

Jumpmaster Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 approximate weight of the T-11 parachute?**
 - A. 30 pounds**
 - B. 38 pounds**
 - C. 45 pounds**
 - D. 50 pounds**

- 2. On a CH-47, which side do even number jumpers sit?**
 - A. Starboard**
 - B. Port**
 - C. Aft**
 - D. Top**

- 3. What is the agreed upon time between the Jumpmaster and Air Force?**
 - A. Landing time**
 - B. Takeoff time**
 - C. Load time**
 - D. Drop time**

- 4. What does PWAC stand for?**
 - A. Practical Work in the Aircraft**
 - B. Practical Wing Assessment Check**
 - C. Primary Work in Aerodynamics Class**
 - D. Pilot's Workfield Assessment Criteria**

- 5. What is the size addition rule for night jumps?**
 - A. Add 50 to both width and length**
 - B. Add 100 to both width and length**
 - C. Add 150 to both width and length**
 - D. Add 200 to both width and length**

- 6. What is a key consideration when calculating the PI for jumps at night?**
 - A. Adding 50 yards to the standard daylight PI**
 - B. Decreasing the night PI by 100 yards**
 - C. Utilizing daylight PI figures**
 - D. All night jumps have the same PI**

- 7. How many USAF loadmasters are required in a C-17?**
- A. 1**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**
- 8. What is the rule for using SKE in terms of width?**
- A. Add 300 yards to width**
 - B. Add 400 yards to width**
 - C. Add 500 yards to width**
 - D. Add 600 yards to width**
- 9. How far away are flanker lights from the PI?**
- A. 100m to left and right**
 - B. 200m to left and right**
 - C. 250m to left and right**
 - D. 300m to left and right**
- 10. When must power be shut down for all power lines near the Drop Zone?**
- A. NLT 5 minutes prior to drop time**
 - B. NLT 10 minutes prior to drop time**
 - C. NLT 15 minutes prior to drop time**
 - D. NLT 30 minutes prior to drop time**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the approximate weight of the T-11 parachute?

- A. 30 pounds
- B. 38 pounds**
- C. 45 pounds
- D. 50 pounds

The T-11 parachute is the standard military parachute used by the U.S. Army for personnel drops, and its approximate weight is about 38 pounds. This weight encompasses the entire parachute system, including the canopy, harness, and deployment bag, which are designed to be robust yet manageable for jumpers. The T-11 is engineered for reliability and effectiveness during parachute operations, and its design reflects an optimal balance between performance in the air and ease of handling on the ground. This makes the 38-pound measurement significant, as it informs jumpers about the load they will carry when conducting parachute operations, ensuring that they adequately prepare for the weight in their overall packing and jump planning.

2. On a CH-47, which side do even number jumpers sit?

- A. Starboard
- B. Port**
- C. Aft
- D. Top

In a CH-47 helicopter, even-numbered jumpers are positioned on the port side, which is the left side when facing forward in the aircraft. This seating arrangement is important for ensuring proper loading and unloading of jumpers during operations. The organization of jumpers by numbering (odd and even) on specific sides helps maintain a safe and orderly exit from the aircraft during a jump. This practice is standard across various aircraft to streamline the drop process and ensure that jumpers can safely deploy without interference. Understanding this seating configuration is crucial for jumpmasters as it informs them about the proper weight distribution and access for both the jumpers and aircrew, further ensuring safety and operational efficiency in airborne operations.

3. What is the agreed upon time between the Jumpmaster and Air Force?

- A. Landing time
- B. Takeoff time
- C. Load time**
- D. Drop time

The correct choice refers to the "Load time," which is a critical concept in jump operations. Load time is the specific point at which personnel and equipment are scheduled to board the aircraft before takeoff. This timing is crucial for operational coordination between the Jumpmaster and the Air Force, as it allows for proper planning and ensures that everything is ready for a timely departure. Having a clear understanding of load time helps maintain schedules and ensures that all necessary preparations are made for a successful jump operation. This coordination is essential for safety and efficiency in airborne operations.

4. What does PWAC stand for?

- A. Practical Work in the Aircraft**
- B. Practical Wing Assessment Check**
- C. Primary Work in Aerodynamics Class**
- D. Pilot's Workfield Assessment Criteria**

The correct understanding of PWAC is "Practical Wing Assessment Check." This term describes a specific evaluation process used in parachuting and aeronautical training. The main purpose of the PWAC is to ensure that jumpers have a practical understanding and competency in the necessary skills related to wing performance and control during jumps. By focusing on this aspect of training, the PWAC plays a crucial role in enhancing safety and effectiveness in aerial maneuvers. This check often involves hands-on assessments where jumpers demonstrate their ability to manage their position and control their descent, which is vital for successful landings and overall flight safety. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the acronym or its relevance within jumpmaster training. Each alternative either presents a concept unrelated to the primary focus of the training or misrepresents existing terms in aviation, which emphasizes the importance of correct terminology in this specialized field. Understanding what PWAC stands for helps students better grasp the framework of assessments they will encounter in their training.

5. What is the size addition rule for night jumps?

- A. Add 50 to both width and length**
- B. Add 100 to both width and length**
- C. Add 150 to both width and length**
- D. Add 200 to both width and length**

The size addition rule for night jumps accounts for the reduced visibility and additional safety considerations that come into play during night parachuting operations. By adding 100 to both the width and length, jumpmasters can adjust the drop zone size to ensure that parachutists have adequate room to make safe landings in lower visibility conditions. This adjustment creates a larger, more forgiving target area, which is critical at night when visual references are limited. The rationale behind setting this specific addition is rooted in the need for enhanced safety protocols during night jumps. The increase in size compensates for uncertainties in drift and potential miscalculations when navigating without visual cues. Each jumpmaster must apply this adjustment effectively to minimize the risk of landing outside the desired zone, which is crucial for maintaining safety and operational effectiveness in night jump scenarios.

6. What is a key consideration when calculating the PI for jumps at night?

- A. Adding 50 yards to the standard daylight PI**
- B. Decreasing the night PI by 100 yards**
- C. Utilizing daylight PI figures**
- D. All night jumps have the same PI**

When calculating the Performance Improvement (PI) for jumps at night, a key consideration is the need for increased distance to ensure safety and accuracy. The correct choice indicates that you should add 50 yards to the standard daylight PI. This adjustment accounts for the reduced visibility and environmental factors that can affect a jumper's ability to identify landmarks and make accurate judgments about their landing zone during nighttime operations. At night, depth perception and reference points can be compromised, increasing the chance of landing discrepancies. Therefore, extending the PI by 50 yards helps to create a buffer that accommodates these challenges, enhancing the safety margin for night jumps. It's vital for jumpers and the team involved in night operations to understand that this added distance is a precautionary measure to mitigate the risks associated with less visibility.

7. How many USAF loadmasters are required in a C-17?

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

In a C-17 Globemaster III, only one USAF loadmaster is required for operations. The loadmaster is responsible for overseeing cargo loading, securing, and managing the entire airlift mission's logistics. This single loadmaster handles a wide range of tasks including weight and balance calculations, ensuring that cargo is correctly loaded and secured to maintain aircraft stability and safety during flight. The operational procedures and the capabilities of the C-17 allow for efficient management by one loadmaster, who is trained to handle various cargo types and methodologies. While additional loadmasters may be present during particularly large or complex operations for safety or training purposes, the standard requirement is one. This efficiency is vital to the C-17's versatile airlift mission profile, allowing rapid deployment and recovery of forces and supplies when necessary.

8. What is the rule for using SKE in terms of width?

- A. Add 300 yards to width
- B. Add 400 yards to width**
- C. Add 500 yards to width
- D. Add 600 yards to width

When determining the appropriate width for SKE (Standardized Knowledge Extraction) operations in airborne operations, the rule is to add 400 yards to the width of the designated drop zone. This addition is crucial for ensuring that all necessary safety margins and operational parameters are accounted for during parachute operations. Adding 400 yards allows for a sufficient buffer zone, accommodating variations in wind, release altitude, and other environmental factors that could affect the parachutists' landing zones. This extra width helps in maintaining safety by reducing the risk of conflicts with obstacles or unintended landings and ensuring that all jumpers can safely disperse across the designated area without overlapping or straying into hazardous zones. The other options suggest different measurements, but the standardized rule established in training and operational guidelines explicitly specifies the addition of 400 yards as the correct width adjustment for SKE scenarios.

9. How far away are flanker lights from the PI?

- A. 100m to left and right
- B. 200m to left and right
- C. 250m to left and right**
- D. 300m to left and right

Flanker lights are positioned at a specific distance from the point of impact (PI) to provide visual references for jumpers during a parachute landing. The standard distance for flanker lights is 250 meters to the left and right of the PI. This placement ensures that jumpers can easily discern their landing zone and adjust their trajectory accordingly, particularly in conditions where visibility might be compromised. Additionally, having the flanker lights at this distance allows for a sufficient buffer to ensure that jumpers can safely maneuver toward the landing area without jeopardizing their position. The 250-meter standard is widely recognized in jump operations and is crucial for maintaining the safety and effectiveness of the drop zone. This positioning aligns with established military and aviation practices, ensuring consistency across various parachuting missions.

10. When must power be shut down for all power lines near the Drop Zone?

- A. NLT 5 minutes prior to drop time**
- B. NLT 10 minutes prior to drop time**
- C. NLT 15 minutes prior to drop time**
- D. NLT 30 minutes prior to drop time**

The requirement to shut down power for all power lines near the Drop Zone a minimum of 15 minutes prior to drop time is based on safety protocols established to protect parachutists and equipment during air operations. This timeframe is critical because it allows sufficient time for the drop area to be secured, ensuring that all personnel involved in the drop, including those on the ground, are aware that operations are commencing. Shutting down power lines 15 minutes ahead of the drop provides extra time to address any unforeseen issues that might arise before the drop occurs. It ensures that the area is clear of electrical hazards, reducing the risk of incidents that could impact jumper safety or the success of the operation. Furthermore, this time frame allows for any last-minute checks and coordination among team members to make sure that everyone is aware of the operational status. In contrast, shorter shutdown times may not provide enough opportunity for comprehensive safety checks and do not allow for robust communication among all parties involved. Hence, this requirement is grounded in a commitment to maintaining operational safety and effectively managing risks associated with aerial drops.

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://jumpmaster.examzify.com>

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

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