

EASA publish the syllabus for each of the nine ground school subjects. Shown below is the extract that PPLmentor.com is based on. The original can be found by searching for 'Easy Access Rules EASA Part-FCL'

2.	HUMAN PERFORMANCE
	Human factors: basic concepts
	Human factors in aviation
	Becoming a competent pilot
	Basic aviation physiology and health maintenance
	The atmosphere: (a) composition (b) gas laws.
	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.
	Man and environment
	Central, peripheral and autonomic nervous systems
	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.
	Hearing: (a) descriptive and functional anatomy; (b) flight related hazards to hearing; (c) hearing loss.
	Equilibrium: (a) functional anatomy; (b) motion and acceleration; (c) motion sickness.
	Integration of sensory inputs: (a) spatial disorientation: forms, recognition and avoidance; (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
	Body rhythm and sleep: (a) rhythm disturbances; (b) symptoms, effects and management.
	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;