ASSEMBLY AND RIGGING SECTIONAL AND FINAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. All pulleys must have a _____?

A. Cable Guard / Pin to Keep the Cable from Coming Off the Pulley

B. Lubrication

C. Safety Wire

D. Mounting Bracket

2. Wash-in is typically observed on which type of aircraft?

A. Low-wing trainer

B. Seaplanes

C. High-wing aircraft (e.g., Harrier)

D. Helicopters

3. Stick shakers alert the crew of a near-stall condition.

A. Near-stall

B. High-altitude stall

C. Low airspeed

D. Overspeed

4. Which of the following is an advantage of liquid penetrant testing?

A. requires high skill

B. detects internal features

C. no preparation required

D. cheap

5. The offset stabilizer is used to counteract which aerodynamic effect?

A. Spiraling slipstream

B. Turbulent wake

C. Vortex shedding

D. Pylon buffeting

6. Which term defines the angular measure of blade pitch relative to the plane of rotation?

A. NR

B. Blade Angle

C. Tip Path Plane

D. CL

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7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of ultrasound testing related to surface roughness?

A. Surface of part must be accessible

B. Surface roughness is problematic

C. Experience required

D. Couplant required

8. Which helicopter is an example of a tandem-rotor configuration?

A. Black Hawk

B. Apache

C. Osprey

D. Chinook

9. Which statement best describes a fairlead?

A. It protects the cable and the structure at its pass-through

B. It increases cable tension

C. It provides a guide wheel for direction changes

D. It anchors the end of a cable

10. What is the axis about which the rotor blades rotate?

A. NR

B. Blade Angle

C. Axis of Rotation

D. CL

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. All pulleys must have a _____?

A. Cable Guard / Pin to Keep the Cable from Coming Off the Pulley

B. Lubrication

C. Safety Wire

D. Mounting Bracket

Keeping the rope in the groove is essential for pulley safety. A cable guard or retaining pin provides a physical barrier that prevents the rope from riding out of the wheel as the pulley turns or when the load shifts. This keeps the cable seated and reduces the risk of slippage, rope damage, or a sudden load drop. Lubrication helps reduce wear and smooth operation, but it isn't a universal mandatory feature for every pulley. Safety wire is used in some setups to secure components, but it isn't required on all pulleys. Mounting brackets are part of many assemblies, yet some pulleys are integrated into blocks or other hardware where a separate bracket isn't used. The indispensable feature that ensures the rope stays on the pulley is the guard or pin that retains the cable.

2. Wash-in is typically observed on which type of aircraft?

A. Low-wing trainer

B. Seaplanes

C. High-wing aircraft (e.g., Harrier)

D. Helicopters

Airflow around an airplane is shaped by where the wing sits on the fuselage. Wash-in is the inward bending of the wing wake as it interacts with the fuselage and tail area, so the effect is most noticeable when the wing is mounted high above the fuselage. With a high-wing layout, the wing and its downwash interact more with the fuselage and tail, making the wash-in flow pattern easier to observe. That's why high-wing aircraft like Harrier are the typical cases where wash-in is observed. Low-wing planes have the wing nearer the bottom of the fuselage, so the wake disturbances don't intrude as much into the central airflow, and helicopters and seaplanes have different flow dynamics tied to rotors or hulls rather than a fixed high-wing wake.

3. Stick shakers alert the crew of a near-stall condition.

A. Near-stall

B. High-altitude stall

C. Low airspeed

D. Overspeed

Stick shakers are designed to warn you when the wing is getting close to its critical angle of attack. As you pitch up and the angle of attack increases, the shaker activates to alert you that a stall is likely if you don't reduce AoA. This warning is about how the wing is loaded and how close you are to the stall, not just about how fast you're flying. Because near-stall is determined by AoA, the shaker can go off at different airspeeds depending on weight, configuration, and load factor. The other options describe states related to stalls or speeds, but they aren't what the stick shaker is signaling.

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4. Which of the following is an advantage of liquid penetrant testing?

A. requires high skill

B. detects internal features

C. no preparation required

D. cheap

Liquid penetrant testing is a simple, surface-focused inspection method. Its main advantage is cost: the materials (penetrant and developer) and equipment are inexpensive, and the process is quick and straightforward to perform, which makes it a cheap option for screening many parts. It's important to note what it cannot do: it only reveals surface-breaking flaws, not internal features. It also requires some surface preparation—cleaning and drying—so claiming no preparation is needed isn't accurate. Plus, while it's easy to learn, it doesn't demand high-level skilled technique for basic use.

5. The offset stabilizer is used to counteract which aerodynamic effect?

A. Spiraling slipstream

B. Turbulent wake

C. Vortex shedding

D. Pylon buffeting

Spiraling slipstream is the air swirl created by the propeller as it spins, pulling air into a helical path around the fuselage. That swirling flow doesn't reach the tail in a uniform way, so the horizontal stabilizer can experience uneven downwash and a changing pitching moment as power changes. Offsetting the stabilizer places it out of the most intense part of that swirl and aligns it with the resultant flow, reducing the asymmetry and keeping elevator effectiveness more consistent. This directly improves longitudinal stability when the engine thrust varies. The other options involve different flow phenomena that aren't what the offset stabilizer is designed to counter.

6. Which term defines the angular measure of blade pitch relative to the plane of rotation?

A. NR

B. Blade Angle

C. Tip Path Plane

D. CL

Blade angle is the angular measure of the blade's pitch relative to the plane of rotation. It describes how much the blade is tilted from the rotor plane, as read from the blade's chord line. This angle controls the thrust the blade produces: increasing the pitch tilts more lift into the rotor disc, boosting thrust (and drag) accordingly. The plane of rotation is the circular path the blade tip follows, but the term describing the blade's tilt within that plane is blade angle. The other terms don't describe this angular measure: Tip Path Plane refers to the orientation of the rotor disc itself, lift coefficient (CL) is a dimensionless number describing lift, and NR isn't used for this purpose.

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7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of ultrasound testing related to surface roughness?

A. Surface of part must be accessible

B. Surface roughness is problematic

C. Experience required

D. Couplant required

Ultrasound testing relies on a smooth, well-coupled surface to send and receive ultrasonic energy cleanly. When the surface roughness is high, the incident wave is scattered in many directions instead of reflecting coherently back to the transducer. This weakens the received signal, increases noise, and distorts echoes from features or flaws, making it harder to interpret results and potentially hide defects. That specific issue—surface roughness interfering with reliable ultrasonic signals—is why this is a disadvantage. The other items are general UT requirements (accessible surface, needed experience, and a couplant) and aren't specifically caused by roughness.

8. Which helicopter is an example of a tandem-rotor configuration?

A. Black Hawk

B. Apache

C. Osprey

D. Chinook

Tandem-rotor aircraft use two main rotors mounted at the front and rear of the fuselage, turning in opposite directions to cancel each other's torque. This setup provides all the lift from both ends of the helicopter, allows very heavy payloads, and avoids the need for a tail rotor. The example with two large rotors on the front and back is the classic heavy-lift design that embodies this arrangement. That's why it fits best. Other options rely on a single main rotor plus a tail rotor, or use a different rotor concept altogether (such as tiltrotors on wing-mounted pods). They do not have the two-rotor tandem configuration on one fuselage.

9. Which statement best describes a fairlead?

A. It protects the cable and the structure at its pass-through

B. It increases cable tension

C. It provides a guide wheel for direction changes

D. It anchors the end of a cable

A fairlead is used to guide a rope or cable as it passes through an opening or around an edge while protecting it from wear. The best choice describes both aspects: safeguarding the cable and the mounting structure at the pass-through. This is the core function because edges and pass-throughs can abrade or kink the line, so a fairlead provides a smooth path and, if needed, a roller to reduce friction. The other statements point to features of other hardware or misstate the purpose—such as increasing tension, simply guiding with a wheel for direction changes, or anchoring the end—which are not the primary role of a fairlead.

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10. What is the axis about which the rotor blades rotate?

A. NR

B. Blade Angle

C. Axis of Rotation

D. CL

The key idea is that rotor blades revolve around a fixed line called the axis of rotation—the imaginary line through the rotor hub about which the blades sweep as they turn. In most helicopters, this is the mast axis. This concept describes the motion itself, separate from how the blade is pitched (blade angle), how fast the rotor spins (NR), or the lift coefficient (CL). The axis of rotation is the precise reference for the circular motion the blades trace.

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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://assemblyrigging.examzify.com

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

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