		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
1.	**AIR LAW AND ATC PROCEDURES**				
	International law: conventions, agreements and organisations				
	The Convention on international civil aviation (Chicago) Doc. 7300/6				
	Part I Air Navigation: relevant parts of the following chapters: (a) general principles and application of the convention; (b) flight over territory of Contracting States; (c) nationality of aircraft; (d) measures to facilitate air navigation; (e) conditions to be fulfilled on aircraft; (f) international standards and recommended practices; (g) validity of endorsed certificates and licences; (h) notification of differences.	x		x	
	Part II The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO): objectives and composition	x		x	
	Annex 8: Airworthiness of aircraft				
	Foreword and definitions	x		x	
	Certificate of airworthiness	x		x	
	Annex 7: Aircraft nationality and registration marks				
	Foreword and definitions	x		x	
	Common- and registration marks	x		x	
	Certificate of registration and aircraft nationality	x		x	
	Annex 1: Personnel licensing				
	Definitions	x		x	
	Relevant parts of Annex 1 connected to Part-FCL and Part-Medical	x		x	
	Annex 2: Rules of the air				
	Essential definitions, applicability of the rules of the air, general rules (except water operations), visual flight rules, signals and interception of civil aircraft	x		x	
	Procedures for air navigation: aircraft operations doc. 8168-ops/611, volume 1				
	Altimeter setting procedures (including IACO doc. 7030 – regional supplementary procedures)				
	Basic requirements (except tables), procedures applicable to operators and pilots (except tables)	x		x	
	Secondary surveillance radar transponder operating procedures (including ICAO Doc. 7030 – regional supplementary procedures)				
	Operation of transponders	x		x	
	Phraseology	x		x	
	Annex 11: Doc. 4444 air traffic management				
	Definitions	x		x	
	General provisions for air traffic services	x		x	
	Visual separation in the vicinity of aerodromes	x		x	
	Procedures for aerodrome control services	x		x	
	Radar services	x		x	
	Flight information service and alerting service	x		x	
	Phraseologies	x		x	
	Procedures related to emergencies, communication failure and contingencies	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Annex 15: Aeronautical information service				
	Introduction, essential definitions	x		x	
	AIP, NOTAM, AIRAC and AIC	x		x	
	Annex 14, volume 1 and 2: Aerodromes				
	Definitions	x		x	
	Aerodrome data: conditions of the movement area and related facilities	x		x	
	Visual aids for navigation: (a) indicators and signalling devices; (b) markings; (c) lights; (d) signs; (e) markers.	x		x	
	Visual aids for denoting obstacles: (a) marking of objects; (b) lighting of objects.	x		x	
	Visual aids for denoting restricted use of areas	x		x	
	Emergency and other services: (a) rescue and fire fighting; (b) apron management service.	x		x	
	Annex 12: Search and rescue				
	Essential definitions	x		x	
	Operating procedures: (a) procedures for PIC at the scene of an accident; (b) procedures for PIC intercepting a distress transmission; (c) search and rescue signals.	x		x	
	Search and rescue signals: (a) signals with surface craft; (b) ground or air visual signal code; (c) air or ground signals.	x		x	
	Annex 17: Security				
	General: aims and objectives	x		x	
	Annex 13: Aircraft accident investigation				
	Essential definitions	x		x	
	Applicability	x		x	
	National law				
	National law and differences to relevant ICAO Annexes and relevant EU regulations.	x		x	
2.	**HUMAN PERFORMANCE**				
	Human factors: basic concepts				
	Human factors in aviation				
	Becoming a competent pilot	x		x	
	Basic aviation physiology and health maintenance				
	The atmosphere: (a) composition; (b) gas laws.	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Respiratory and circulatory systems: (a) oxygen requirement of tissues; (b) functional anatomy; (c) main forms of hypoxia (hypoxic and anaemic): (1) sources, effects and countermeasures of carbon monoxide; (2) counter measures and hypoxia; (3) symptoms of hypoxia. (d) hyperventilation; (e) the effects of accelerations on the circulatory system; (f) hypertension and coronary heart disease.	x		x	
	Man and environment				
	Central, peripheral and autonomic nervous systems	x		x	
	Vision: (a) functional anatomy; (b) visual field, foveal and peripheral vision; (c) binocular and monocular vision; (d) monocular vision cues; (e) night vision; (f) visual scanning and detection techniques and importance of 'look-out'; (g) defective vision.	x		x	
	Hearing: (a) descriptive and functional anatomy; (b) flight related hazards to hearing; (c) hearing loss.	x		x	
	Equilibrium: (a) functional anatomy; (b) motion and acceleration; (c) motion sickness.	x		x	
	Integration of sensory inputs: (a) spatial disorientation: forms, recognition and avoidance;	x		x	
	(b) illusions: forms, recognition and avoidance: (1) physical origin; (2) physiological origin; (3) psychological origin. (c) approach and landing problems.				
	Health and hygiene				
	Personal hygiene: personal fitness	x		x	
	Body rhythm and sleep: (a) rhythm disturbances; (b) symptoms, effects and management.	x		x	
	Problem areas for pilots: (a) common minor ailments including cold, influenza and gastro-intestinal upset; (b) entrapped gases and barotrauma, (scuba diving); (c) obesity; (d) food hygiene; (e) infectious diseases; (f) nutrition; (g) various toxic gases and materials.	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Intoxication:	x		x	
	(a) prescribed medication; (b) tobacco; (c) alcohol and drugs; (d) caffeine; (e) self-medication.				
	Basic aviation psychology				
	Human information processing				
	Attention and vigilance: (a) selectivity of attention; (b) divided attention.	x		x	
	Perception: (A) perceptual illusions; (B) subjectivity of perception; (C) processes of perception.	x		x	
	Memory: (a) sensory memory; (b) working or short term memory; (c) long term memory to include motor memory (skills).	x		x	
	Human error and reliability				
	Reliability of human behaviour	x		x	
	Error generation: social environment (group, organisation)	x		x	
	Decision making				
	Decision-making concepts:	x		x	
	(a) structure (phases);				
	(b) limits; (c) risk assessment; (d) practical application.				
	Avoiding and managing errors: cockpit management				
	Safety awareness: (a) risk area awareness; (b) situational awareness.	x		x	
	Communication: verbal and non-verbal communication	x		x	
	Human behaviour				
	Personality and attitudes: (a) development; (b) environmental influences.	x		x	
	Identification of hazardous attitudes (error proneness)	x		x	
	Human overload and underload				
	Arousal	x		x	
	Stress: (a) definition(s); (b) anxiety and stress; (c) effects of stress.	x		x	
	Fatigue and stress management: (a) types, causes and symptoms of fatigue; (b) effects of fatigue; (c) coping strategies; (d) management techniques; (e) health and fitness programmes;	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
3.	**METEOROLOGY**				
	The atmosphere				
	Composition, extent and vertical division				
	Structure of the atmosphere	x		x	
	Troposphere	x		x	
	Air temperature				
	Definition and units	x		x	
	Vertical distribution of temperature	x		x	
	Transfer of heat	x		x	
	Lapse rates, stability and instability	x		x	
	Development of inversions and types of inversions	x		x	
	Temperature near the earth's surface, surface effects, diurnal and seasonal variation, effect of clouds and effect of wind	x		x	
	Atmospheric pressure				
	Barometric pressure and isobars	x		x	
	Pressure variation with height	x		x	
	Reduction of pressure to mean sea level	x		x	
	Relationship between surface pressure centres and pressure centres aloft	x		x	
	Air density				
	Relationship between pressure, temperature and density	x		x	
	ISA				
	ICAO standard atmosphere	x		x	
	Altimetry				
	Terminology and definitions	x		x	
	Altimeter and altimeter settings	x		x	
	Calculations	x		x	
	Effect of accelerated airflow due to topography	x		x	
	Wind				
	Definition and measurement of wind				
	Definition and measurement	x		x	
	Primary cause of wind				
	Primary cause of wind, pressure gradient, coriolis force and gradient wind	x		x	
	Variation of wind in the friction layer	x		x	
	Effects of convergence and divergence	x		x	
	General global circulation				
	General circulation around the globe	x		x	
	Local winds				
	Anabatic and katabatic winds, mountain and valley winds, Venturi effects, land and sea breezes	x		x	
	Mountain waves (standing waves, lee waves)				
	Origin and characteristics	x		x	
	Turbulence				
	Description and types of turbulence	x		x	
	Formation and location of turbulence	x		x	
	THERMODYNAMICS				
	Humidity				
	Water vapour in the atmosphere	x		x	
	Mixing ratio	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Temperature/dew point, relative humidity	x		x	
	Change of state of aggregation				
	Condensation, evaporation, sublimation, freezing and melting, latent heat	x		x	
	Adiabatic processes				
	Adiabatic processes, stability of the atmosphere	x		x	
	CLOUDS AND FOG				
	Cloud formation and description				
	Cooling by adiabatic expansion and by advection	x		x	
	Cloud types and cloud classification	x		x	
	Influence of inversions on cloud development	x		x	
	Fog, mist, haze				
	General aspects	x		x	
	Radiation fog	x		x	
	Advection fog	x		x	
	Steaming fog	x		x	
	Frontal fog	x		x	
	Orographic fog (hill fog)	x		x	
	PRECIPITATION				
	Development of precipitation				
	Processes of development of precipitation	x		x	
	Types of precipitation				
	Types of precipitation, relationship with cloud types	x		x	
	AIR MASSES AND FRONTS				
	Air masses				
	Description, classification and source regions of air masses	x		x	
	Modifications of air masses	x		x	
	Fronts				
	General aspects	x		x	
	Warm front, associated clouds, and weather	x		x	
	Cold front, associated clouds, and weather	x		x	
	Warm sector, associated clouds, and weather	x		x	
	Weather behind the cold front	x		x	
	Occlusions, associated clouds, and weather	x		x	
	Stationary front, associated clouds, and weather	x		x	
	Movement of fronts and pressure systems, life cycle	x		x	
	Changes of meteorological elements at a frontal wave	x		x	
	PRESSURE SYSTEMS				
	Anticyclone				
	Anticyclones, types, general properties, cold and warm anticyclones, ridges and wedges, subsidence	x		x	
	Non-frontal depressions				
	Thermal, orographic and polar depressions, troughs	x		x	
	CLIMATOLOGY				
	Climatic zones				
	General seasonal circulation in the troposphere	x		x	
	Typical weather situations in the mid-latitudes				
	Westerly situation	x		x	
	High-pressure area	x		x	
	Flat-pressure pattern	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Local winds and associated weather				
	e.g. Foehn	x		x	
	FLIGHT HAZARDS				
	Icing				
	Conditions for ice accretion	x		x	
	Types of ice accretion	x		x	
	Hazards of ice accretion, avoidance	x		x	
	Turbulence				
	Effects on flight, avoidance	x		x	
	Wind shear				
	Definition of wind shear	x		x	
	Weather conditions for wind shear	x		x	
	Effects on flight, avoidance	x		x	
	Thunderstorms				
	Conditions for, and process of, development, forecast, location, type specification	x		x	
	Structure of thunderstorms, life cycle, squall lines, electricity in the atmosphere, static charges	x		x	
	Electrical discharges				
	Development and effects of downbursts	x		x	
	Thunderstorm avoidance	x		x	
	Inversions				
	Influence on aircraft performance	x		x	
	Hazards in mountainous areas				
	Influence of terrain on clouds and precipitation, frontal passage	x		x	
	Vertical movements, mountain waves, wind shear, turbulence, ice accretion	x		x	
	Development and effect of valley inversions	x		x	
	Visibility-reducing phenomena				
	Reduction of visibility caused by precipitation and obscuration	x		x	
	Reduction of visibility caused by other phenomena	x		x	
	METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION				
	Observation				
	Surface observations	x		x	
	Radiosonde observations	x		x	
	Satellite observations	x		x	
	Weather radar observations	x		x	
	Aircraft observations and reporting	x		x	
	Weather charts				
	Significant weather charts	x		x	
	Surface charts	x		x	
	Information for flight planning				
	Aviation weather messages	x		x	
	Meteorological broadcasts for aviation	x		x	
	Use of meteorological documents	x		x	
	Meteorological warnings	x		x	
	Meteorological services				
	World area forecast system (WAFS) and meteorological offices	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
4.	**COMMUNICATIONS**				
	VFR COMMUNICATIONS				
	Definitions				
	Meanings and significance of associated terms	x		x	
	ATS abbreviations	x		x	
	Q-code groups commonly used in RTF airground communications	x		x	
	Categories of messages	x		x	
	General operating procedures				
	Transmission of letters	x		x	
	Transmission of numbers (including level information)	x		x	
	Transmission of time	x		x	
	Transmission technique	x		x	
	Standard words and phrases (relevant RTF phraseology included)	x		x	
	R/T call signs for aeronautical stations including use of abbreviated call signs	x		x	
	R/T call signs for aircraft including use of abbreviated call signs	x		x	
	Transfer of communication	x		x	
	Test procedures including readability scale	x		x	
	Read back and acknowledgement requirements	x		x	
	Relevant weather information terms (VFR)				
	Aerodrome weather	x		x	
	Weather broadcast	x		x	
	Action required to be taken in case of communication failure	x		x	
	Distress and urgency procedures				
	Distress (definition, frequencies, watch of distress frequencies, distress signal and distress message)	x		x	
	Urgency (definition, frequencies, urgency signal and urgency message)	x		x	
	General principles of VHF propagation and allocation of frequencies	x		x	
5.	**PRINCIPLES OF FLIGHT**				
5.1.	**PRINCIPLES OF FLIGHT: AEROPLANE**				
	Subsonic aerodynamics				
	Basics concepts, laws and definitions				
	Laws and definitions:	x	x		
	(a) conversion of units; (b) Newton´s laws; (c) Bernoulli's equation and venture; (d) static pressure, dynamic pressure and total pressure; (e) density; (f) IAS and TAS.				
	Basics about airflow: (a) streamline; (b) two-dimensional airflow; (c) three-dimensional airflow.	x	x		
	Aerodynamic forces on surfaces: (a) resulting airforce; (b) lift;	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(c) drag; (d) angle of attack.				
	Shape of an aerofoil section: (a) thickness to chord ratio; (b) chord line; (c) camber line; (d) camber; (e) angle of attack.	x	x		
	The wing shape: (a) aspect ratio; (b) root chord; (c) tip chord; (d) tapered wings; (e) wing planform.	x	x		
	The two-dimensional airflow about an aerofoil				
	Streamline pattern	x	x		
	Stagnation point	x	x		
	Pressure distribution	x	x		
	Centre of pressure	x	x		
	Influence of angle of attack	x	x		
	Flow separation at high angles of attack	x	x		
	The lift – α graph	x	x		
	The coefficients				
	The lift coefficient C_l: the lift formula	x	x		
	The drag coefficient C_d: the drag formula	x	x		
	The three-dimensional airflow round a wing and a fuselage				
	Streamline pattern: (a) span-wise flow and causes; (b) tip vortices and angle of attack; (c) upwash and downwash due to tip vortices; (d) wake turbulence behind an aeroplane (causes, distribution and duration of the phenomenon).	x	x		
	Induced drag: (a) influence of tip vortices on the angle of attack; (b) the induced local α; (c) influence of induced angle of attack on the direction of the lift vector; (d) induced drag and angle of attack.	x	x		
	Drag				
	The parasite drag: (a) pressure drag; (b) interference drag; (c) friction drag.	x	x		
	The parasite drag and speed	x	x		
	The induced drag and speed	x	x		
	The total drag	x	x		
	The ground effect				
	Effect on take off and landing characteristics of an aeroplane	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	The stall				
	Flow separation at increasing angles of attack: (a) the boundary layer: (1) laminar layer; (2) turbulent layer; (3) transition. (b) separation point; (c) influence of angle of attack; (d) influence on: (1) pressure distribution; (2) location of centre of pressure; (3) $C_{L;}$ (4) $C_{D;}$ (5) pitch moments. (e) buffet; (f) use of controls.	x	x		
	The stall speed: (a) in the lift formula; (b) 1g stall speed; (c) influence of: (1) the centre of gravity; (2) power setting; (3) altitude (IAS); (4) wing loading; (5) load factor n: (i) definition; (ii) turns; (iii) forces.	x	x		
	The initial stall in span-wise direction: (a) influence of planform; (b) geometric twist (wash out); (c) use of ailerons.	x	x		
	Stall warning: (a) importance of stall warning; (b) speed margin; (c) buffet; (d) stall strip; (e) flapper switch; (f) recovery from stall.	x	x		
	Special phenomena of stall: (a) the power-on stall; (b) climbing and descending turns; (c) t-tailed aeroplane; (d) avoidance of spins: (1) spin development; (2) spin recognition; (3) spin recovery. (e) ice (in stagnation point and on surface): (1) absence of stall warning; (2) abnormal behaviour of the aircraft during stall.	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	CL augmentation				
	Trailing edge flaps and the reasons for use in take-off and landing: (a) influence on C_L - α-graph; (b) different types of flaps; (c) flap asymmetry; (d) influence on pitch movement.	x	x		
	Leading edge devices and the reasons for use in take-off and landing	x	x		
	The boundary layer				
	Different types: (a) laminar; (b) turbulent.	x	x		
	Special circumstances				
	Ice and other contamination: (a) ice in stagnation point; (b) ice on the surface (frost, snow and clear ice); (c) rain; (d) contamination of the leading edge; (e) effects on stall; (f) effects on loss of controllability; (g) effects on control surface moment; (h) influence on high lift devices during takeoff, landing and low speeds.	x	x		
	Stability				
	Condition of equilibrium in steady horizontal flight				
	Precondition for static stability	x	x		
	Equilibrium: (a) lift and weight; (b) drag and thrust.	x	x		
	Methods of achieving balance				
	Wing and empennage (tail and canard)	x	x		
	Control surfaces	x	x		
	Ballast or weight trim	x	x		
	Static and dynamic longitudinal stability				
	Basics and definitions: (a) static stability, positive, neutral and negative; (b) precondition for dynamic stability; (c) dynamic stability, positive, neutral and negative.	x	x		
	Location of centre of gravity: (a) aft limit and minimum stability margin; (b) forward position; (c) effects on static and dynamic stability.	x	x		
	Dynamic lateral or directional stability				
	Spiral dive and corrective actions	x	x		
	Control				
	General				
	Basics, the three planes and three axis	x	x		
	Angle of attack change	x	x		
	Pitch control				
	Elevator	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Downwash effects	x	x		
	Location of centre of gravity	x	x		
	Yaw control				
	Pedal or rudder	x	x		
	Roll control				
	Ailerons: function in different phases of flight	x	x		
	Adverse yaw	x	x		
	Means to avoid adverse yaw: (a) frise ailerons; (b) differential ailerons deflection.	x	x		
	Means to reduce control forces				
	Aerodynamic balance: (a) balance tab and anti-balance tab; (b) servo tab.	x	x		
	Mass balance				
	Reasons to balance: means	x	x		
	Trimming				
	Reasons to trim	x	x		
	Trim tabs	x	x		
	Limitations				
	Operating limitations				
	Flutter	x	x		
	v_{fe}	x	x		
	v_{no}, v_{ne}	x	x		
	Manoeuvring envelope				
	Manoeuvring load diagram: (a) load factor; (b) accelerated stall speed; (c) v_a; (d) manoeuvring limit load factor or certification category.	x	x		
	Contribution of mass	x	x		
	Gust envelope				
	Gust load diagram	x	x		
	Factors contributing to gust loads	x	x		
	Propellers				
	Conversion of engine torque to thrust				
	Meaning of pitch	x	x		
	Blade twist	x	x		
	Effects of ice on propeller	x	x		
	Engine failure or engine stop				
	Windmilling drag	x	x		
	Moments due to propeller operation				
	Torque reaction	x	x		
	Asymmetric slipstream effect	x	x		
	Asymmetric blade effect	x	x		
	Flight mechanics				
	Forces acting on an aeroplane				
	Straight horizontal steady flight	x	x		
	Straight steady climb	x	x		
	Straight steady descent	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Straight steady glide	x	x		
	Steady coordinated turn: (a) bank angle; (b) load factor; (c) turn radius; (d) rate one turn.	x	x		
5.2.	**PRINCIPLES OF FLIGHT: HELICOPTER**				
	Subsonic aerodynamics				
	Basic concepts, laws and definitions			x	x
	Conversion of units			x	x
	Definitions and basic concepts about air:			x	x
	(a) the atmosphere and International Standard Atmosphere; (b) density; (c) influence of pressure and temperature on density.				
	Newton's laws: (a) Newton's second law: Momentum equation; (b) Newton's third law: action and reaction.			x	x
	Basic concepts about airflow: (a) steady airflow and unsteady airflow; (b) Bernoulli's equation; (c) static pressure, dynamic pressure, total pressure and stagnation point; (d) TAS and IAS; (e) two-dimensional airflow and three-dimensional airflow; (f) viscosity and boundary layer.			x	x
	Two-dimensional airflow			x	x
	Aerofoil section geometry: (a) aerofoil section; (b) chord line, thickness and thickness to chord ratio of a section; (c) camber line and camber; (d) symmetrical and asymmetrical aerofoils sections.			x	x
	Aerodynamic forces on aerofoil elements: (a) angle of attack; (b) pressure distribution; (c) lift and lift coefficient (d) relation lift coefficient: angle of attack; (e) profile drag and drag coefficient; (f) relation drag coefficient: angle of attack; (g) resulting force, centre of pressure and pitching moment.			x	x
	Stall: (a) boundary layer and reasons for stalling; (b) variation of lift and drag as a function of angle of attack; (c) displacement of the centre of pressure and pitching moment.			x	x
	Disturbances due to profile contamination: (a) ice contamination; (b) ice on the surface (frost, snow and clear ice).			x	x
	The three-dimensional airflow round a wing and a fuselage			x	x
	The wing:			x	x
	(a) planform, rectangular and tapered wings;				

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(b) wing twist.				
	Airflow pattern and influence on lift:			x	x
	(a) span wise flow on upper and lower surface; (b) tip vortices; (c) span-wise lift distribution.				
	Induced drag: causes and vortices			x	x
	The airflow round a fuselage: (a) components of a fuselage; (b) parasite drag; (c) variation with speed.			x	x
	Transonic aerodynamics and compressibility effects				
	Airflow velocities			x	x
	Airflow speeds: (a) speed of sound; (b) subsonic, high subsonic and supersonic flows.			x	x
	Shock waves: (a) compressibility and shock waves; (b) the reasons for their formation at upstream high subsonic airflow; (c) their effect on lift and drag.			x	x
	Influence of wing planform: sweep-angle			x	x
	Rotorcraft types			x	x
	Rotorcraft			x	x
	Rotorcraft types: (a) autogyro; (b) helicopter.			x	x
	Helicopters			x	x
	Helicopters configurations: the single main rotor helicopter			x	x
	The helicopter, characteristics and associated terminology: (a) general lay-out, fuselage, engine and gearbox; (b) tail rotor, fenestron and NOTAR;			x	x
	(c) engines (reciprocating and turbo shaft engines); (d) power transmission;				
	(e) rotor shaft axis, rotor hub and rotor blades; (f) rotor disc and rotor disc area; (g) teetering rotor (two blades) and rotors with more than two blades;				
	(h) skids and wheels; (i) helicopter axes and fuselage centre line;				
	(j) roll axis, pitch axis and normal or yaw axis; (k) gross mass, gross weight and disc loading.				
	Main rotor aerodynamics			x	x
	Hover flight outside ground effect			x	x
	Airflow through the rotor discs and round the blades: (a) circumferential velocity of the blade sections; (b) induced airflow, through the disc and downstream; (c) downward fuselage drag; (d) equilibrium of rotor thrust, weight and fuselage drag; (e) rotor disc induced power; (f) relative airflow to the blade; (g) pitch angle and angle of attack of a blade section;			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(h) lift and profile drag on the blade element; (i) resulting lift and thrust on the blade and rotor thrust; (j) collective pitch angle changes and necessity of blade feathering; (k) required total main rotor-torque and rotor-power; (l) influence of the air density.				
	Anti-torque force and tail rotor: (a) force of tail rotor as a function of main rotor-torque; (b) anti-torque rotor power; (c) necessity of blade feathering of tail rotor blades and yaw pedals.			x	x
	Maximum hover altitude OGE: (a) total power required and power available; (b) maximum hover altitude as a function of pressure altitude and OAT.			x	x
	Vertical climb			x	x
	Relative airflow and angles of attack:			x	x
	(a) climb velocity V_C, induced and relative velocity and angle of attack; (b) collective pitch angle and blade feathering.				
	Power and vertical speed: (a) induced power, climb power and profile power;			x	x
	(b) total main rotor power and main rotor torque;				
	(c) tail rotor power;				
	(d) total power requirement in vertical flight.				
	Forward flight			x	x
	Airflow and forces in uniform inflow distribution: (a) assumption of uniform inflow distribution on rotor disc; (b) advancing blade (90°) and retreating blade (270°); (c) airflow velocity relative to the blade sections, area of reverse flow; (d) lift on the advancing and retreating blades at constant pitch angles; (e) necessity of cyclic pitch changes; (f) compressibility effects on the advancing blade tip and speed limitations; (g) high angle of attack on the retreating blade, blade stall and speed limitations; (h) thrust on rotor disc and tilt of thrust vector; (i) vertical component of the thrust vector and gross weight equilibrium; (j) horizontal component of the thrust vector and drag equilibrium.			x	x
	The flare (power flight):			x	x
	(a) thrust reversal and increase in rotor thrust; (b) increase of rotor RPM on non governed rotor.				
	Power and maximum speed: (a) induced power as a function of helicopter speed; (b) rotor profile power as a function of helicopter speed; (c) fuselage drag and parasite power as a function of forward speed;			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(d) tail rotor power and power ancillary equipment; (e) total power requirement as a function of forward speed; (f) influence of helicopter mass, air density and drag of additional external equipment;				
	(g) translational lift and influence on power required.				
	Hover and forward flight in ground effect			x	x
	Airflow in ground effect and downwash: rotor power decrease as a function of rotor height above the ground at constant helicopter mass			x	x
	Vertical descent			x	x
	Vertical descent, power on:			x	x
	(a) airflow through the rotor, low and moderate descent speeds; (b) vortex ring state, settling with power and consequences.				
	Autorotation: (a) collective lever position after failure; (b) up flow through the rotor, auto-rotation and anti-autorotation rings; (c) tail rotor thrust and yaw control; (d) control of rotor RPM with collective lever; (e) landing after increase of rotor thrust by pulling collective and reduction in vertical speed.			x	x
	Forward flight: Autorotation			x	x
	Airflow through the rotor disc: (a) descent speed and up flow through the disc; (b) the flare, increase in rotor thrust, reduction of vertical speed and ground speed.			x	x
	Flight and landing:			x	x
	(a) turning; (b) flare; (c) autorotative landing; (d) height or velocity avoidance graph and dead man's curve.				
	Main rotor mechanics			x	x
	Flapping of the blade in hover			x	x
	Forces and stresses on the blade: (a) centrifugal force on the blade and attachments; (b) limits of rotor RPM; (c) lift on the blade and bending stresses on a rigid attachment; (d) the flapping hinge of the articulated rotor and flapping hinge offset; (e) the flapping of the hinge less rotor and flexible element.			x	x
	Coning angle in hover:			x	x
	(a) lift and centrifugal force in hover and blade weight negligible (b) flapping, tip path plane and disc area.				
	Flapping angles of the blade in forward flight			x	x
	Forces on the blade in forward flight without cyclic feathering: (a) aerodynamic forces on the advancing and retreating blades without cyclic feathering;			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(b) periodic forces and stresses, fatigue and flapping hinge; (c) phase lag between the force and the flapping angle (about 90°); (d) flapping motion of the hinged blades and tilting of the cone and flap back of rotor; (e) rotor disc attitude and thrust vector tilt.				
	Cyclic pitch (feathering) in helicopter mode, forward flight: (a) necessity of forward rotor disc tilt and thrust vector tilt; (b) flapping and tip path plane, virtual rotation axis or no flapping axis and plane of rotation; (c) shaft axis and hub plane; (d) cyclic pitch change (feathering) and rotor thrust vector tilt; (e) collective pitch change, collective lever, swash plate, pitch link and pitch horn; (f) cyclic stick, rotating swash plate and pitch link movement and phase angle.			x	x
	Blade lag motion			x	x
	Forces on the blade in the disc plane (tip path plane) in forward flight: (a) forces due to the Coriolis effect because of the flapping; (b) alternating stresses and the need of the drag or lag hinge.			x	x
	The drag or lag hinge: (a) the drag hinge in the fully articulated rotor; (b) the lag flexure in the hinge less rotor; (c) drag dampers.			x	x
	Ground resonance: (a) blade lag motion and movement of the centre of gravity of the blades and the rotor; (b) oscillating force on the fuselage; (c) fuselage, undercarriage and resonance.			x	x
	Rotor systems			x	x
	See-saw or teetering rotor			x	x
	Fully articulated rotor: (a) three hinges arrangement; (b) bearings and elastomeric hinges.			x	x
	Hinge less rotor and bearing less rotor			x	x
	Blade sailing: (a) low rotor RPM and effect of adverse wind; (b) minimising the danger;			x	x
	(c) droop stops.				
	Vibrations due to main rotor: (a) origins of the vibrations: in plane and vertical; (b) blade tracking and balancing.			x	x
	Tail rotors			x	x
	Conventional tail rotor			x	x
	Rotor description: (a) two-blades tail rotors with teetering hinge; (b) rotors with more than two blades; (c) feathering bearings and flapping hinges;			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	(d) dangers to people and to the tail rotor, rotor height and safety.				
	Aerodynamics: (a) induced airflow and tail rotor thrust; (b) thrust control by feathering, tail rotor drift and roll; (c) effect of tail rotor failure and vortex ring.			x	x
	The fenestron: technical lay-out			x	x
	The NOTAR: technical lay-out			x	x
	Vibrations: high frequency vibrations due to the tail rotors			x	x
	Equilibrium, stability and control			x	x
	Equilibrium and helicopter attitudes			x	x
	Hover: (a) forces and equilibrium conditions; (b) helicopter pitching moment and pitch angle; (c) helicopter rolling moment and roll angle.			x	x
	Forward flight: (a) forces and equilibrium conditions; (b) helicopter moments and angles; (c) effect of speed on fuselage attitude.			x	x
	Control			x	x
	Control power			x	x
	(a) fully articulated rotor; (b) hinge less rotor; (c) teetering rotor.				
	Static and dynamic roll over			x	x
	Helicopter performances Engine performances			x	x
	Piston engines:			x	x
	(a) power available; (b) effects of density altitude.				
	Turbine engines: (a) power available; (b) effects of ambient pressure and temperature.			x	x
	Helicopter performances			x	x
	Hover and vertical flight: (a) power required and power available; (b) OGE and IGE maximum hover height; (c) influence of AUM, pressure, temperature and density.			x	x
	Forward flight: (a) maximum speed; (b) maximum rate of climb speed; (c) maximum angle of climb speed; (d) range and endurance; (e) influence of AUM, pressure, temperature and density.			x	x
	Manoeuvring: (a) load factor; (b) bank angle and number of g's; (c) manoeuvring limit load factor.			x	x
	Special conditions: (a) operating with limited power; (b) over pitch and over torque.			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
6.	**OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES**				
	General				
	Operation of aircraft: ICAO Annex 6, General requirements				
	Definitions	x	x	x	x
	Applicability	x	x	x	x
	Special operational procedures and hazards (general aspects)	x	x	x	x
	Noise abatement				
	Noise abatement procedures	x	x	x	x
	Influence of the flight procedure (departure, cruise and approach)	x	x	x	x
	Runway incursion awareness (meaning of surface markings and signals)	x	x	x	x
	Fire or smoke				
	Carburettor fire	x	x	x	x
	Engine fire	x	x	x	x
	Fire in the cabin and cockpit, (choice of extinguishing agents according to fire classification and use of the extinguishers)	x	x	x	x
	Smoke in the cockpit and (effects and action to be taken) and smoke in the cockpit and cabin (effects and actions taken)	x	x	x	x
	Windshear and microburst				
	Effects and recognition during departure and approach	x	x	x	x
	Actions to avoid and actions taken during encounter	x	x	x	x
	Wake turbulence				
	Cause	x	x	x	x
	List of relevant parameters	x	x	x	x
	Actions taken when crossing traffic, during take-off and landing	x	x	x	x
	Emergency and precautionary landings				
	Definition	x	x	x	x
	Cause	x	x	x	x
	Passenger information	x	x	x	x
	Evacuation	x	x	x	x
	Action after landing	x	x	x	x
	Contaminated runways				
	Kinds of contamination	x	x		
	Estimated surface friction and friction coefficient	x	x		
	Rotor downwash			x	x
	Operation influence by meteorological conditions (helicopter)				
	White out, sand or dust			x	x
	Strong winds			x	x
	Mountain environment			x	x
	Emergency procedures				
	Influence by technical problems				
	Engine failure			x	x
	Fire in cabin, cockpit or engine			x	x
	Tail, rotor or directional control failure			x	x
	Ground resonance			x	x
	Blade stall			x	x
	Settling with power (vortex ring)			x	x
	Overpitch			x	x
	Overspeed: rotor or engine			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Dynamic rollover			x	x
	Mast bumping			x	x
7.	**FLIGHT PERFORMANCE AND PLANNING**				
7.1.	**MASS AND BALANCE: AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS**				
	Purpose of mass and balance considerations				
	Mass limitations				
	Importance in regard to structural limitations	x	x	x	x
	Importance in regard to performance limitations	x	x	x	x
	CG limitations				
	Importance in regard to stability and controllability	x	x	x	x
	Importance in regard to performance	x	x	x	x
	Loading				
	Terminology				
	Mass terms	x	x	x	x
	Load terms (including fuel terms)	x	x	x	x
	Mass limits				
	Structural limitations	x	x	x	x
	Performance limitations	x	x	x	x
	Baggage compartment limitations	x	x	x	x
	Mass calculations				
	Maximum masses for take-off and landing	x	x	x	x
	Use of standard masses for passengers, baggage and crew	x	x	x	x
	Fundamentals of CG calculations				
	Definition of centre of gravity	x	x	x	x
	Conditions of equilibrium (balance of forces and balance of moments)	x	x	x	x
	Basic calculations of CG	x	x	x	x
	Mass and balance details of aircraft				
	Contents of mass and balance documentation				
	Datum and moment arm	x	x	x	x
	CG position as distance from datum	x	x	x	x
	Extraction of basic mass and balance data from aircraft documentation				
	BEM	x	x	x	x
	CG position or moment at BEM	x	x	x	x
	Deviations from standard configuration	x	x	x	x
	Determination of CG position				
	Methods				
	Arithmetic method	x	x	x	x
	Graphic method	x	x	x	x
	Load and trim sheet				
	General considerations	x	x	x	x
	Load sheet and CG envelope for light aeroplanes and for helicopters	x	x	x	x
7.2.	**PERFORMANCE: AEROPLANES**				
	Introduction				
	Performance classes	x	x		
	Stages of flight	x	x		
	Effect of aeroplane mass, wind, altitude, runway slope and runway conditions	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Gradients	x	x		
	SE aeroplanes				
	Definitions of terms and speeds	x	x		
	Take-off and landing performance				
	Use of aeroplane flight manual data	x	x		
	Climb and cruise performance				
	Use of aeroplane flight data	x	x		
	Effect of density altitude and aeroplane mass	x	x		
	Endurance and the effects of the different recommended power or thrust settings	x	x		
	Still air range with various power or thrust settings	x	x		
7.3.	**FLIGHT PLANNING AND FLIGHT MONITORING**				
	Flight planning for VFR flights				
	VFR navigation plan				
	Routes, airfields, heights and altitudes from VFR charts	x	x	x	x
	Courses and distances from VFR charts	x	x	x	x
	Aerodrome charts and aerodrome directory	x	x	x	x
	Communications and radio navigation planning data	x	x	x	x
	Completion of navigation plan	x	x	x	x
	Fuel planning				
	General knowledge	x	x	x	x
	Pre-flight calculation of fuel required				
	Calculation of extra fuel	x	x	x	x
	Completion of the fuel section of the navigation plan (fuel log) and calculation of total fuel	x	x	x	x
	Pre-flight preparation				
	AIP and NOTAM briefing				
	Ground facilities and services	x	x	x	x
	Departure, destination and alternate aerodromes	x	x	x	x
	Airway routings and airspace structure	x	x	x	x
	Meteorological briefing				
	Extraction and analysis of relevant data from meteorological documents	x	x	x	x
	ICAO flight plan (ATS flight plan)				
	Individual flight plan				
	Format of flight plan	x	x	x	x
	Completion of the flight plan	x	x	x	x
	Submission of the flight plan	x	x	x	x
	Flight monitoring and in-flight replanning				
	Flight monitoring				
	Monitoring of track and time	x	x	x	x
	In-flight fuel management	x	x	x	x
	In-flight re-planning in case of deviation from planned data	x	x	x	x
7.4.	**PERFORMANCE: HELICOPTERS**				
	General				
	Introduction				
	Stages of flight			x	x
	Effect on performance of atmospheric, airport or heliport and helicopter conditions			x	x
	Applicability of airworthiness requirements			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Definitions and terminology			x	x
	Performance: SE helicopters				
	Definitions of terms (a) masses; (b) velocities: v_x, v_y;			x	x
	(c) velocity of best range and of maximum endurance; (d) power limitations; (e) altitudes.				
	Take-off, cruise and landing performance **Use and interpretation of diagrams and tables:** (a) Take-off: (1) take-off run and distance available; (2) take-off and initial climb; (3) effects of mass, wind and density altitude; (4) effects of ground surface and gradient. (b) Landing: (1) effects of mass, wind, density altitude and approach speed; (2) effects of ground surface and gradient. (c) In-flight: (1) relationship between power required and power available; (2) performance diagram; (3) effects of configuration, mass, temperature and altitude; (4) reduction of performance during climbing turns; (5) autorotation; (6) adverse effects (icing, rain and condition of the airframe).			x	x
8.	**AIRCRAFT GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**				
8.1.	**AIRFRAME AND SYSTEMS, ELECTRICS, POWERPLANT AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**				
	System design, loads, stresses, maintenance				
	Loads and combination loadings applied to an aircraft's structure	x	x	x	x
	Airframe				
	Wings, tail surfaces and control surfaces				
	Design and constructions	x	x		
	Structural components and materials	x	x		
	Stresses	x	x		
	Structural limitations	x	x		
	Fuselage, doors, floor, wind-screen and windows				
	Design and constructions	x	x	x	x
	Structural components and materials	x	x	x	x
	Stresses	x	x	x	x
	Structural limitations	x	x	x	x
	Flight and control surfaces				
	Design and constructions			x	x
	Structural components and materials			x	x
	Stresses and aero elastic vibrations			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Structural limitations			x	x
	Hydraulics				
	Hydromechanics: basic principles	x	x	x	x
	Hydraulic systems	x	x	x	x
	Hydraulic fluids: types and characteristics, limitations	x	x	x	x
	System components: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Landing gear, wheels, tyres and brakes				
	Landing gear				
	Types and materials	x	x	x	x
	Nose wheel steering: design and operation	x	x		
	Brakes				
	Types and materials	x	x	x	x
	System components: design, operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Wheels and tyres				
	Types and operational limitations	x	x	x	x
	Helicopter equipments			x	x
	Flight controls				
	Mechanical or powered	x	x	x	x
	Control systems and mechanical	x	x	x	x
	System components: design, operation, indications and warnings, degraded modes of operation and jamming	x	x	x	x
	Secondary flight controls				
	System components: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x		
	Anti-icing systems				
	Types and operation (pitot and windshield)	x	x	x	x
	Fuel system				
	Piston engine				
	System components: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Turbine engine				
	System components: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings			x	x
	Electrics				
	Electrics: general and definitions				
	Direct current: voltage, current, resistance, conductivity, Ohm's law, power and work	x	x	x	x
	Alternating current: voltage, current, amplitude, phase, frequency and resistance	x	x	x	x
	Circuits: series and parallel	x	x	x	x
	Magnetic field: effects in an electrical circuit	x	x	x	x
	Batteries				
	Types, characteristics and limitations	x	x	x	x
	Battery chargers, characteristics and limitations	x	x	x	x
	Static electricity: general				
	Basic principles	x	x	x	x
	Static dischargers	x	x	x	x
	Protection against interference	x	x	x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Lightning effects	x	x	x	x
	Generation: production, distribution and use				
	DC generation: types, design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	AC generation: types, design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Electric components				
	Basic elements: basic principles of switches, circuit-breakers and relays	x	x	x	x
	Distribution				
	General: (a) bus bar, common earth and priority; (b) AC and DC comparison.	x	x	x	x
	Piston engines				
	General				
	Types of internal combustion engine: basic principles and definitions	x	x	x	x
	Engine: design, operation, components and materials	x	x	x	x
	Fuel				
	Types, grades, characteristics and limitations	x	x	x	x
	Alternate fuel: characteristics and limitations	x	x	x	x
	Carburettor or injection system				
	Carburettor: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Injection: design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Icing	x	x	x	x
	Air cooling systems				
	Design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Lubrication systems				
	Lubricants: types, characteristics and limitations	x	x	x	x
	Design, operation, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x	x	x
	Ignition circuits				
	Design, operation, degraded modes of operation	x	x	x	x
	Mixture				
	Definition, characteristic mixtures, control instruments, associated control levers and indications	x	x	x	x
	Propellers				
	Definitions and general: (a) aerodynamic parameters; (b) types; (c) operating modes.	x	x		
	Constant speed propeller: design, operation and system components	x	x		
	Propeller handling: associated control levers, degraded modes of operation, indications and warnings	x	x		

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Performance and engine handling				
	Performance: influence of engine parameters, influence of atmospheric conditions, limitations and power augmentation systems	x	x	x	x
	Engine handling: power and mixture settings during various flight phases and operational limitations	x	x	x	x
	Turbine engines				
	Definitions			x	x
	Coupled turbine engine: design, operation, components and materials			x	x
	Free turbine engine: design, operation, components and materials			x	x
	Fuel				
	Types, characteristics and limitations			x	x
	Main engine components				
	Compressor: (a) types, design, operation, components and materials; (b) stresses and limitations; (c) stall, surge and means of prevention.			x	x
	Combustion chamber: (a) types, design, operation, components and materials; (b) stresses and limitations; (c) emission problems.			x	x
	Turbine: (a) types, design, operation, components and materials; (b) stresses, creep and limitations.			x	x
	Exhaust: (a) design, operation and materials; (b) noise reduction.			x	x
	Fuel control units: types, operation and sensors			x	x
	Helicopter air intake: different types, design, operation, materials and optional equipments			x	x
	Additional components and systems				
	Helicopter additional components and systems: lubrication system, ignition circuit, starter, accessory gearbox, free wheel units: design, operation and components			x	x
	Performance aspects				
	Torque, performance aspects, engine handling and limitations: (a) engine ratings; (b) engine performance and limitations; (c) engine handling.			x	x
	Protection and detection systems				
	Fire detection systems				
	Operation and indications			x	X
	Miscellaneous systems				
	Rotor design			x	x
	Rotor heads				
	Main rotor				
	Types			x	x
	Structural components and materials, stresses and structural limitations			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Design and construction			x	x
	Adjustment			x	x
	Tail rotor				
	Types			x	x
	Structural components and materials, stresses and structural limitations			x	x
	Design and construction			x	x
	Adjustment			x	x
	Transmission				
	Main gear box				
	Different types, design, operation and limitations			x	x
	Rotor brake				
	Different types, design, operation and limitations			x	x
	Auxiliary systems			x	x
	Drive shaft and associated installation			x	x
	Intermediate and tail gear box				
	Different types, design, operation and limitations			x	x
	Blades				
	Main rotor blade				
	Design and construction			x	x
	Structural components and materials			x	x
	Stresses			x	x
	Structural limitations			x	x
	Adjustment			x	x
	Tip shape			x	x
	Tail rotor blade				
	Design and construction			x	x
	Structural components and materials			x	x
	Stresses			x	x
	Structural limitations			x	x
	Adjustment			x	x
8.2.	**INSTRUMENTATION**				
	Instrument and indication systems				
	Pressure gauge				
	Different types, design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Temperature sensing				
	Different types, design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Fuel gauge				
	Different types, design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Flow meter				
	Different types, design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Position transmitter				
	Different types, design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Torque meter				
	Design, operation, characteristics and accuracy			x	x
	Tachometer				
	Design, operation, characteristics and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Measurement of aerodynamic parameters				
	Pressure measurement				
	Static pressure, dynamic pressure, density and definitions	x	x	x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Temperature measurement: aeroplane				
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x		
	Displays	x	x		
	Temperature measurement: helicopter				
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy			x	x
	Displays			x	x
	Altimeter				
	Standard atmosphere	x	x	x	x
	The different barometric references (QNH, QFE and 1013.25)	x	x	x	x
	Height, indicated altitude, true altitude, pressure altitude and density altitude	x	x	x	x
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Displays	x	x	x	x
	Vertical speed indicator				
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Displays	x	x	x	x
	Air speed indicator				
	The different speeds IAS, CAS, TAS: definition, usage and relationships	x	x	x	x
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Displays	x	x	x	x
	Magnetism: direct reading compass				
	Earth magnetic field	x	x	x	x
	Direct reading compass				
	Design, operation, data processing, accuracy and deviation	x	x	x	x
	Turning and acceleration errors	x	x	x	x
	Gyroscopic instruments				
	Gyroscope: basic principles				
	Definitions and design	x	x	x	x
	Fundamental properties	x	x	x	x
	Drifts	x	x	x	x
	Turn and bank indicator				
	Design, operation and errors	x	x	x	x
	Attitude indicator				
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Directional gyroscope				
	Design, operation, errors and accuracy	x	x	x	x
	Communication systems				
	Transmission modes: VHF, HF and SATCOM				
	Principles, bandwidth, operational limitations and use	x	x	x	x
	Voice communication				
	Definitions, general and applications	x	x	x	x
	Alerting systems and proximity systems				
	Flight warning systems				
	Design, operation, indications and alarms	x	x	x	x
	Stall warning				
	Design, operation, indications and alarms	x	x		
	Radio-altimeter				
	Design, operation, errors, accuracy and indications			x	x

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Rotor or engine over speed alert system				
	Design, operation, displays and alarms			x	x
	Integrated instruments: electronic displays				
	Display units				
	Design, different technologies and limitations	x	x	x	x
9.	**NAVIGATION**				
9.1.	**GENERAL NAVIGATION**				
	Basics of navigation				
	The solar system				
	Seasonal and apparent movements of the sun	x		x	
	The earth				
	Great circle, small circle and rhumb line	x		x	
	Latitude and difference of latitude	x		x	
	Longitude and difference of longitude	x		x	
	Use of latitude and longitude co-ordinates to locate any specific position	x		x	
	Time and time conversions				
	Apparent time	x		x	
	UTC	x		x	
	LMT	x		x	
	Standard times	x		x	
	Dateline	x		x	
	Definition of sunrise, sunset and civil twilight	x		x	
	Directions				
	True north, magnetic north and compass north	x		x	
	Compass deviation	x		x	
	Magnetic poles, isogonals, relationship between true and magnetic	x		x	
	Distance				
	Units of distance and height used in navigation: nautical miles, statute miles, kilometres, metres and ft	x		x	
	Conversion from one unit to another	x		x	
	Relationship between nautical miles and minutes of latitude and minutes of longitude	x		x	
	Magnetism and compasses				
	General principles				
	Terrestrial magnetism	x		x	
	Resolution of the earth's total magnetic force into vertical and horizontal components	x		x	
	Variation-annual change	x		x	
	Aircraft magnetism				
	The resulting magnetic fields	x		x	
	Keeping magnetic materials clear of the compass	x		x	
	Charts				
	General properties of miscellaneous types of projections				
	Direct Mercator	x		x	
	Lambert conformal conic	x		x	
	The representation of meridians, parallels, great circles and rhumb lines				
	Direct Mercator	x		x	

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Lambert conformal conic	x		x	
	The use of current aeronautical charts				
	Plotting positions	x		x	
	Methods of indicating scale and relief (ICAO topographical chart)	x		x	
	Conventional signs	x		x	
	Measuring tracks and distances	x		x	
	Plotting bearings and distances	x		x	
	DR navigation				
	Basis of DR				
	Track	x		x	
	Heading (compass, magnetic and true)	x		x	
	Wind velocity	x		x	
	Air speed (IAS, CAS and TAS)	x		x	
	Groundspeed	x		x	
	ETA	x		x	
	Drift and wind correction angle	x		x	
	DR position fix	x		x	
	Use of the navigational computer				
	Speed	x		x	
	Time	x		x	
	Distance	x		x	
	Fuel consumption	x		x	
	Conversions	x		x	
	Air speed	x		x	
	Wind velocity	x		x	
	True altitude	x		x	
	The triangle of velocities				
	Heading	x		x	
	Ground speed	x		x	
	Wind velocity	x		x	
	Track and drift angle	x		x	
	Measurement of DR elements				
	Calculation of altitude	x		x	
	Determination of appropriate speed	x		x	
	In-flight navigation				
	Use of visual observations and application to in-flight navigation	x		x	
	Navigation in cruising flight, use of fixes to revise navigation data				
	Ground speed revision	x		x	
	Off-track corrections	x		x	
	Calculation of wind speed and direction	x		x	
	ETA revisions	x		x	
	Flight log	x		x	
9.2.	**RADIO NAVIGATION**				
	Basic radio propagation theory				
	Antennas				
	Characteristics	x		x	
	Wave propagation				

		Aeroplane		Helicopter	
		PPL	Bridge course	PPL	Bridge course
	Propagation with the frequency bands	x		x	
	Radio aids				
	Ground DF				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Coverage	x		x	
	Range	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting range and accuracy	x		x	
	NDB/ADF				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Coverage	x		x	
	Range	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting range and accuracy	x		x	
	VOR				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Coverage	x		x	
	Range	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting range and accuracy	x		x	
	DME				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Coverage	x		x	
	Range	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting range and accuracy	x		x	
	Radar				
	Ground radar				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Coverage	x		x	
	Range	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting range and accuracy	x		x	
	Secondary surveillance radar and transponder				
	Principles	x		x	
	Presentation and interpretation	x		x	
	Modes and codes	x		x	
	GNSS				
	GPS, GLONASS OR GALILEO				
	Principles	x		x	
	Operation	x		x	
	Errors and accuracy	x		x	
	Factors affecting accuracy	x		x	