

JUMPMASTER (JM) MQF PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 call sign for the Drop Zone Vehicle?**
 - A. Swift 3
 - B. Swift 4
 - C. Swift 5
 - D. Swift 6

- 2. In the context of parachuting, what does AGL stand for?**
 - A. Above Ground Level
 - B. Aerial Grid Location
 - C. All Ground Limits
 - D. Aerial Ground Level

- 3. What type of personal protective equipment must personnel have in place during Engine Running On-Loads (ERO)?**
 - A. Helmets only
 - B. Goggles only
 - C. Eye protection only
 - D. Helmets, eye protection, and gloves

- 4. If passengers or observers without parachute assemblies are on board during an airborne emergency, what should the Jumpmaster do?**
 - A. Exit all the jumpers immediately
 - B. Close the door and assist remaining passengers during landing
 - C. Notify the pilots of the situation
 - D. Evacuate all passengers from the aircraft

- 5. At what altitude should all parachutists be in the landing pattern?**
 - A. 500 feet
 - B. 1,000 feet
 - C. 1,200 feet
 - D. 1,500 feet

- 6. How many minutes of delay are required for tandem jumps before the next pass?**
- A. 2 minutes
 - B. 3 minutes
 - C. 4 minutes
 - D. 5 minutes
- 7. How many working days prior to the scheduled event must the extraordinary jump checklist be executed?**
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 10
- 8. 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
- 9. When conducting tandem jumps, whose guidance is crucial for determining the main parachute deployment altitude?**
- A. The Jumpmaster's
 - B. The manufacturer's
 - C. The lead instructor's
 - D. The student's
- 10. Prior to exiting the aircraft, parachutists must be informed about what requirements?**
- A. Only jump equipment checks
 - B. Only tactical situations
 - C. Safety protocols and packing techniques
 - D. Both safety and tactical requirements

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the call sign for the Drop Zone Vehicle?

- A. Swift 3
- B. Swift 4**
- C. Swift 5
- D. Swift 6

The call sign for the Drop Zone Vehicle is recognized as "Swift 4." This designation is crucial as it allows jumpmasters and personnel to communicate effectively regarding the coordination of drop zone operations. The call sign is used for radio communications and situational awareness, ensuring that everyone involved in the airborne operation is aligned and informed about the activities happening in and around the drop zone. Using the proper call sign not only aids in the identification of the vehicle but also enhances the overall safety and efficiency of the operation by minimizing the chances of miscommunication. Understanding the significance of each designated call sign is essential for effective management during air drops and for maintaining accountability for equipment and personnel.

2. In the context of parachuting, what does AGL stand for?

- A. Above Ground Level**
- B. Aerial Grid Location
- C. All Ground Limits
- D. Aerial Ground Level

AGL stands for "Above Ground Level," which is a critical term used in parachuting and aviation. This measurement indicates the altitude of an object or person relative to the ground directly beneath them rather than sea level or other reference points. In parachuting, AGL helps jumpers and aircrews calculate altitudes for deployment, assess safety margins, and ensure proper separation from the ground during the descent phase. Understanding AGL is essential for successful navigation and landing in parachuting operations, as it significantly influences decision-making scenarios, including opening altitude and landing approaches. The other options, while plausible in context, do not accurately describe the widely recognized abbreviation of AGL in the parachuting community.

3. What type of personal protective equipment must personnel have in place during Engine Running On-Loads (ERO)?

- A. Helmets only
- B. Goggles only
- C. Eye protection only
- D. Helmets, eye protection, and gloves**

During Engine Running On-Loads (ERO), it is essential for personnel to wear comprehensive personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure their safety in an environment where there are potential hazards, such as moving parts, hot surfaces, and noise. The correct answer includes helmets, eye protection, and gloves, which together provide a robust defense against a range of risks. Helmets are crucial as they protect against head injuries from falling objects or accidental impacts. Eye protection is necessary to shield against debris, intense light, and potential chemical splashes that could occur during engine operations. Gloves serve multiple purposes: they protect hands from heat, sharp edges, and assists with grip when handling equipment or materials. Each component of this PPE complements the others, ensuring that personnel are safeguarded from various threats associated with engine operations, thereby adhering to occupational safety protocols. The combination demonstrates a comprehensive approach to safety, recognizing the multifaceted nature of risks present during ERO activities.

4. If passengers or observers without parachute assemblies are on board during an airborne emergency, what should the Jumpmaster do?

- A. Exit all the jumpers immediately
- B. Close the door and assist remaining passengers during landing**
- C. Notify the pilots of the situation
- D. Evacuate all passengers from the aircraft

In the situation where passengers or observers without parachute assemblies are on board during an airborne emergency, the appropriate response is to close the door and assist remaining passengers during landing. This response prioritizes the safety of individuals on board who are not equipped to parachute out of the aircraft. By closing the door, the Jumpmaster can ensure that those without parachutes do not accidentally exit the aircraft, which could result in severe consequences given their lack of proper gear. Assisting passengers during landing is critical because it provides needed guidance and reassurance to those who may be panicking or unsure of what to do. It also allows the Jumpmaster to prepare everyone for a safe landing approach, potentially mitigating injuries or chaos during the emergency landing procedure. The emphasis here is on control, safety, and ensuring that all aboard are prepared to handle the landing as safely as possible. The other choices suggest actions that do not adequately address the safety of those onboard who are not parachutists and could lead to more dangerous situations. For example, exiting jumpers immediately could create a chaotic and dangerous environment, and notifying the pilots or evacuating all passengers may not provide the necessary immediate support to ensure a secure landing.

5. At what altitude should all parachutists be in the landing pattern?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 1,000 feet**
- C. 1,200 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

All parachutists should be at an altitude of 1,000 feet when in the landing pattern. This altitude is a standard practice that allows jumpers to properly assess their approach and make necessary adjustments for a safe landing. At 1,000 feet, parachutists can clearly judge wind conditions, their distance to the landing zone, and can execute their landing techniques effectively. This altitude also provides adequate time to respond to any changes in their flight path or unexpected obstacles, ensuring a higher degree of safety during the landing phase. The other altitudes are either too low, which would minimize reaction time and assessment capabilities, or not typically used for the landing pattern in standard operational procedures. Thus, maintaining a consistent altitude in the landing pattern is crucial for operational success and safety in parachuting activities.

6. How many minutes of delay are required for tandem jumps before the next pass?

- A. 2 minutes
- B. 3 minutes
- C. 4 minutes**
- D. 5 minutes

A delay of 4 minutes is typically required for tandem jumps before the next pass. This timing is essential to ensure safety and proper spacing between jumps, allowing for sufficient time to assess the landing area and ensure that any previous jumpers have cleared the drop zone. This standard helps to avoid conflicts and ensure the integrity of the jump operation, providing enough time for those on the ground to manage and respond appropriately to the landing of tandem jumpers. Additionally, this interval allows for proper communication and coordination among jump personnel, ensuring that all safety protocols are adhered to, which is critical in a tandem jump scenario where additional factors, such as the combined weight and complexity of the tandem jumpers, must be accounted for.

7. How many working days prior to the scheduled event must the extraordinary jump checklist be executed?

- A. 3
- B. 5**
- C. 7
- D. 10

The extraordinary jump checklist must be executed five working days prior to the scheduled event to ensure that all necessary preparations and safety checks are completed in a timely manner. This timeframe allows for comprehensive planning, execution of all required procedures, and adequate time for any necessary adjustments or corrections to be made. Ensuring the checklist is done five days in advance increases the likelihood that all personnel involved are adequately prepared, reducing the risk of any last-minute issues that could compromise the jump's success or safety. This procedure is essential for effective coordination among team members and for ensuring that all conditions are met for a safe jump operation.

8. 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.

9. When conducting tandem jumps, whose guidance is crucial for determining the main parachute deployment altitude?

- A. The Jumpmaster's
- B. The manufacturer's**
- C. The lead instructor's
- D. The student's

The guidance of the manufacturer is crucial for determining the main parachute deployment altitude when conducting tandem jumps. This is because manufacturers provide specific recommendations based on the design and capabilities of the parachute systems. These recommendations take into account factors such as the type of canopy, the weight limits, and the optimal deployment conditions to ensure safety and effective operation. Understanding the manufacturer's guidelines is vital, as deploying the parachute at the appropriate altitude ensures that there is enough time for the parachute to fully open and provides adequate altitude for the tandem team to assess the parachute's operation before landing. The manufacturer's specifications help jumpers avoid both premature deployments and late deployments, which are critical to ensuring a safe landing. While the Jumpmaster, the lead instructor, and the student each play roles in tandem jumping, their responsibilities revolve around overseeing the jump and ensuring safety protocols are followed, but the specific parameters for deployment altitude are grounded in the manufacturer's guidance.

10. Prior to exiting the aircraft, parachutists must be informed about what requirements?

- A. Only jump equipment checks
- B. Only tactical situations
- C. Safety protocols and packing techniques
- D. Both safety and tactical requirements**

In the context of parachuting and jumpmaster responsibilities, informing parachutists about both safety and tactical requirements before exiting the aircraft is crucial for ensuring a safe and effective jump. Safety protocols encompass essential guidelines for exiting the aircraft, body positioning during free fall, and procedures for dealing with potential emergencies, which may include equipment malfunctions or adverse weather conditions. Tactical requirements relate to the mission objectives and any specific maneuvers that need to be executed upon landing, including techniques for land navigation and engagement with potential threats on the ground. By providing comprehensive information on both aspects, jumpmasters enable parachutists to be well-prepared for the jump and understand the broader context of their mission. This approach reinforces the importance of situational awareness and readiness, which are vital for successful parachuting operations. Other answer choices are limited in scope; they focus on isolated aspects such as jump equipment checks or packing techniques without considering the broader safety and tactical considerations that are essential for pre-jump briefings. Addressing both the safety and tactical requirements ensures that all parachutists are aligned with operational goals while prioritizing their safety.

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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