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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the minimum deployment altitude for B-license holders?

A. 1,500 feet AGL

B. 2,000 feet AGL

C. 2,500 feet AGL

D. 3,000 feet AGL

2. How often should equipment checks be performed before a jump?

A. Once a week

B. Before every jump

C. Before every third jump

D. Only for new equipment

3. What is a crucial factor to check before each jump?

A. The dress code of other skydivers

B. The performance of the sound system in the aircraft

C. The status of weather conditions

D. The type of freefall technique being used

4. What is the role of your instructor during your jumps?

A. To jump from the plane with you

B. To ensure safety, provide guidance, and assess your skills

C. To operate the airplane and manage the drop zone

D. To film all your jumps for future reference

5. 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

6. What is the effect of the half-braked position on a canopy's flight?

A. Increases forward speed

B. Decreases forward speed and descent

C. Increases descent

D. Has no effect on flight

SAMPLE

7. What is the minimum altitude for initiating a parachute deployment?

A. 1,500 feet above ground level

B. 2,000 feet above ground level

C. 2,500 feet above ground level

D. 3,000 feet above ground level

8. What communication method is commonly used among skydivers during jumps?

A. Verbal commands only

B. Hand signals

C. Written notes

D. Visual markers on the ground

9. What can higher altitudes affect in the human body during freefall?

A. Increase comfort and reduce anxiety

B. Lead to reduced oxygen levels and altitude sickness

C. Enhance physical strength and agility

D. Have no significant effects at all

10. How does the B License differ from the A License?

A. The B License requires more jumps and specific skills

B. The B License is for every beginner skydiver

C. The A License is only for tandem jumps

D. The B License has no requirements

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the minimum deployment altitude for B-license holders?

A. 1,500 feet AGL

B. 2,000 feet AGL

C. 2,500 feet AGL

D. 3,000 feet AGL

The minimum deployment altitude for B-license holders is 2,500 feet AGL (Above Ground Level). This altitude is established to ensure that skydivers have sufficient altitude to manage their parachute deployment and handle emergencies if necessary. Deploying at this height allows for ample time to assess the canopy's performance, make any necessary adjustments, and, if needed, execute a reserve deployment in case of malfunctions. Skydiving safety regulations prioritize the ability to respond effectively to potential issues after deployment. The altitude of 2,500 feet AGL provides skydivers the best chance to rectify problems that may arise with the main canopy while still allowing a safe margin to deploy the reserve parachute if required. This is especially important for less experienced jumpers who may not have as much altitude awareness or decision-making experience in the air. Other altitudes listed do not align with the current requirements for B-license holders, as they either provide insufficient altitude for safe canopy management or are not reflective of the standardized protocols adhered to by the USPA.

2. How often should equipment checks be performed before a jump?

A. Once a week

B. Before every jump

C. Before every third jump

D. Only for new equipment

Performing equipment checks before every jump is essential for ensuring safety and reliability in skydiving. This routine practice is critical because it allows jumpers to verify that their gear is functioning correctly and is in good condition. Equipment issues, if unaddressed, can lead to serious malfunctions during freefall or deployment, posing significant risks to the jumper. Regular checks involve inspecting the main and reserve parachute, harness, Automatic Activation Device (AAD), and any other essential gear. It ensures that wear and tear, improper packing, or other issues are detected and corrected prior to stepping out of the aircraft. This habitual diligence promotes best practices among skydivers and helps maintain a culture of safety in the sport. By performing these checks consistently, jumpers build a habit that reinforces the importance of equipment integrity, contributing to safer skydiving experiences overall.

3. What is a crucial factor to check before each jump?

A. The dress code of other skydivers

B. The performance of the sound system in the aircraft

C. The status of weather conditions

D. The type of freefall technique being used

The status of weather conditions is a crucial factor to check before each jump because weather directly affects safety during a skydive. Factors such as wind speed, cloud cover, visibility, and the presence of storms can significantly impact both the jump itself and the landing. Understanding and confirming that the weather conditions are suitable ensures that jumpers can make safe decisions, including whether to proceed with the jump or postpone it for better conditions. It is essential for skydivers to prioritize weather checks to minimize risks associated with sudden changes in the environment during the jump. In contrast, while the dress code of other skydivers, the performance of the sound system in the aircraft, and the type of freefall technique being used are relevant to the overall skydiving experience, they are not critical safety factors that directly influence the decision to jump or the safety of the jump itself.

SAMPLE

4. What is the role of your instructor during your jumps?

A. To jump from the plane with you

B. To ensure safety, provide guidance, and assess your skills

C. To operate the airplane and manage the drop zone

D. To film all your jumps for future reference

The instructor plays a crucial role during your jumps primarily focused on safety, guidance, and skill assessment. Their responsibilities encompass ensuring that all safety protocols are followed, which is vital in the dynamic and potentially hazardous environment of skydiving. They provide continuous guidance throughout the jump process, from pre-jump briefings to monitoring your body position and parachute deployment in the air. Additionally, instructors assess your progress and skills to ensure you are developing the necessary competencies required for more advanced levels of skydiving and ultimately achieving your B License. This multifaceted role is essential for both your safety and your development as a skydiver, as it allows them to correct any issues that could arise during a jump and to provide constructive feedback for future improvement. While operating the airplane or managing the drop zone are important roles within the skydiving operation, those tasks fall outside the direct instructor-jumper relationship during the jump. Similarly, filming jumps can enhance training and serve as a valuable resource, but it is not a primary function of an instructor during jumps.

5. 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.

6. What is the effect of the half-braked position on a canopy's flight?

A. Increases forward speed

B. Decreases forward speed and descent

C. Increases descent

D. Has no effect on flight

The half-braked position on a canopy is a technique used by skydivers to enhance control during flight. When the canopy is in this position, the rear control lines are pulled down partially, which creates a balance between lift and drag. This adjustment decreases both the forward speed and the rate of descent. By decreasing forward speed, the skydiver can better manage their approach for landing, allowing for more precise horizontal positioning. Additionally, the reduction in descent rate provides a softer, more controlled landing, which is critical for safety. The half-braked setting essentially stabilizes the canopy, leading to a more manageable flight experience, particularly in the final approach when preparing for the landing. This is why the correct answer reflects that the half-braked position decreases both forward speed and descent, making it an essential skill for ensuring safe landings.

SAMPLE

7. What is the minimum altitude for initiating a parachute deployment?

A. 1,500 feet above ground level

B. 2,000 feet above ground level

C. 2,500 feet above ground level

D. 3,000 feet above ground level

The minimum altitude for initiating a parachute deployment is set at 2,500 feet above ground level. This altitude is established to ensure that a skydiver has adequate time to deploy the parachute and, if necessary, take corrective action in the event of a malfunction. At 2,500 feet, there is typically enough altitude for the parachute to inflate and for the skydiver to assess their situation. This altitude also provides a safety margin for the deployment process and allows for sufficient time to execute emergency procedures if needed. Choosing a higher altitude for deployment, such as 3,000 feet, would increase safety margins but is not considered the minimum necessary altitude. Launching from lower altitudes, such as 1,500 feet or 2,000 feet, does not allow sufficient time for a safe canopy deployment and response to any issues that may arise. Therefore, 2,500 feet is the established minimum that fulfills both safety and operational requirements for skydivers.

8. What communication method is commonly used among skydivers during jumps?

A. Verbal commands only

B. Hand signals

C. Written notes

D. Visual markers on the ground

During skydiving jumps, hand signals are the preferred communication method for a variety of reasons. When skydivers are in freefall, the noise from wind moving past them can make verbal communication nearly impossible. Therefore, hand signals become an effective way to convey important messages or information, such as indicating altitude levels or intentions during the jump. In addition to the practical aspect of overcoming the sound barrier, hand signals can be quickly understood and easily executed during freefall, allowing skydivers to communicate effectively with each other despite the high-speed environment. Using other methods, such as written notes or visual markers on the ground, is not feasible in the context of freefall, where time is limited and immediate communication is essential. While verbal commands may be effective on the ground or during planning sessions, they do not serve well during the actual jump itself due to the high levels of noise and the dynamic nature of the environment.

9. What can higher altitudes affect in the human body during freefall?

A. Increase comfort and reduce anxiety

B. Lead to reduced oxygen levels and altitude sickness

C. Enhance physical strength and agility

D. Have no significant effects at all

Higher altitudes can lead to reduced oxygen levels and altitude sickness due to the decrease in atmospheric pressure as altitude increases. As skydivers ascend to higher altitudes, the amount of oxygen available in the air decreases, which can cause the body to experience difficulty in acclimatizing. Symptoms of altitude sickness can include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, and nausea, all of which occur because the body is not receiving enough oxygen to function optimally. In freefall, the effects of altitude can become particularly significant as divers may experience these sensations while also dealing with the physical stresses of jumping and freefalling. Therefore, understanding and recognizing the potential for altitude sickness is essential for ensuring both safety and health during skydiving activities.

SAMPLE

10. How does the B License differ from the A License?

A. The B License requires more jumps and specific skills

B. The B License is for every beginner skydiver

C. The A License is only for tandem jumps

D. The B License has no requirements

The distinction between the B License and the A License primarily lies in the increased requirements for jumps and specific competencies that must be demonstrated to achieve the B License. The A License typically is awarded after completing a minimum number of jumps, along with a basic skill set that ensures the skydiver can safely perform jumps and exit the aircraft. In contrast, obtaining a B License entails not only a higher number of jumps but also the mastery of advanced skills and safety protocols. These may include demonstrating proficiency in performing specific maneuvers, understanding of emergency procedures, and knowledge of aircraft operations. This progression signifies the skydiver's growth in experience and capability, allowing them to take on more complex jumps and potentially participate in organized skydiving activities. Other options misrepresent the nature of skydiving licenses. The B License is not intended for every beginner, nor is the A License exclusive to tandem jumps. Additionally, the B License does have clearly outlined requirements, contrary to the suggestion that it has none. Understanding these differences is crucial for skydive students as they work toward their goals in this exhilarating sport.

SAMPLE

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