



TANDEM (STRONG) RATING ONLINE EXAM SAMPLE QUESTIONS

EQUIPMENT

1. What type of AAD can be used on a Tandem rig?
2. What should you do if your CYPRES doesn't end up on "0" during self-test?
3. At what approximate height is a Tandem CYPRES set to fire?
4. What is the main purpose of the drogue?
5. Does unwinding brake line twists reduce the possibility of tension knots?
6. What items of equipment are inspected prior to every jump?
7. How often must the Strong tandem parachute system receive a complete inspection?
8. What are you checking when looking at the riser loops?
9. Is the RSL attached to the left or right riser?
10. The ring on the RSL should be located _____ the guide rings on the reserve top flap.
11. What problem can occur if the drogue kill line is too long?
12. What problem can occur if the drogue kill line is too short?
13. The 3-D rings and the shoulder snaps have a minimum tensile strength of _____ lbs each. The side connector rings and quick ejector snaps have a tensile strength of _____ lbs each.
14. Two unique features of the Strong Tandem Instructor's harness are -
15. The instructor's _____ should be tight, with the _____ and _____ fully tightened in a symmetrical manner.
16. Are you allowed to use a tandem system with a single drogue release?
17. When adjusting the passenger harness, the key to proper fit and comfort is what?
18. Explain the negative consequences of loose passenger side attachment straps.
19. Is it acceptable to place the horizontal back strap below the buttocks or leg straps of the passenger?
20. If you find part of your tandem parachute system unserviceable or un-airworthy, you should -

EMERGENCIES & MALFUNCTIONS

1. Which best describes your aircraft emergency procedures between 1500-3000ft AGL?
2. Which best describes your aircraft emergency procedures between 3000-5000ft AGL?
3. Which best describes your aircraft emergency procedures under 1500ft AGL?

4. What should you do if you accidentally pull your main ripcord handle in the aircraft?
5. What would you do if your main container opened on exit, before you'd thrown the drogue?
6. What should you do if you accidentally pull your main ripcord handle before you deploy the drogue?
7. What should you do if you can't pull the drogue from its pouch after three attempts?
8. What might happen if you hold on to the drogue for a second or two after pulling it out of the pouch, instead of throwing it briskly to the side?
9. If a side spin develops on exit, you should -
10. What might happen if you deployed a drogue that had not been properly set during packing? What would you do next?
11. What is your first response if you throw the drogue and it doesn't inflate?
12. What would you do if your drogue became entangled with the aircraft, leaving you and your passenger suspended from the aircraft?
13. What should you do if the bridle wraps around your legs during drogue deployment? What is your terminal velocity with this malfunction?
14. What should you do if the drogue canopy wraps around your legs during drogue deployment? What is your terminal velocity with this malfunction?
15. Describe the correct response to a collapsed drogue in tow. What is your terminal velocity with this malfunction?
16. Describe the correct response to an inflated drogue in tow. What is your terminal velocity with this malfunction?
17. Can a reserve be deployed when under a drogue in tow?
18. What should you do if the drogue becomes entangled with your fully open canopy?
19. What would you do if your main container opened unexpectedly during drogue fall?
20. The correct emergency procedure for a partial malfunction is -
21. After an uneventful canopy opening, you release the brakes only to discover that a steering line has broken. What do you do?
22. If your tandem main canopy opens with line twists, your first response should -
23. What would you do if your left shoulder was dislocated and you needed to pull your reserve?
24. If you find you are facing another canopy as your tandem main canopy deploys, the safest way to avoid the possible collision is -
25. At 400feet AGL, you are struck from behind and above by another jumper, causing the canopies to become entangled. What do you do?
26. You end up having to land off the PLA. Your new intended landing point is in a clear paddock on the side of a hill. The wind direction is blowing directly up the hill. What should be your landing direction?
27. Is it possible to safely land your tandem canopy on half brakes?

RULES & REGS

1. What is the maximum weight limit for tandem passengers?
2. What is the maximum permitted exit weight on the Strong system?
3. What is the minimum age for tandem passengers in NZ?
4. What is the maximum ground wind speed for tandem jumping?
5. What is the minimum planned exit altitude for tandem jumps?
6. What is the NZPIA's maximum exit altitude for tandem jumps?
7. What is the minimum main activation altitude for tandem jumps?
8. What is the minimum recommended altitude to cut away from a tandem main malfunction?
9. When must an altimeter be worn?
10. What are the minimum requirements for a camera person to be able to film with a tandem?
11. What are the minimum requirements for a Tandem Master to use a hand-cam?
12. Tandem Masters who are using a hand-cam must also have -
13. Non-traditional flying and intentional delayed drogue deployments (excluding certification jumps with an Assessor) are permissible when?
14. Is it permissible to use a Sigma passenger harness with a Strong tandem harness?
15. What qualification must the first five passengers during the probationary period have?
16. Currency requirements for NZPIA Tandem Ratings are -
17. A Tandem Master who has not made a tandem jump in the preceding 90 days must -
18. If you haven't made any jumps on a Strong system in the previous 6 months, you must -
19. If you haven't made any jumps on a Strong system in over a year, you must -
20. How often must Tandem Master competency/proficiency checks be carried out?

OPS

1. Why must the tandem passenger wear a soft type helmet?
2. According to Strong Enterprises, what is the minimum briefing you must give any passenger before a tandem jump?
3. Tandem instruction reduces the _____ experienced by the passenger.
4. What subjects must a camera person be briefed on before jumping with a tandem pair?
5. What circumstances require extra landing training for a passenger?
6. What are some good ways to make a passenger feel at ease during the climb to altitude?
7. When must a tandem master be fully attached to his/her passenger in the aircraft (assuming NO restraints are fitted to the aircraft)?
8. The correct hook up sequence is -
9. Hook up checks should be carried out when?

10. Care must be taken to protect what during the climb out?
11. Why is it important to check your drogue at the door just prior to jumping?
12. When is the usual time to deploy the drogue after exit?
13. Normal drogue-fall terminal velocity (340 lbs) is _____. It takes approx. _____ to fall 1,000 feet at this speed.
14. Normal tandem freefall terminal velocity without a drogue (340 lbs) is _____. It takes approx. _____ to fall 1,000 feet at this speed.
15. A drogue is deployed after 20 seconds of tandem free fall, how long will it take to slow the tandem down to 120 mph?
16. What is the proper passenger body position on exit?
17. What happens if a passenger's knees are tucked up toward his/her chest during drogue-fall?
18. Should the Tandem Master use the drogue to get stable?
19. After deploying the drogue, the Tandem Master does what?
20. What are some causes of an unstable exit?
21. Why is a stable exit advisable with a first time tandem passenger?
22. Explain the sequence of events after the drogue release handle is pulled while trailing a normally inflated drogue.
23. Why are handle checks important?
24. What is the correct handle sequence in tandem equipment?
25. Why is it unwise to reach in front of a passenger to bring his/her arms into the correct free fall position?
26. Why is it unwise to show a passenger your wrist mounted altimeter in freefall?
27. Post-deployment equipment checks should include -
28. What can be done to make your passenger more comfortable after opening?
29. You have exited the aircraft upwind further than normal, and there is a chance that you may not reach the intended landing area. You should -
30. The PLA is surrounded by obstacles of trees and buildings; careful flight and concentration are required to land in the PLA. Obstacles that you can't see on first glance may include -
31. In what circumstances is the use of a canopy catcher warranted?
32. Conditions are windy and you are going to land well away from the DZ and catchers. You should -
33. Why is it important to ensure your canopy and drogue are not dragged?
34. Why is it important to have set procedures in tandem jumping?
35. Incorrect tandem procedures can quickly lead to _____
36. Summarise the primary cause of all tandem fatalities to date.