

USPA SKYDIVING B LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://uspa-skydivingb.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the maximum percentage of visible wear allowable on a main or reserve closing loop?**
 - A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 15%
 - D. 20%
- 2. According to SIM Section 6-2, when can novice freeflyers jump together?**
 - A. After using the same equipment
 - B. Once they have completed ten jumps
 - C. After they demonstrate control in a sit position
 - D. As soon as they are clear of instructors
- 3. What do skydivers mean by "flare" when landing?**
 - A. Accelerating descent speed just before landing
 - B. Pushing out the toggles to slow down just before landing
 - C. Pulling down the toggles just before landing to reduce speed and descent rate
 - D. Releasing the parachute at a lower altitude
- 4. Why is altitude awareness important during a skydive?**
 - A. It is useful for predicting the weather conditions below
 - B. Promotes safety by timing parachute deployment
 - C. It helps with maintaining body temperature
 - D. It determines the number of jumpers allowed
- 5. What does "ground speed" refer to in skydiving?**
 - A. The speed of a falling jumper in freefall
 - B. The speed at which a skydiver approaches the ground
 - C. The speed at which the aircraft is moving
 - D. The speed required to deploy the parachute
- 6. What should a jumper ensure when free-flying?**
 - A. Utilizing less equipment is advisable
 - B. All of these are correct
 - C. Jumping without an audible altimeter
 - D. Aligning with the relative wind direction

- 7. What is the guideline regarding alcohol consumption for jumpers?**
- A. Jumpers may consume alcohol within 4 hours before a jump
 - B. Jumpers should avoid alcohol for at least 8 hours prior to jumping
 - C. Alcohol can be consumed after the jump
 - D. Jumpers are encouraged to drink moderately
- 8. During a skydive, what is the primary focus of the diver after exiting the aircraft?**
- A. To hold a specific pose
 - B. To achieve stability in freefall
 - C. To look for the landing zone
 - D. To communicate with other divers
- 9. What advantage does participating in organized jumps provide?**
- A. Limited opportunity to learn from peers
 - B. Reduces the need for teamwork
 - C. Access to experienced jumpers and skill improvement
 - D. Less chance to practice diverse techniques
- 10. Who is allowed to pack a main parachute according to FAA regulations?**
- A. Only a certificated parachute rigger
 - B. Anyone can do it
 - C. A parachute packer under supervision or a certificated rigger
 - D. The jumpmaster only

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the maximum percentage of visible wear allowable on a main or reserve closing loop?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%**
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

The correct answer is based on established safety standards within the skydiving community. For a main or reserve closing loop, the maximum allowable visible wear is set at 10%. This specification is vital for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the system, as the closing loop plays a critical role in keeping the parachute packed and secure until deployment. Exceeding this limit could compromise the effectiveness of the loop, leading to potential failures during deployment and posing significant risks to the skydiver. Maintaining this standard is part of the safety checks that a skydiver should regularly perform on equipment to ensure their own safety, as well as the safety of others during their jumps. Understanding these limits helps skydivers avoid unnecessary accidents and enhances their overall operational safety while adhering to industry guidelines.

2. According to SIM Section 6-2, when can novice freeflyers jump together?

- A. After using the same equipment
- B. Once they have completed ten jumps
- C. After they demonstrate control in a sit position**
- D. As soon as they are clear of instructors

For novice freeflyers to jump together, it is essential they demonstrate control in a sit position, as highlighted in SIM Section 6-2. Achieving proper control in the sit position is crucial because it lays the foundation for safe and effective freeflying. This skill not only ensures that the jumper can maintain stability during the jump but also contributes to the overall safety of the group by minimizing the risk of collisions and uncontrolled movements. Demonstrating control in a sit position shows that the novice has gained enough proficiency to safely engage in freeflying with others. It indicates that the jumper understands their body's position in relation to airflow and can manage their stability, which is vital when flying close to other jumpers. Knowing how to maintain control allows for successful coordination during the jump, which is key in a sport where proximity to others is common. While completion of ten jumps, using the same equipment, or being clear of instructors might seem beneficial for preparing to jump together, they do not specifically address the necessity for demonstrated control, which is paramount for safety and effectiveness in novice group freeflying.

3. What do skydivers mean by "flare" when landing?

- A. Accelerating descent speed just before landing
- B. Pushing out the toggles to slow down just before landing
- C. Pulling down the toggles just before landing to reduce speed and descent rate**
- D. Releasing the parachute at a lower altitude

The term "flare" in the context of skydiving refers to the action of pulling down on the toggles of the parachute just before landing. This maneuver is crucial because it helps to reduce both the speed of the descent and the descent rate as the skydiver approaches the ground. By pulling the toggles down, the skydiver effectively changes the angle of the parachute, increasing its lift and reducing forward and downward momentum. This action is essential for achieving a safe and controlled landing, as a proper flare minimizes the impact and allows for a smoother touchdown. In skydiving, mastering the flare technique is critical for developing landing skills and ensuring safety. A well-timed and executed flare allows the skydiver to transition from descent to level flight, thereby allowing for a gentle landing rather than a heavy impact that could lead to injury.

4. Why is altitude awareness important during a skydive?

- A. It is useful for predicting the weather conditions below
- B. Promotes safety by timing parachute deployment**
- C. It helps with maintaining body temperature
- D. It determines the number of jumpers allowed

Altitude awareness is critical during a skydive primarily because it promotes safety by allowing the jumper to time their parachute deployment accurately. Being aware of the altitude helps jumpers make informed decisions about when to deploy their parachute based on safe altitude thresholds. Understanding these thresholds ensures that parachute deployment occurs at a sufficient height for the parachute to fully inflate and function correctly, providing adequate time for descent to the landing zone. Additionally, altitude awareness allows jumpers to monitor their descent rate and adjust as necessary, ensuring they do not go below terminal velocity too quickly if they are planning for specific maneuvers or formations. Maintaining this awareness is essential for a safe and controlled landing, reducing the risk of accidents and injuries during the skydive.

5. What does "ground speed" refer to in skydiving?

- A. The speed of a falling jumper in freefall
- B. The speed at which a skydiver approaches the ground**
- C. The speed at which the aircraft is moving
- D. The speed required to deploy the parachute

Ground speed in skydiving specifically refers to the speed at which a skydiver is approaching the ground. It takes into account both the vertical speed of the skydiver as they descend and any horizontal movement caused by wind or their body position. Ground speed is critical for a variety of maneuvers during landing, as it helps skydivers gauge their descent rate and the appropriate timing for deploying their parachute, as well as ensuring they land safely and accurately. The other options, while related to skydiving, denote different aspects of the experience. The speed of a falling jumper in freefall would refer to their vertical fall speed rather than their speed relative to the ground. The speed of the aircraft is pertinent to the skydive operation but not to the ground speed of the jumper. Lastly, the speed required to deploy the parachute pertains to the necessary conditions for a safe deployment but does not define ground speed. Understanding these distinctions helps a skydiver ensure safe practices and effective landing procedures.

6. What should a jumper ensure when free-flying?

- A. Utilizing less equipment is advisable
- B. All of these are correct**
- C. Jumping without an audible altimeter
- D. Aligning with the relative wind direction

In free-flying, a key focus is on maintaining control and ensuring safety throughout the jump. This involves several important considerations that are all critical to a successful free-fall experience. When discussing the importance of aligning with the relative wind direction, it is crucial for stability and control during the jump. Proper alignment helps the jumper maximize their aerodynamic efficiency and maintain a stable position, which is essential for effective body position and for executing maneuvers safely. Utilizing appropriate equipment is also vital. While it may seem appealing to use less equipment to minimize weight or complexity, having the right tools, like a reliable altimeter, is essential for safety. This means that using an audible altimeter is advisable to avoid altitude awareness issues. Therefore, jumping without such an instrument could pose significant risks. The statement that "all of these are correct" emphasizes that every listed action contributes to a safer free-flying experience. Each aspect, from ensuring proper alignment with the wind to ensuring the use of necessary equipment, plays a role in maintaining safety and control during free-fall. Thus, each element reflects the comprehensive approach needed for successful free-flying.

7. What is the guideline regarding alcohol consumption for jumpers?

- A. Jumpers may consume alcohol within 4 hours before a jump
- B. Jumpers should avoid alcohol for at least 8 hours prior to jumping**
- C. Alcohol can be consumed after the jump
- D. Jumpers are encouraged to drink moderately

The guideline regarding alcohol consumption for jumpers emphasizes the importance of safety and the physiological effects of alcohol on the body. Consuming alcohol at least 8 hours before a jump is crucial because it allows the body enough time to metabolize the alcohol, reducing impairment that could affect a jumper's performance and decision-making skills during the jump. Alcohol can significantly impair reaction times, coordination, and cognitive functions, which are vital for a safe jump and subsequent landing. Maintaining a clear mind and having full control of one's physical abilities is essential for the safety of both the jumper and others around them. This guideline is supported by recommendations from the USPA and is consistent with safety practices in other aviation-related activities. The focus on a minimum time frame before a jump underscores the principle of "safety first" in skydiving, ensuring that jumpers are in an optimal state to perform their duties and handle any unforeseen situations that may arise during the jump. In contrast, while consumption after the jump may not have the same immediate risks associated with performance, the emphasis on a minimum alcohol-free period before a jump is what stands out as a necessary precaution for safety.

8. During a skydive, what is the primary focus of the diver after exiting the aircraft?

- A. To hold a specific pose
- B. To achieve stability in freefall**
- C. To look for the landing zone
- D. To communicate with other divers

Achieving stability in freefall is crucial for a skydiver immediately after exiting the aircraft. Stability allows the diver to maintain a controlled and predictable orientation during the fall, which is essential for safe and accurate deployment of the parachute. When a skydive is performed correctly, the diver should aim to stabilize their body position to maximize their freefall experience and prepare adequately for parachute deployment. Maintaining stability also enhances the ability to use any necessary aerial maneuvers or adjustments. If a diver is stable, they can effectively manage their body position, contributing to a smooth transition into the parachute phase of the jump. Failure to achieve stability can lead to issues like excessive spinning or tumbling, which can complicate the parachute deployment and affect the overall safety of the jump. Meanwhile, while holding a specific pose may play a role in stability, it is not the primary focus as the first priority remains achieving that stability. Looking for the landing zone is generally considered at a later stage in the dive, after stabilizing in freefall. Communication with other divers, while sometimes important in group jumps, is not the primary concern of an individual diver immediately after exit. Thus, the focus on achieving stability effectively encompasses the essential skills necessary for a

9. What advantage does participating in organized jumps provide?

- A. Limited opportunity to learn from peers
- B. Reduces the need for teamwork
- C. Access to experienced jumpers and skill improvement**
- D. Less chance to practice diverse techniques

Participating in organized jumps provides access to experienced jumpers and opportunities for skill improvement. In a structured jump environment, participants benefit from the collective knowledge and expertise of other skydivers. These organized events often include experienced instructors or jump leaders who can offer valuable insights, feedback, and tips for improving individual jump techniques, body positioning, and safety practices. Additionally, being part of a team during these jumps encourages communication and collaboration, which are crucial for developing skills such as accuracy, formation flying, and emergency procedures. This interaction not only enhances learning but also builds a sense of camaraderie and community among jumpers, making the experience more enjoyable and beneficial. Engaging with different skill levels and specialties within the group exposes individuals to a variety of jumping styles and techniques, further contributing to their overall development as skydivers.

10. Who is allowed to pack a main parachute according to FAA regulations?

- A. Only a certificated parachute rigger
- B. Anyone can do it
- C. A parachute packer under supervision or a certificated rigger**
- D. The jumpmaster only

The correct answer states that a parachute packer under supervision or a certificated rigger is permitted to pack a main parachute according to FAA regulations. This means that while it is essential for parachute packing to be done correctly to ensure safety, there are provisions in place to allow for both certified individuals and those in training to perform this task responsibly. A certificated parachute rigger is an individual who has met the necessary training and regulatory requirements to ensure that they can pack parachutes properly, maintaining safety standards and compliance with FAA regulations. On the other hand, a parachute packer working under supervision means that they are being guided by someone who is knowledgeable and certified, ensuring that best practices are followed and that safety is prioritized while they gain experience. This approach strikes a balance between fostering skill development in new parachutists, while still adhering to the regulatory framework designed to ensure the safety of all jumpers.

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://uspa-skydivingb.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE