

JUMPMASTER (JM) MQF PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the procedure for disarming student AADs when landing?**
 - A. The Jumpmaster must notify the jumpers beforehand
 - B. The AADs should be disarmed as applicable
 - C. Only selected jumpers' AADs should be disarmed
 - D. No actions are necessary regarding AADs
- 2. What is one condition that must be met for parachutists to jump?**
 - A. All equipment must be new
 - B. They must have a safety brief
 - C. There must be no wind at the drop zone
 - D. No altitude restrictions must be in place
- 3. If the Jumpmaster is able to free a hanging jumper, what should be done?**
 - A. The attempt should be made to detach the jumper
 - B. Wait for ground support to assist
 - C. Notify the pilots before taking any action
 - D. Take no action to avoid risk
- 4. What condition prohibits members from performing parachute jumps directly related to alcohol?**
 - A. Drinking before jumps
 - B. Drinking after jumps
 - C. Within 12 hours of consumption
 - D. While on duty
- 5. In case of an airborne emergency where jumpers are still on board, what is the role of the Jumpmaster?**
 - A. To secure all jumpers and prepare for egress
 - B. To manage passenger safety and coordinate with the crew
 - C. To exit the aircraft with the jumpers
 - D. To remain in control until all jumpers have exited

- 6. What happens when winds exceed established limits during parachute operations?**
- A. Operations continue with caution
 - B. Operations are suspended
 - C. Only non-essential jumps continue
 - D. Aircraft must land immediately
- 7. Which personnel must be informed of airborne changes for passes or personnel?**
- A. Ground crew and jumpers
 - B. Pilots and DZCO
 - C. Safety officers and jumpers
 - D. Jumpmasters and coordinators
- 8. What must be done if a visual altimeter is reading incorrectly?**
- A. Proceed with the jump anyway
 - B. Continue using the faulty altimeter
 - C. Ensure the jumper has a properly working altimeter
 - D. Reset the visual altimeter before jumping
- 9. What is a potential hazard of improperly using supplemental oxygen during jumps?**
- A. Reduced exit speed
 - B. Hypoxia
 - C. Increased aircraft weight
 - D. Improper altitude maintenance
- 10. Each correction on the directional toggle corresponds to what degree of aircraft correction?**
- A. 2 degrees
 - B. 5 degrees
 - C. 10 degrees
 - D. 15 degrees

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the procedure for disarming student AADs when landing?

- A. The Jumpmaster must notify the jumpers beforehand
- B. The AADs should be disarmed as applicable**
- C. Only selected jumpers' AADs should be disarmed
- D. No actions are necessary regarding AADs

Disarming student Automatic Activation Devices (AADs) when landing is a critical safety procedure in parachuting operations. The main reason for disarming the AADs is to prevent unintended activation during descent or landing, which could lead to dangerous situations if the parachute were to deploy at an inappropriate altitude or before landing is safely completed. When the option states that the AADs should be disarmed as applicable, it recognizes that there may be specific scenarios or protocols dictating when and how AADs should be deactivated. This may depend on certain factors such as the type of jump, conditions of the landing zone, or the level of experience among the jumpers. Properly disarming AADs ensures that there is a clear understanding of parachuting safety procedures and enhances the overall safety of the jump. While notifying jumpers or selecting specific individuals to disarm AADs do not adhere to standard protocols, the priority is to ensure that all necessary safety measures are taken, thereby reducing risks associated with misfire or mishandling of the parachuting equipment. Recognizing when to disarm AADs shows a comprehensive understanding of both safety practices and the influence of the jump environment, making it essential for jumpers and jumpmasters alike.

2. What is one condition that must be met for parachutists to jump?

- A. All equipment must be new
- B. They must have a safety brief**
- C. There must be no wind at the drop zone
- D. No altitude restrictions must be in place

A safety brief is a crucial requirement for parachutists before they jump. This briefing ensures that all participants are informed about the jump procedures, safety protocols, and potential hazards they may encounter. It is designed to prepare parachutists mentally and physically, increasing the likelihood of a safe jump. The brief covers important topics, such as emergency procedures, landing techniques, and the roles of each team member, fostering communication and teamwork. In contrast, while it might seem ideal for equipment to be new or that there should be no wind, these conditions are not mandatory. Parachutists can jump with properly maintained equipment that may not be brand new. Additionally, some wind conditions can be acceptable depending on the skill level of the jumpers and the specific jump scenario. Altitude restrictions may apply in certain situations, but they do not universally preclude a jump if conditions are otherwise safe. Thus, the requirement for a safety brief stands out as a fundamental element of jump preparation.

3. If the Jumpmaster is able to free a hanging jumper, what should be done?

A. The attempt should be made to detach the jumper

B. Wait for ground support to assist

C. Notify the pilots before taking any action

D. Take no action to avoid risk

When a Jumpmaster is able to free a hanging jumper, the appropriate action is to attempt to detach the jumper. This is crucial because it prioritizes the safety of the jumper, who could be in a precarious situation that poses a threat to their well-being. If a jumper remains suspended, they may be exposed to excessive risks, such as shifting winds or entanglement with the aircraft, which can lead to serious injury or fatality. The timely intervention of the Jumpmaster in detaching the jumper can facilitate a safe recovery and ensure that the individual can be brought down safely. Also, while other actions like waiting for ground support or notifying pilots might seem prudent, they could delay necessary immediate action. In emergency situations, swift decisions can make the difference between a safe rescue and a potential tragedy. Therefore, attempting to detach the jumper directly demonstrates the Jumpmaster's training to respond decisively to emergencies and prioritize life-saving actions effectively.

4. What condition prohibits members from performing parachute jumps directly related to alcohol?

A. Drinking before jumps

B. Drinking after jumps

C. Within 12 hours of consumption

D. While on duty

The correct option indicates that individuals are prohibited from performing parachute jumps if they have consumed alcohol within 12 hours prior to the jump. This rule is in place to ensure the safety and effectiveness of parachute operations. Alcohol consumption can significantly impair judgment, coordination, and reaction time, all of which are critical for performing jumps safely. The 12-hour rule serves as a precautionary measure to allow enough time for the body to process the alcohol and mitigate these risks. While there are policies regarding drinking before and after jumps, as well as being on duty, the specific timeframe of 12 hours is established to provide a clear and enforceable guideline for jump personnel. This time frame helps ensure that any potential effects of alcohol consumption do not compromise the safety of the jump operation or the individuals involved.

5. In case of an airborne emergency where jumpers are still on board, what is the role of the Jumpmaster?

- A. To secure all jumpers and prepare for egress
- B. To manage passenger safety and coordinate with the crew**
- C. To exit the aircraft with the jumpers
- D. To remain in control until all jumpers have exited

The correct choice is centered on the Jumpmaster's primary responsibility for ensuring the safety of all personnel on board the aircraft during an airborne emergency. This involves actively managing the situation by coordinating with the crew to implement emergency procedures, ensuring that jumpers are informed and prepared for any required actions. The Jumpmaster must assess the circumstances quickly and direct jumpers accordingly, maintaining clear communication with both the jumpers and the flight crew. This role is crucial in ensuring a structured response to the emergency, which may involve evacuation or other safety protocols. While securing jumpers and preparing them for egress is an important part of a Jumpmaster's duties, in the context of an airborne emergency, the focus shifts to managing overall safety and coordination with the vehicle's crew. The option about exiting the aircraft does not reflect the primary duty during an ongoing emergency situation since the Jumpmaster's role is to keep control until all procedures are completed and jumpers have exited the aircraft safely.

6. What happens when winds exceed established limits during parachute operations?

- A. Operations continue with caution
- B. Operations are suspended**
- C. Only non-essential jumps continue
- D. Aircraft must land immediately

When winds exceed established limits during parachute operations, operations are suspended to ensure the safety of all personnel involved. High winds can significantly increase the risks associated with parachuting, such as instability during descent, difficult landings, and challenges with parachute control. Suspension of operations allows for a thorough assessment of conditions and prevents potential accidents. Continuing operations, even with caution, would be irresponsible under unsafe conditions. Non-essential jumps would not be prioritized either, as the safety of all jumps is paramount. The immediate landing of aircraft is also not a standard response to increased wind limits since it doesn't directly address the safety of parachutists who are already in the air. Thus, suspending operations is the safest and most prudent response to ensure that no one is put at risk.

7. Which personnel must be informed of airborne changes for passes or personnel?

- A. Ground crew and jumpers
- B. Pilots and DZCO**
- C. Safety officers and jumpers
- D. Jumpmasters and coordinators

The correct choice emphasizes the necessity of informing pilots and the Drop Zone Control Officer (DZCO) about airborne changes related to personnel or passes. Both the pilots and DZCO play crucial roles in ensuring the safety and accuracy of airborne operations. Pilots must be informed so they can adjust flight plans or make necessary navigational changes based on real-time situations concerning personnel moving in the air. Their role is pivotal as they navigate the aircraft to the intended drop zone, and they must be aware of any changes that could impact the safety of the jumpers or the success of the operation. The DZCO is responsible for managing the drop zone and the safe landing of personnel. They coordinate the jump plan with the pilots and ensure that the drop zone is clear and prepared for incoming jumpers. Keeping them informed of airborne changes is essential for effective communication and for responding to unforeseen circumstances that may arise during the jump. Overall, proper communication with these two personnel ensures the safety and success of airborne operations, making this the correct choice.

8. What must be done if a visual altimeter is reading incorrectly?

- A. Proceed with the jump anyway
- B. Continue using the faulty altimeter
- C. Ensure the jumper has a properly working altimeter**
- D. Reset the visual altimeter before jumping

The correct answer highlights the importance of safety and reliability in airborne operations. If a visual altimeter is malfunctioning or providing incorrect readings, it is crucial to ensure that the jumper has a properly functioning altimeter. This is essential for the jumper's safety and to maintain operational integrity during the jump. An accurate altimeter is vital for timing the parachute deployment and ensuring the jumper can navigate safely to the landing zone. Using an unreliable or faulty altimeter can lead to dangerous situations, such as deploying the parachute too late or too early, which could result in serious injury. Therefore, ensuring that every jumper is equipped with a functional altimeter is a critical safety step before any jump is conducted. This emphasis on proper equipment contributes to a safer jump environment and decreases the risks associated with parachuting operations.

9. What is a potential hazard of improperly using supplemental oxygen during jumps?

- A. Reduced exit speed
- B. Hypoxia**
- C. Increased aircraft weight
- D. Improper altitude maintenance

Using supplemental oxygen improperly during jumps poses a significant risk of hypoxia. Hypoxia refers to a deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues, which can severely impair physical and cognitive function. When jumper altitude increases, the atmosphere becomes thinner, leading to a reduced partial pressure of oxygen. Proper use of supplemental oxygen helps mitigate these effects by ensuring that jumpers receive sufficient oxygen to maintain optimal physiological function. Improper use may include not using supplemental oxygen at required altitudes, miscalculating the duration for which it should be used, or failing to correctly monitor its delivery. When jumpers do not receive enough oxygen, they can experience fatigue, decreased coordination, and impaired judgment, all of which can critically affect their performance and safety during a jump. In contrast, reduced exit speed, increased aircraft weight, and improper altitude maintenance do not directly stem from the use of supplemental oxygen. While these factors are important in overall jump safety, they are not the primary hazards related to inadequate oxygen supply at high altitudes, making hypoxia the correct focus when discussing the dangers of improperly using supplemental oxygen.

10. Each correction on the directional toggle corresponds to what degree of aircraft correction?

- A. 2 degrees
- B. 5 degrees**
- C. 10 degrees
- D. 15 degrees

Each correction on the directional toggle corresponds to a 5-degree aircraft correction due to the need for precision in aerial operations. In parachuting and airborne operations, maintaining an accurate heading is critical for correct drop locations and ensuring safety during the jump. A 5-degree increment allows jumpmasters to make fine adjustments to the aircraft's flight path, accommodating for environmental factors such as wind drift and ensuring that the jumpers land in the intended drop zone. Understanding these increments helps jumpmasters effectively communicate necessary corrections to pilots and ensures that all personnel are aligned on the desired flight path, enhancing the overall success and accuracy of parachute operations. This level of precise correction is critical, especially in operational environments where margins for error can be minimal.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://jmmqf.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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