BASIC CORROSION CONTROL 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. Which corrosion type is best described as preferential attack along grain boundaries?

A. Intergranular corrosion

B. Pitting corrosion

C. Uniform corrosion

D. Galvanic corrosion

2. Routine scheduled cleaning should not be performed at temperature below how many degrees Fahrenheit?

A. 32

B. 50

C. 60

D. 40

3. As a general rule, grease shall not be applied to rubber parts, but some parts require a grease coating. which of the following is one of those parts?

A. O-rings

B. Gaskets

C. Seals

D. Tubing

4. What should you always use on bare cadmium plating to prevent corrosion?

A. A wax coating

B. No coating

C. A paint system

D. A grease coating

5. If a component is removed from an aircraft and is to be stored, what must the tag identify?

A. Preservation Method

B. Serial Number

C. Destination Airport

D. Purchase Order

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6. How long may it take to achieve a full cure for sealing compounds?

A. 1 Day

B. 7 Days

C. 3 Days

D. 14 Days

7. Which specification is used to remove tape adhesive residues after cleaning?

A. MIL-PRF-85570, Type II

B. MIL-PRF-4640

C. MIL-PRF-680, Type II

D. MIL-PRF-680, Type I

8. All permanent structures shall be installed with MIL-PRF-81733 sealant at which of the following surfaces?

A. Mating surfaces

B. Faying

C. Exterior surfaces

D. Internal bores

9. Which of the following best represents the mixture ratio of isopropyl alcohol and distilled water used to clean battery compartments?

A. 70% Alcohol, 30% Water

B. 90% Alcohol, 10% Water

C. 50% Alcohol, 50% Water

D. 30% Alcohol, 70% Water

10. Before applying lubricant to a grease fitting, which preparation step is recommended?

A. Clean the grease fitting with MIL-C-81309, Type 1

B. Lubricate directly

C. Wipe with a dry cloth

D. Soak in solvent

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which corrosion type is best described as preferential attack along grain boundaries?

A. Intergranular corrosion

B. Pitting corrosion

C. Uniform corrosion

D. Galvanic corrosion

Intergranular corrosion is preferential attack along grain boundaries. Boundaries between grains often have different chemistry or structure from the grain interiors, which can make them more susceptible to corrosion. In stainless steels that have been sensitized by heat treatment, chromium carbides can precipitate at these boundaries, depleting chromium in the adjacent zones. Those chromium-depleted boundaries become anodic relative to the surrounding grains, so in the presence of an electrolyte the corrosion concentrates along the boundaries, producing intergranular attack. Other forms aren't tied to grain boundaries in the same way: pitting corrosion creates tiny localized pits at defects or inclusions, not a network along boundaries; uniform corrosion wears away the surface evenly; galvanic corrosion arises from a potential difference between dissimilar metals or phases in contact, causing corrosion at the more anodic material, not specifically along grain boundaries.

2. Routine scheduled cleaning should not be performed at temperature below how many degrees Fahrenheit?

A. 32

B. 50

C. 60

D. 40

Temperature affects how well cleaning works and how safely surfaces dry. Water-based cleaners stay liquid and detergents work best when surfaces aren't icy or extremely cold. If the temperature dips below a practical lower limit, cleaning becomes less effective and moisture can freeze or form a thin film, hiding dirt and salts that promote corrosion in crevices. Forty degrees Fahrenheit is used as the practical minimum because below this, cleaning action drops off and the risk of freezing issues increases. Values like 50 or 60 are still fine, but they're not the cited threshold the question asks about. Likewise, 32 degrees is right at freezing and would introduce freezing risk, which is why the relevant lower limit is set at 40°F.

3. As a general rule, grease shall not be applied to rubber parts, but some parts require a grease coating. which of the following is one of those parts?

A. O-rings

B. Gaskets

C. Seals

D. Tubing

Lubrication practices for rubber parts balance ease of assembly with seal integrity. Grease is usually avoided on rubber because many lubricants can cause swelling or degrade elastomers and attract dirt, which can harm sealing performance. The rubber O-ring is the classic case where a thin layer of compatible grease is used during installation. A light coating on the O-ring and the mating surfaces reduces friction, prevents pinching or tearing as the ring seats in its groove, and helps the O-ring compress evenly for a reliable seal. Gaskets and tubing aren't typically greased in normal practice because lubrication can contaminate the sealing surfaces or interfere with the fit, and while some seals may require lubrication in specific designs, the most common and straightforward example is the O-ring.

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4. What should you always use on bare cadmium plating to prevent corrosion?

A. A wax coating

B. No coating

C. A paint system

D. A grease coating

A durable paint system provides a protective barrier that stops moisture, oxygen and salts from reaching the cadmium surface. While cadmium offers sacrificial protection, bare cadmium exposed to the environment can still corrode quickly. Applying a properly chosen paint system over the plating seals the surface, reduces corrosion rate, and allows for maintenance through inspection and touch-ups. Temporary coatings like wax or grease aren't reliable long-term barriers and can degrade or attract contaminants, and no coating leaves the surface exposed to corrosion. So, a paint system is the best way to prevent corrosion on bare cadmium plating.

5. If a component is removed from an aircraft and is to be stored, what must the tag identify?

A. Preservation Method

B. Serial Number

C. Destination Airport

D. Purchase Order

Preservation method is what the tag must identify when a component is removed and stored. This tells everyone how to protect the part during the storage period—what protective coatings or preservatives to apply, whether it needs humidity control, desiccants, wrapping, vacuum sealing, or other specific storage steps. Getting this right prevents corrosion and deterioration so the part stays condition-ready for reuse. Serial number helps with identification and traceability, but it doesn't instruct how to store the part. Destination airport and purchase order are administrative details, not about the storage condition of the component.

6. How long may it take to achieve a full cure for sealing compounds?

A. 1 Day

B. 7 Days

C. 3 Days

D. 14 Days

Full cure means the sealant has finished its chemical reaction and reached its designed properties, including adhesion, flexibility, and resistance to moisture. Sealing compounds used in corrosion protection cure by chemical polymerization or solvent evaporation, and the time to reach full cure depends on the product type, film thickness, temperature, and humidity. Under normal room conditions, many sealing compounds achieve their full cure in about seven days. Before that, surfaces may feel tacky or the material may not have reached its maximum strength, so handling or applying additional layers too early can reduce performance. Shorter times like one or three days don't guarantee full properties, while fourteen days is longer than typically required unless conditions are unusual. So, seven days is the expected full cure time.

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7. Which specification is used to remove tape adhesive residues after cleaning?

A. MIL-PRF-85570, Type II

B. MIL-PRF-4640

C. MIL-PRF-680, Type II

D. MIL-PRF-680, Type I

When you need to finish cleaning a surface, tape can leave adhesive residues that must be removed before coating or inspection. The right specification for this step is a remover that's specifically defined for adhesive-residue removal, not just general cleaning. MIL-PRF-680, Type II is the version intended for removing tape adhesive residues after cleaning, and it is formulated to dissolve residues without harming the substrate or coatings and to leave the surface clean and ready for the next step. The other specifications cover different cleaners or related processes, but they don't specifically address removing tape adhesive residues. So, for this task, MIL-PRF-680, Type II is the appropriate choice.

8. All permanent structures shall be installed with MIL-PRF-81733 sealant at which of the following surfaces?

A. Mating surfaces

B. Faying

C. Exterior surfaces

D. Internal bores

The key idea is sealing the joint at the interface where two parts actually touch. MIL-PRF-81733 is applied on the faying surfaces—the surfaces that come into contact when the parts are assembled—so that, as the components are fastened together, the sealant is squeezed into the tiny gaps along the joint. This creates a continuous barrier across the seam, preventing fluids and moisture from entering between the parts and helping protect against corrosion. Applying sealant to exterior surfaces or to internal bores wouldn't seal the joint itself, so the faying surfaces are the correct location for the sealant.

9. Which of the following best represents the mixture ratio of isopropyl alcohol and distilled water used to clean battery compartments?

A. 70% Alcohol, 30% Water

B. 90% Alcohol, 10% Water

C. 50% Alcohol, 50% Water

D. 30% Alcohol, 70% Water

Isopropyl alcohol is used because it dissolves many residues and evaporates quickly, while a small amount of distilled water helps wet surfaces and dissolve salts that alcohol alone might miss. The best mix gives alcohol as the primary component with a modest amount of water. Too much water leaves moisture that can cause corrosion or short circuits in battery compartments; too little water can reduce cleaning effectiveness and leave oily or ionic residues behind. Other options either lean too heavily on water or on alcohol, making them less effective for this purpose. So, the most effective approach is a solvent that is dominated by isopropyl alcohol with a usable, smaller amount of distilled water, ensuring thorough cleaning and rapid drying. Always use distilled water to avoid mineral deposits, and allow the area to dry completely before reassembly.

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10. Before applying lubricant to a grease fitting, which preparation step is recommended?

A. Clean the grease fitting with MIL-C-81309, Type 1

B. Lubricate directly

C. Wipe with a dry cloth

D. Soak in solvent

Before applying lubricant, the fitting should be cleaned to remove dirt, old grease, and moisture that could contaminate the new grease or clog the fitting. Cleaning with MIL-C-81309, Type 1 is the appropriate method because it effectively removes residues from the opening and internal surfaces, ensuring the lubricant can enter cleanly and seal properly. Simply wiping with a dry cloth may leave embedded grime, and lubricating directly would push contaminants in. Soaking in solvent is impractical for normal prep and can introduce excess liquid or affect nearby parts. After cleaning, allow the area to dry before applying the grease.

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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://basiccorrosioncontrol.examzify.com

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

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