Navy Parachute Rigger (PR) Introduction and Sewing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. Which corrosion form is an advanced form of intergranular corrosion, where layers peel away?

A. Uniform Surface Corrosion

B. Intergranular Corrosion

C. Exfoliation Corrosion

D. Pitting

2. LOX stands for which term?

A. Gaseous Oxygen

B. Oxygen Systems

C. Liquid Oxygen (LOX)

D. Types of Oxygen

3. Why must packing methods follow approved procedures?

A. To ensure consistent deployment characteristics and jumper safety.

B. To speed up packing.

C. To reduce material cost.

D. To allow individual discretion.

4. How is seam strength typically evaluated after a repair?

A. Weighing the seam.

B. Through visual inspection of stitches and a load test or functional check to confirm the seam holds under expected loads.

C. Measuring the fabric's stretch.

D. Testing with a flame test.

5. Interim Change is a type of which?

A. Technical Issue

B. Administrative Change

C. Engineering Change

D. Maintenance Change

6. Which document describes the current configuration of all personal survival equipment issued to the aircrew member?

A. Aircrew Personal Equipment Record (OPNAV 4790/159)

B. Aircrew Systems Record (OPNAV 4790/138)

C. VIDS/MAF (OPNAV 4790/60)

D. Support Equipment Preoperational Record (OPNAV 4790/52)

7. How should damaged parachute components be handled and disposed?

A. Keep damaged parts isolated and dispose of them according to procedures.

B. Ignoring them and continuing to repack.

C. Tag all damaged parts as serviceable and maintain records.

D. Isolate them, tag them as non-serviceable, and follow disposal or repair/replacement procedures.

8. Which option best describes a pre-deployment inspection?

A. To assess pilot experience level.

B. To check the canopy color and branding.

C. To determine jump altitude.

D. To confirm canopy integrity, correct packing, and absence of line twists or tangles prior to jump.

9. One-time inspection will determine if repair or maintenance is required is defined as which term?

A. Formal Change

B. Interim Change

C. Bulletin

D. RAMEC

10. HERO hazards relate to what type of hazard?

A. Fire hazard

B. Electromagnetic radiation to ordnance

C. Chemical hazard

D. Mechanical hazard

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which corrosion form is an advanced form of intergranular corrosion, where layers peel away?

A. Uniform Surface Corrosion

B. Intergranular Corrosion

C. Exfoliation Corrosion

D. Pitting

Exfoliation describes corrosion that progresses along grain boundaries and causes the material between those grains to separate and lift away as thin sheets, so the surface appears to peel. In intergranular attack the metal is corroding along the boundaries between grains, and in this advanced form the weakening is so extensive that layers of material separate and shed from the surface, often looking like peeled or onion-skin layers. This is especially common in certain wrought aluminum alloys used in aerospace, where the layered structure can delaminate under corrosive attack. This differs from uniform surface corrosion, which wears away the surface evenly; pitting, which forms small holes; and basic intergranular corrosion, which attacks along grain boundaries but doesn't necessarily produce peeling layers.

2. LOX stands for which term?

A. Gaseous Oxygen

B. Oxygen Systems

C. Liquid Oxygen (LOX)

D. Types of Oxygen

LOX is the abbreviation for liquid oxygen. This form refers to oxygen stored in a cryogenic, liquid state at very low temperatures, used as the oxidizer in rocket propulsion and certain high-altitude or specialized oxygen systems. It's not gaseous oxygen (that would be O2), and it isn't a generic phrase like "oxygen systems" or "types of oxygen." The term LOX specifically identifies the liquid form, which is why this choice is correct.

3. Why must packing methods follow approved procedures?

A. To ensure consistent deployment characteristics and jumper safety.

B. To speed up packing.

C. To reduce material cost.

D. To allow individual discretion.

Packing methods must follow approved procedures to ensure consistent deployment characteristics and jumper safety. Approved packing techniques are the tested standard for arranging the canopy, lines, and pack so that the canopy exits the container in the proper order with the correct tension and line discipline. When packing is done to these procedures, the deployment is predictable: the canopy inflates smoothly, opens at the intended time, and remains stable in flight. Deviating from the approved method can create line tangles, shifts in the canopy, or other misalignments that lead to erratic openings or partial deployments, which increases the risk of injury to the jumper. This standardization also makes inspections and repacking reliable because every rigger is following the same steps, ensuring readiness and safety across crews. Speed, cost savings, or personal discretion do not guarantee the same level of reliability or safety, and they can undermine the uniform performance that approved procedures are meant to ensure.

4. How is seam strength typically evaluated after a repair?

A. Weighing the seam.

B. Through visual inspection of stitches and a load test or functional check to confirm the seam holds under expected loads.

C. Measuring the fabric's stretch.

D. Testing with a flame test.

Seam strength after a repair is determined by pairing a careful visual assessment of the stitches with a controlled load test that mimics the forces the seam will face in use. The visual check catches issues like skipped stitches, loose threads, uneven tension, or fabric damage along the seam, but it may miss a latent weakness. The load or functional test confirms that the repaired seam actually holds up under the expected loads, ensuring reliability during deployment and operation. Weighing the seam isn't a measure of how much load it can withstand, measuring fabric stretch assesses material elasticity rather than seam integrity, and a flame test is inappropriate and destructive for evaluating seam strength.

5. Interim Change is a type of which?

A. Technical Issue

B. Administrative Change

C. Engineering Change

D. Maintenance Change

Interim Change is about addressing a problem in a system or procedure with a temporary remedy until a permanent update is issued. That makes it a Technical Issue, since the change centers on correcting how the equipment or instructions work, not just handling paperwork or policies. Administrative changes cover paperwork and policy shifts, which aren't about fixing a technical defect. Engineering changes are permanent design updates, while an Interim Change is deliberately temporary while the full change is developed. Maintenance changes focus on how maintenance tasks are performed, not on the technical problem itself.

6. Which document describes the current configuration of all personal survival equipment issued to the aircrew member?

A. Aircrew Personal Equipment Record (OPNAV 4790/159)

B. Aircrew Systems Record (OPNAV 4790/138)

C. VIDS/MAF (OPNAV 4790/60)

D. Support Equipment Preoperational Record (OPNAV 4790/52)

The essential point is keeping one official record that shows exactly what survival gear is currently issued to an aircrew member and how it's configured. The Aircrew Systems Record is the document that captures the complete set of aircrew systems assigned to a member, including personal survival equipment and related life-support items, and it is updated whenever items are issued, swapped, or removed. This makes it the authoritative reference for preflight checks and inspections, ensuring the aircrew has the correct equipment in the right configuration. Other records serve different purposes, so they don't provide the whole picture of the current survival gear configuration. Personal equipment records track items the individual wears or carries as personal gear, but not the full survival system; VIDS/MAF is a flight/mission data record, and the preoperational record is for maintenance checks of support equipment rather than documenting the aircrew's survival outfit.

7. How should damaged parachute components be handled and disposed?

A. Keep damaged parts isolated and dispose of them according to procedures.

B. Ignoring them and continuing to repack.

C. Tag all damaged parts as serviceable and maintain records.

D. Isolate them, tag them as non-serviceable, and follow disposal or repair/replacement procedures.

Damaged parachute components must be kept from service and handled through the proper disposal or repair/replacement procedures. Start by isolating the damaged parts so they cannot be repacked or installed by mistake. Then tag them as non-serviceable to clearly communicate their status to anyone who handles the stock. Finally, follow the specific disposal or repair/replacement steps outlined in the applicable manuals, and ensure the action is documented for accountability. This approach stops any chance of using compromised gear, keeps a clear record of what happened, and ensures maintenance and supply chains handle the item correctly. Leaving damaged parts untagged or trying to reuse them would create confusion and risk; labeling them as serviceable or ignoring them would fail to communicate their true condition and could lead to unsafe outcomes.

8. Which option best describes a pre-deployment inspection?

A. To assess pilot experience level.

B. To check the canopy color and branding.

C. To determine jump altitude.

D. To confirm canopy integrity, correct packing, and absence of line twists or tangles prior to jump.

Ensuring the parachute system is ready for deployment means verifying canopy integrity, correct packing, and the absence of line twists or tangles before the jump. This inspection focuses on safety: it catches fabric damage or wear that could fail to deploy, confirms the canopy is packed so it will open smoothly, and removes any line twists or tangles that could jam deployment or distort the canopy. Without these checks, a malfunction or partial opening is possible. Other options don't fit because they address factors unrelated to the gear's readiness—pilot experience is about the jumper, cosmetic canopy color or branding doesn't affect performance, and jump altitude is a planning detail, not a gear inspection.

9. One-time inspection will determine if repair or maintenance is required is defined as which term?

A. Formal Change

B. Interim Change

C. Bulletin

D. RAMEC

A bulletin is used when an inspection is conducted to decide whether repair or maintenance is needed. In parachute rigging practice, a Bulletin communicates the findings from that inspection and prescribes the next action, such as repair, replacement, or retirement of a component, often on a one-off basis rather than as a permanent change. A formal change would implement a permanent modification to procedures or hardware, not just the result of a one-time check. An interim change provides a temporary fix or procedure adjustment to address an immediate issue while awaiting a permanent solution. RAMEC refers to a separate maintenance/change process and is not the term for a one-time inspection determining repair needs.

10. HERO hazards relate to what type of hazard?

A. Fire hazard

B. Electromagnetic radiation to ordnance

C. Chemical hazard

D. Mechanical hazard

HERO hazards come from electromagnetic radiation affecting ordnance. In this context, some munitions can be sensitive to radio-frequency energy, so RF fields from transmitters, antennas, radar, or other high-power electronic sources can couple into initiators or arming circuits and cause unintended detonation or arming. This risk is specific to the interaction between electromagnetic energy and ordnance, not simply general fire, chemical, or mechanical hazards. So the key idea is that HERO concerns the potential for RF energy to trigger or influence ordnance, requiring separation from RF sources and proper safe handling procedures to prevent initiation.

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://navyprintroandsewing.examzify.com

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