

# Maintenance/Production Control 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 form is used to request customer service support from depot level maintenance activities?**
  - A. Standard Work Request Form**
  - B. Work Order (WO) Work Request**
  - C. Maintenance Support Request**
  - D. Service Request Form**
  
- 2. In Six Sigma, what is meant by the term "defect"?**
  - A. Any item that does not meet customer specifications**
  - B. Any error in the production process**
  - C. Any delay in delivery**
  - D. Any unused raw material**
  
- 3. What does OEE stand for, and what does it measure?**
  - A. Overall Equipment Effectiveness; it measures the efficiency of manufacturing processes**
  - B. Operational Equipment Evaluation; it measures employee productivity**
  - C. Operational Efficiency Estimate; it measures cost reductions**
  - D. Overall Efficiency Evaluation; it measures market competitiveness**
  
- 4. What is the aircraft inventory record form number?**
  - A. CNAF 4790/100**
  - B. CNAF 4790/110**
  - C. CNAF 4790/120**
  - D. CNAF 4790/130**
  
- 5. What deviation may be applied to inspections performed in increments of flying hours or operating hours?**
  - A. Plus or minus 5 percent**
  - B. Plus or minus 10 percent**
  - C. Plus or minus 15 percent**
  - D. No deviation allowed**

- 6. What is required to ensure an aircraft is fit for operational use after maintenance?**
- A. Inspection Flight**
  - B. Functional Check Flight**
  - C. Operational Check Flight**
  - D. Safety Assessment Flight**
- 7. What does effective contingency planning help to minimize in production control?**
- A. Employee dissatisfaction**
  - B. Unsold inventory**
  - C. Disruptions due to unforeseen events**
  - D. Excessive maintenance hours**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of just-in-time (JIT) inventory management?**
- A. Reduction in holding costs**
  - B. Improved cash flow**
  - C. Increased risk of stockouts**
  - D. Enhanced supplier relationships**
- 9. Which instruction outlines the reporting procedures for activities with reportable engines?**
- A. NA 13700.15**
  - B. NA 1500.11**
  - C. NA 12000.8**
  - D. NA 12345.67**
- 10. Which manual provides guidance on procurement receipts, expenditure inventory, and financial management for Marine aviation logistics?**
- A. MCOP 4400.177**
  - B. CALAMAR 2200.123**
  - C. NAVFAC 5400.676**
  - D. OADM 5500.304**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What form is used to request customer service support from depot level maintenance activities?**

- A. Standard Work Request Form**
- B. Work Order (WO) Work Request**
- C. Maintenance Support Request**
- D. Service Request Form**

The Work Order (WO) Work Request is specifically designed for the purpose of requesting customer service support from depot level maintenance activities. This form is critical in ensuring that all maintenance requests are tracked, prioritized, and managed effectively. When a customer or unit has a maintenance issue that needs to be addressed, submitting a WO Work Request formalizes that request and initiates the maintenance process. This form typically includes essential information such as the type of service needed, the equipment involved, and any specific details that may assist maintenance personnel in resolving the issue efficiently. The structured approach provided by the WO Work Request helps streamline operations within the depot and ensures accountability in addressing maintenance needs. Other forms listed may serve different purposes or processes within maintenance management but do not specifically encompass the initial customer service support request from depot level maintenance. For example, a Standard Work Request Form is more suitable for routine operations or established procedures rather than direct support requests. The Maintenance Support Request is a broader term that doesn't guarantee the specific tracking and accountability provided by the WO Work Request. Lastly, a Service Request Form might be used in different contexts or systems outside of depot level maintenance specifically.

**2. In Six Sigma, what is meant by the term "defect"?**

- A. Any item that does not meet customer specifications**
- B. Any error in the production process**
- C. Any delay in delivery**
- D. Any unused raw material**

In the context of Six Sigma, the term "defect" is defined as any item that does not meet customer specifications. This definition is fundamental to the Six Sigma methodology, which aims to improve quality by minimizing defects in products and processes. A defect is not merely about errors or mistakes; it specifically refers to situations where a product or service fails to conform to predefined criteria that satisfy customer expectations. By focusing on defects as defined by customer specifications, Six Sigma practitioners can identify areas for improvement and strive for higher levels of quality and customer satisfaction. The approach emphasizes understanding what the customer defines as an acceptable product or service and then working to eliminate anything that fails to meet that standard. The other options may relate to quality or efficiency, but they do not encapsulate the precise definition of a "defect" in the Six Sigma framework. For instance, while errors in the production process could lead to defects, not every production error results in a defect if the specifications are still met. Similarly, delays in delivery and unused raw materials, while problematic, do not directly correlate with the definition of a defect concerning product quality.

### 3. What does OEE stand for, and what does it measure?

- A. Overall Equipment Effectiveness; it measures the efficiency of manufacturing processes**
- B. Operational Equipment Evaluation; it measures employee productivity**
- C. Operational Efficiency Estimate; it measures cost reductions**
- D. Overall Efficiency Evaluation; it measures market competitiveness**

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) is a critical metric in manufacturing that evaluates how effectively a manufacturing operation is utilized compared to its full potential. OEE combines three key components: availability, performance, and quality. - **\*\*Availability\*\*** refers to the actual operating time versus the planned operating time, accounting for any downtime or maintenance. - **\*\*Performance\*\*** measures the speed at which the manufacturing operation runs compared to its designed optimal speed, indicating how well the equipment is being utilized during its operational time. - **\*\*Quality\*\*** assesses the ratio of good units produced versus the total units produced, indicating how many products meet the quality standards. By evaluating these three components, OEE provides insights into the efficiency of manufacturing processes, highlighting areas for improvement in productivity and effectiveness. This makes it a vital tool for identifying performance loss and driving continuous improvement in manufacturing.

### 4. What is the aircraft inventory record form number?

- A. CNAF 4790/100**
- B. CNAF 4790/110**
- C. CNAF 4790/120**
- D. CNAF 4790/130**

The aircraft inventory record form number is significant as it serves as an official document used to track and manage the inventory of aircraft and their components within a military setting, particularly in the Navy. The correct form, CNAF 4790/110, is specifically designed for maintaining detailed inventory records, ensuring that all equipment and parts are accounted for and in proper condition. This form plays a crucial role in maintenance and logistics operations by providing a systematic method to monitor changes in inventory, including acquisitions, usage, and disposals. Understanding the function of this specific form helps personnel maintain accuracy in reporting and foster overall operational readiness. While the other form numbers are also part of the CNAF documentation used in various inventory and maintenance contexts, only CNAF 4790/110 is designated specifically for aircraft inventory records, making it the precise choice for this application.

**5. What deviation may be applied to inspections performed in increments of flying hours or operating hours?**

- A. Plus or minus 5 percent**
- B. Plus or minus 10 percent**
- C. Plus or minus 15 percent**
- D. No deviation allowed**

Inspections performed based on increments of flying hours or operating hours often have specific tolerances that allow for flexibility in scheduling and maintenance. The correct response indicates that a deviation of plus or minus 10 percent can be applied. This allowance enables maintenance personnel to optimize scheduling and resources while still adhering to safety and regulatory standards. The reasoning behind a 10 percent deviation is to account for minor discrepancies in logkeeping, operational delays, or the practicalities of aircraft use, without compromising safety. Operating within this tolerance ensures that inspections are still performed regularly and effectively, maintaining the operational integrity of the aircraft. In contexts where no deviation is allowed, strict adherence to inspection schedules is critical. However, allowing a 10 percent deviation recognizes the realities of operational demands, giving maintenance crews some flexibility to accommodate unforeseen circumstances while ensuring that safety standards are still upheld.

**6. What is required to ensure an aircraft is fit for operational use after maintenance?**

- A. Inspection Flight**
- B. Functional Check Flight**
- C. Operational Check Flight**
- D. Safety Assessment Flight**

To ensure an aircraft is fit for operational use after maintenance, a Functional Check Flight is essential. This type of flight is specifically designed to verify that the aircraft's systems and components are functioning correctly following maintenance or repairs. During the Functional Check Flight, pilots will perform various maneuvers to test important flight systems, including engines, navigation, and communication equipment, ensuring they operate as intended. This process is crucial because it provides an opportunity to identify any issues that may have arisen during maintenance before the aircraft is returned to regular service. Conducting this flight ensures that any potential discrepancies can be addressed early on, enhancing overall safety and performance. While other types of flights such as Inspection Flights and Operational Check Flights may be part of the maintenance and operational processes, they do not specifically focus on the post-maintenance verification of functional systems in the same comprehensive manner as a Functional Check Flight. Safety Assessment Flights, while they may evaluate general safety aspects, are not specifically tailored to assess the functionality of systems post-repair.

**7. What does effective contingency planning help to minimize in production control?**

- A. Employee dissatisfaction**
- B. Unsold inventory**
- C. Disruptions due to unforeseen events**
- D. Excessive maintenance hours**

Effective contingency planning is essential in production control because it prepares an organization to respond efficiently to unforeseen events. This planning allows for the identification of potential risks and the development of strategies to manage those risks proactively. By having plans in place, production teams can minimize disruptions caused by unexpected occurrences such as equipment failures, supply chain interruptions, or natural disasters. When an organization has a robust contingency plan, it can quickly adapt its operations, reallocating resources or modifying processes to maintain productivity levels. As a result, the organization can reduce the impact of disruptions, ensure continuity of operations, and maintain customer satisfaction by meeting delivery timelines despite challenges. The other options, while important aspects of overall production and employee management, do not directly reflect the primary focus of contingency planning, which is geared explicitly towards managing unexpected disruptions in production processes.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of just-in-time (JIT) inventory management?**

- A. Reduction in holding costs**
- B. Improved cash flow**
- C. Increased risk of stockouts**
- D. Enhanced supplier relationships**

Just-in-time (JIT) inventory management is a strategic approach aimed at reducing waste and increasing efficiency by receiving goods only as they are needed in the production process. This method offers several benefits, including a reduction in holding costs, which are the costs associated with storing unsold goods. By minimizing inventory levels, businesses can better allocate their resources and enhance profitability. Improved cash flow is another key advantage of JIT. By reducing the amount of capital tied up in excess inventory, companies can free up funds that can be used for other investments, ultimately strengthening their financial position. Additionally, JIT can lead to enhanced supplier relationships. In a JIT system, businesses often establish partnerships with suppliers to ensure timely delivery of materials. This close collaboration can result in better communication and increased reliability, benefiting both parties involved. In this context, the increased risk of stockouts is indeed not a benefit of JIT. Although JIT aims to eliminate excess inventory, it may lead to vulnerabilities if demand fluctuates unexpectedly or if there are delays in supply chain processes. This heightened risk of running out of stock can negatively impact production and customer satisfaction, distinguishing it from the other options that reflect positive outcomes of JIT methodology.

**9. Which instruction outlines the reporting procedures for activities with reportable engines?**

- A. NA 13700.15**
- B. NA 1500.11**
- C. NA 12000.8**
- D. NA 12345.67**

The correct choice outlines the reporting procedures specific to activities involving reportable engines. NA 13700.15 is designed to provide clear guidelines and protocols that personnel responsible for these engines must follow. This ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and facilitates proper documentation and reporting of engine activities, which is critical for maintenance operations and safety management. In comparison, the other options do not pertain specifically to reporting procedures for activities involving engines. Each of them may address different topics or functions within the maintenance or production control scope, but NA 13700.15 is uniquely focused on the requirements relevant to reportable engines, making it the appropriate reference for such procedures.

**10. Which manual provides guidance on procurement receipts, expenditure inventory, and financial management for Marine aviation logistics?**

- A. MCOP 4400.177**
- B. CALAMAR 2200.123**
- C. NAVFAC 5400.676**
- D. OADM 5500.304**

The manual that provides guidance on procurement receipts, expenditure inventory, and financial management for Marine aviation logistics is MCOP 4400.177. This manual is specifically designed to address the policies and procedures related to logistics within the Marine Corps aviation community, ensuring that all aspects of logistics management, including financial management and inventory control, are standardized and effectively implemented. In the context of Marine aviation, effective logistics management is crucial for operational readiness. This manual outlines how to properly handle procurement receipts and manage expenditures, which is essential for maintaining an accurate inventory and ensuring financial accountability. By adhering to the guidelines set forth in MCOP 4400.177, Marines can ensure they are efficiently managing resources, tracking expenditures, and maintaining proper logistical support for operations. Other options may pertain to logistics or management but do not specifically cover the comprehensive aspects of Marine aviation logistics as MCOP 4400.177 does. For example, while CALAMAR manuals relate to broader areas of logistics, they may not focus exclusively on the financial and inventory components critical to Marine aviation. Similarly, NAVFAC manuals often deal with construction and facilities management, while OADM documents typically cover administrative guidance rather than logistics specifics. Therefore, MCOP 4400.177 stands out as the most

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://maintenanceprodcontrol.examzify.com>**

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

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