Ask for confirmation again

Q37. You are ready for taxi but hear another pilot transmitting on the frequency. What is the correct action?

- A) Wait until frequency is clear, then transmit ☒
- B) Transmit immediately
- C) Say "Break break" and interrupt
- D) Change frequency

Q38. Tower says: "Cessna GABC, hold short runway 27." What is the correct pilot action?

- A) Cross runway 27 slowly
- B) Stop before entering runway 27 ☒
- C) Enter runway and line up
- D) Taxi to parking

Q39. ATC says: "Say type of aircraft." What is the correct response if you are flying a Cessna 172?

- A) "Small airplane."
- B) "Cessna 172." ☒
- C) "Single engine."
- D) "Light aircraft."

Q40. ATC says: "Cessna GABC, report when established on final." What should you say when you turn to final approach?

- A) "Cessna GABC established on final." ☒
- B) "Landing soon."
- C) "Final now."
- D) "Ready to land."

SECTION 2.1: RADIO Communication Basics (20 Questions)

Q41. Who speaks first when you are about to call Air Traffic Control (ATC)?

- A) The pilot ☒
- B) The controller
- C) The ground crew
- D) No one

Q42. When calling ATC, which call sign comes first?

- A) Your call sign
- B) ATC call sign ☒
- C) The airport name
- D) No call sign needed

Q43. What should you say to request permission to taxi?

- A) "Taxi now."
- B) "Request taxi clearance." ☒
- C) "We are taxiing."
- D) "Okay to taxi?"

Q44. What is a correct way to acknowledge a landing clearance?

- A) "Roger."
- B) "Cleared to land runway XX, [Your call sign]." ☒
- C) "Copy."
- D) "Landing now."

Q45. You want to change frequency. What is the correct phrase?

- A) "Switching frequency."
- B) "Changing to 118.5."
- C) "Cessna GABC changing to 118.5." ☒
- D) "Frequency change."

Q46. What does "Squawk 7000" mean?

- A) Set transponder to code 7000 ☒
- B) Transmit on frequency 7000
- C) Climb to 7000 feet
- D) Report position at 7000 feet

Q47. If you did not understand a transmission, what should you say?

- A) "Pardon?"
- B) "Say again." ☒
- C) "Come again."
- D) "Repeat please."

SECTION 2.1: RADIO Communication Basics (20 Questions)

Q48. When ATC says "Stand by," what should you do?

- A) Respond immediately
- B) Do not transmit and wait ✓
- C) Start taxiing
- D) Ask for permission

Q49. You hear "Cessna GABC, line up and wait runway 27." What should you do?

- A) Taxi onto runway 27 and wait ✓
- B) Hold short of runway 27
- C) Depart immediately
- D) Stop taxiing

Q50. What phrase would you say to confirm you received and understood a clearance?

- A) "Roger." ✓
- B) "Yes."
- C) "Copy that."
- D) "Understood."

Q51. When ATC says "Traffic in sight," what do they mean?

- A) They see your aircraft
- B) You should look for other aircraft
- C) They have visually identified traffic ✓
- D) You should stop immediately

Q52. If you hear "Go ahead" from ATC, it means:

- A) You can start speaking ✓
- B) You can start taxiing
- C) You can depart
- D) You can land

Q53. You are asked "Say your position." What information should you give?

- A) Your altitude only
- B) Distance and altitude relative to airport ✓
- C) Runway in use
- D) Taxi clearance

Q54. In radio communication, what does "Break break" mean?

- A) Emergency communication follows ✓
- B) End of transmission
- C) Take a break
- D) Cancel clearance

SECTION 2.1: RADIO Communication Basics (20 Questions)

Q55. Which call would correctly start a transmission to tower?

- A) "Cessna GABC calling."
- B) "Tower, this is Cessna GABC." ✓
- C) "Hello tower, it's me."
- D) "Permission please."

Q56. What does "Read back" mean?

- A) Repeat back instructions ✓
- B) Repeat last call sign
- C) Confirm you heard transmission
- D) Ask for frequency change

Q57. "Monitor 118.7" means:

- A) Transmit on 118.7
- B) Listen but do not transmit on 118.7 ✓
- C) Request taxi on 118.7
- D) Confirm squawk code

Q58. "Cleared for immediate takeoff" means:

- A) Line up and wait
- B) Takeoff as soon as possible ✓
- C) Hold short
- D) Ask for confirmation

Q59. How would you acknowledge "Hold short runway 27"?

- A) "Holding short runway 27, Cessna GABC." ✓
- B) "Hold runway 27."
- C) "Roger."
- D) "Okay holding."

Q60. When should you say your full call sign?

- A) Only on first contact ✓
- B) Never
- C) Every time
- D) After takeoff only

SECTION 3.1: PSTAR – General Air Regulations (10 Questions)

Q61. Who has the right of way when two aircraft are approaching head-on?

- A) The faster aircraft
- B) Both should turn right ✓
- C) Both should turn left
- D) The larger aircraft

Q62. When must you have a valid medical certificate?

- A) Before every flight ✓
- B) Only for international flights
- C) Only for commercial flights
- D) Only during emergencies

Q63. What is the minimum safe altitude over a city?

- A) 500 feet
- B) 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within 2000 feet ✓
- C) 2000 feet
- D) No minimum

Q64. If two aircraft are converging at the same altitude, who must give way?

- A) The aircraft on the left
- B) The aircraft on the right ✓
- C) The faster aircraft
- D) The larger aircraft

Q65. When operating near an aerodrome, pilots must:

- A) Avoid controlled airspace
- B) Follow right-of-way rules ✓
- C) Always land immediately
- D) Fly at maximum speed

Q66. Who is responsible for determining the airworthiness of an aircraft before flight?

- A) The mechanic
- B) The pilot-in-command ✓
- C) The air traffic controller
- D) The aircraft owner

Q67. A flight plan is required when:

- A) Flying internationally or 25 NM from departure airport ✓
- B) Always
- C) Never
- D) Only in controlled airspace

SECTION 3.1: PSTAR – General Air Regulations (10 Questions)

Q68. Which document must always be carried during flight?

- A) Pilot's logbook
- B) Aircraft journey log
- C) Aircraft certificate of registration ☒
- D) Maintenance manual

Q69. If an aircraft has an inoperative radio, can it enter controlled airspace?

- A) Yes, if prior arrangement made ☒
- B) No, never
- C) Yes, always
- D) Only with a passenger on board

Q70. Who is responsible for avoiding collision?

- A) Air traffic control
- B) The pilot ☒
- C) The ground crew
- D) The passenger

SECTION 3.2: PSTAR – Airspace and VFR Requirements (10 Questions)

Q72. Which type of airspace is uncontrolled?

- A) Class G ☒
- B) Class D
- C) Class C
- D) Class B

Q73. What is the minimum visibility for VFR flight in uncontrolled airspace below 1000 ft AGL?

- A) 1 mile ☒
- B) 3 miles
- C) 5 miles
- D) No limit

Q74. In controlled airspace during daytime, what is the minimum horizontal distance from cloud for VFR?

- A) 2000 feet ☒
- B) 500 feet
- C) 1000 feet
- D) No distance required

Q75. What is the vertical distance required from cloud in VFR flight in controlled airspace?

- A) 500 feet below / 1000 feet above ☒
- B) 1000 feet below / 500 feet above
- C) 2000 feet below / 2000 feet above
- D) No distance required

Q76. What is the minimum ceiling required for VFR flight in controlled airspace?

- A) 1000 feet ☒
- B) 500 feet
- C) 2000 feet
- D) No minimum

Q71. Which class of airspace requires two-way radio communication and ATC clearance before entry?

- A) Class A
- B) Class B ☒
- C) Class G
- D) Class F

SECTION 3.2: PSTAR – Airspace and VFR Requirements (10 Questions)

Q77. In which airspace is a transponder with Mode C required?

- A) All airspace
- B) Class C and above ☒
- C) Only uncontrolled airspace
- D) Class G only

Q78. What is Class C airspace generally around?

- A) Small airports
- B) Large airports with control towers ☒
- C) Military areas
- D) Remote areas

Q79. VFR flight means a pilot must:

- A) Navigate only by GPS
- B) Be able to see and avoid other traffic ☒
- C) Follow ATC radar vectors only
- D) Never fly above clouds

Q80. What does "VFR" stand for?

- A) Visual Flight Rules ☒
- B) Very Fast Route
- C) Verified Flight Route
- D) Visual Field Report

SECTION 3.3: PSTAR – Airport/Aerodrome Procedures (10 Questions)

Q81. What colour are runway edge lights at night?

- A) Red
- B) White ☒
- C) Blue
- D) Green

Q82. Taxiway edge lights are usually what color?

- A) White
- B) Yellow
- C) Blue ☒
- D) Green

Q83. How should a pilot enter the traffic circuit at an uncontrolled airport?

- A) Straight to runway
- B) Cross midfield and join downwind ☒
- C) Join final directly
- D) Enter from any direction

Q84. When should a pilot announce their position at an uncontrolled aerodrome?

- A) Before taxi
- B) On every turn
- C) At key points: joining circuit, downwind, final ☒
- D) After landing

Q85. A steady green light from tower to an aircraft on the ground means:

- A) Stop
- B) Cleared for takeoff
- C) Cleared to taxi ☒
- D) Return to apron

Q86. What signal indicates a vehicle should stop immediately?

- A) Flashing green light
- B) Flashing white light
- C) Steady red light ☒
- D) Steady green light

Q87. What is the correct circuit direction unless otherwise specified?

- A) Left-hand circuit ☒
- B) Right-hand circuit
- C) Clockwise circuit
- D) No specific direction

SECTION 3.3: PSTAR – Airport/Aerodrome Procedures (10 Questions)

Q88. Who determines the active runway at an uncontrolled airport?

- A) ATC
- B) Ground crew
- C) The pilot based on wind conditions ☒
- D) The first aircraft arriving

Q89. When approaching to land at a controlled airport without landing clearance, a pilot must:

- A) Continue and land
- B) Circle over airport
- C) Hold until clearance received ☒
- D) Taxi back

Q90. What color are threshold lights at the beginning of a runway?

- A) Red
- B) Green ☒
- C) Blue
- D) White

SECTION 3.4: PSTAR – Emergency / Abnormal Situations (5 Questions)

Q91. What should a pilot do if the radio fails in controlled airspace?

- A) Continue as normal
- B) Exit airspace immediately
- C) Squawk 7600 and follow standard procedures ☒
- D) Land immediately without clearance

Q92. The transponder code for emergency is:

- A) 7500
- B) 7600
- C) 7700 ☒
- D) 7000

Q93. What is the international distress frequency?

- A) 118.7 MHz
- B) 121.5 MHz ☒
- C) 123.45 MHz
- D) 127.8 MHz

Q94. If you have an engine failure immediately after takeoff, what is your first priority?

- A) Communicate with tower
- B) Attempt restart
- C) Maintain aircraft control ☒
- D) Check fuel quantity

Q95. In the event of an in-flight emergency, what phrase should you use?

- A) "Help help"
- B) "Emergency now"
- C) "Mayday Mayday Mayday" ☒
- D) "Watch out"

SECTION 3.5: PSTAR – Aeronautical Decision-Making (5 Questions)

Q96. You notice weather conditions are worse than expected but still above VFR minimums. What should you do?

- A) Continue the flight without change
- B) Fly faster to reach destination quickly
- C) Be prepared to divert or turn back ✓
- D) Descend below clouds to maintain sight of ground

Q97. You are on final approach and another aircraft suddenly moves onto the runway. What is the safest action?

- A) Continue landing
- B) Go around ✓
- C) Call tower after landing
- D) Reduce speed and try to land behind them

Q98. Before every flight, a good pilot should:

- A) Check fuel and weather ✓
- B) Trust GPS completely
- C) Follow the same route as last time without review
- D) Rely only on ATC instructions

Q99. Your passenger feels uncomfortable with turbulence. What is the best action?

- A) Fly faster to get through it
- B) Ignore and continue
- C) Slow down and explain calmly ✓
- D) Hand over controls to the passenger

Q100. You are feeling tired before a flight. What is the correct decision?

- A) Take off carefully
- B) Delay flight until well rested ✓
- C) Ask ATC for a shorter route
- D) Drink coffee and depart

SECTION 4: Written Test

This section contains two written-response questions designed to assess the applicant's ability to express thoughts clearly in written English.

While responses are not included in the final score, they may be considered during the admissions review process.



First Class International Aviation

Trusted by aspiring pilots across Asia. In partnership with certified flight schools in Canada.

"The Power Of Dreams...Ready To Take Flight"



Transport
Canada



Canada

