

Associated Knowledge Question Bank

Open Questions

5 questions to be chosen, 4 marks per question = 20 marks (20% of paper)

1. **Q.** Name 4 main safety checks you would make before loading or unloading a flat-bed or curtain-sided lorry.
 - A. Lorry brakes or wheels chocked
 - B. Lorry bed condition, width, height, level and curtains out of the way
 - C. Where is the lorry driver and where should they be positioned?
 - D. A support stand is positioned under an unsupported semi-trailer

2. **Q.** Give 4 reasons why it is important to carry loads up to the heel of the forks.
 - A. To keep the load centre as far back as possible
 - B. To maintain truck stability
 - C. Maintain load stability against the fork arms and carriage/load guard
 - D. Keep the truck and its load as short as possible for confined spaces

3. **Q.** Give 4 reasons why a lift truck can tip over sideways (lateral instability).
 - A. Turning too fast
 - B. Load offset
 - C. Uneven load
 - D. Sideshift not centred
 - E. Forks not evenly spaced
 - F. Side sloping ground
 - G. Turning with mast/load raised
 - H. Turning on an incline
 - I. Live load

4. **Q.** A truck's rated capacity is 1800kg at 500mm load centre (LC). You have a uniform load of 33 bags weighing 50kg each and a pallet weighing 30kg. The pallet measures 1200mm x 1000mm. Can you safely handle this pallet heeled up on either face? Please explain your answer.
 - A. No. Total load = 1650kg + 30kg = 1680kg at 500mm LC. The truck can lift the load on the wide face because the load centre is 500mm. But on the narrow face, where the load centre is 600mm, the weight will exceed the rated capacity of the truck, so the load cannot be handled from the narrow face:

Truck rated capacity 1800kg x existing load centre 500mm ÷ new load centre 600mm = 1500kg.
The Gross weight of the load therefore exceeds the rated capacity of the truck at the new load centre.

5. **Q.** Give 4 examples of places where you should not park an industrial lift truck.
- A. In or near doorways
 - B. Near switches and electricity boards
 - C. Near fire-fighting equipment
 - D. Blind corners
 - E. Inclines
 - F. Loading bays
 - G. Soft ground or generally in the way of others
 - H. Pedestrian walkways
6. **Q.** Name 4 different types of ground surfaces or conditions a lift truck operator could encounter.
- A. Uneven
 - B. Wet/dry
 - C. Icy or greasy
 - D. Very smooth/rough
 - E. Loose surface
 - F. Sloping or inclined
 - G. Railway tracks or gullies
 - H. Speed bumps
7. **Q.** Name 2 effects that ground conditions can have on a lift truck.
- A. Lift truck instability
 - B. Loss of adhesion during acceleration, braking, turning
 - C. Damage or loss of load
 - D. Damage to the lift truck
8. **Q.** Name 2 precautions a lift truck operator can take when operating on different types of ground or surface.
- A. Drive at a speed according to the conditions
 - B. Use the foot brake according to the conditions
 - C. Be observant and aware of changes in ground conditions
 - D. Refrain from aggressive steering
 - E. Ensure that the truck is stable and secure before using the hydraulic controls
9. **Q.** Give 4 examples of situations which could cause a lift truck to tip forwards (longitudinal instability).
- A. Exceeding the rated capacity of the lift truck
 - B. Extended load centre
 - C. Load not fully heeled up
 - D. Heavy braking
 - E. Rough/jerky hydraulic usage

- F. Too much forward tilt at height
 - G. Live load
 - H. Hard acceleration in reverse with a load
 - I. Forks under an adjacent load/structure
 - J. Incorrect direction on a slope when laden
10. **Q.** In relation to a truck's capacity, which 3 items of information must be printed on a truck's rating plate?
- A. Lifting capacity
 - B. Load centre
 - C. Stacking height
11. **Q.** Name 4 checks you must make to a load before picking it up.
- A. Its weight
 - B. Its load centre
 - C. The location where you are to collect or deposit the load
 - D. Its condition and security
 - E. What the load consists of
 - F. Is the load 'live'?
 - G. What material the pallet is made from
12. **Q.** List 8 components that must be checked on a lift truck pre-use inspection.
- A. Forks
 - B. Carriage plate
 - C. Backrest extension
 - D. Mast
 - E. Mast rollers and slides
 - F. Reach channel rollers and bearings
 - G. Hydraulic system and controls
 - H. Lift chains and pulleys
 - I. Oil leaks
 - J. Hydraulic oil levels
 - K. Adequate battery charge
 - L. Wheels and tyres
 - M. General condition and security of the truck
 - N. Operator's Seat/bolster
 - O. Operating Position
 - P. Rated Capacity Plate
 - Q. Lights
 - R. Driving and Braking
 - S. Steering
 - T. Audible warning

13. **Q.** The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, etc. gives 4 responsibilities/duties of operators and employees. What are they?
- A. Duty of safety to themselves
 - B. Duty of safety to others
 - C. Cooperation with management on aspects of safety
 - D. Not to interfere, misuse, abuse, be reckless with or modify anything provided for Health and Safety or welfare
14. **Q.** Give 2 reasons why it is advisable to stop just a short distance from the stack.
- A. Assist with accuracy
 - B. Reduce damage
 - C. Discourage pedestrians walking between the lift truck and the stack
15. **Q.** Name 4 precautions you must take while recharging a lift truck.
- A. Wear the correct PPE
 - B. Ensure no naked flames or smoking
 - C. Follow manufacturer/organisational recommendations and procedures
 - D. Do not use a mobile phone
 - E. Ventilate the battery
16. **Q.** If, in an emergency, you had to park a lift truck on an incline, name 4 precautions you should take before leaving it.
- A. Park correctly with the fork tips on the ground
 - B. Place the truck in neutral
 - C. Switch the truck off
 - D. Leave the keys in the truck
 - E. Parking brake applied
 - F. Chocks under the wheels
17. **Q.** Why must you never drive or operate an industrial lift truck across an incline?
- A. Industrial trucks are not designed to operate on side slopes and there is a strong possibility it will overturn.
18. **Q.** State 2 reasons why is it important that loaded pallets are placed tight to one another and against the headboard when loading a lorry.
- A. To ensure the full load does not move during transport, especially when braking
 - B. To ensure that the lorry can get a full load.

19. **Q.** You have a lift truck fitted with a side shift. State 4 hazards this can present.
- A. Reduced capacity
 - B. Reduced visibility
 - C. The need to re-centre after use to maintain stability, manoeuvrability and accuracy
 - D. Care must be taken to operate it in the correct direction to avoid contact with other loads or infrastructure
20. **Q.** Name 4 precautions you should take as you approach and negotiate blind corners.
- A. Decrease speed
 - B. Sound the horn
 - C. Drive wide to increase visibility
 - D. Operate with caution and be prepared to stop
21. **Q.** Name 2 reasons why the parking brake and neutral must be applied when using any hydraulic controls.
- A. To ensure the lift truck is stable during the operation of the controls
 - B. The operator can concentrate on the stacking/de-stacking operation
 - C. Engine speed can be utilised to operate the hydraulics
22. **Q.** State 4 safety factors to consider when charging a lift truck battery.
- A. The correct charger has been chosen
 - B. The charger is switched off prior to connection to the lift truck battery
 - C. The battery is ventilated sufficiently
 - D. The electrical cables are not at risk of entrapment
 - E. The connector is connected to the battery not the lift truck
23. **Q.** State the recommended operational procedure for stacking a laden pallet in an industrial racking system with a reach truck.
- A. Approach the racking location and stop with the load 100mm-150mm from the racking system
 - B. Reduce the tilt ensuring that the pallet is stable
 - C. Raise the pallet to the required location height
 - D. Drive in with the truck and stop with the reach legs within 50mm of the racking system
 - E. Extend the reach mechanism so the pallet is equally spaced on the beams
 - F. Ensure that the pallet is level
 - G. Lower the pallet onto the beam
 - H. Retract the reach
 - I. Reverse in a straight line away from the racking system so the fork tips are clear
 - J. Lower the forks into the travel position

Multiple Choice Questions - Safety

10 questions to be chosen, 4 marks per question = 40 marks (40% of paper). All answers are underlined.

Note: The questions in BOLD are mandatory questions and must be included in your question papers and must be answered correctly by the candidate in order to pass the Associated Knowledge test.

1. Q. Who is responsible for checking that the lift truck is in good working order before use?
 - A. The management
 - B. The maintenance department
 - C. The operator
 - D. The insurer

2. Q. The truck's maximum carrying capacity will be reduced when:
 - A. The load centre is increased
 - B. The load centre is decreased
 - C. The load obscures your view
 - D. When travelling in reverse

3. Q. Whose responsibility is it to ensure the safety of pedestrians while operating a lift truck?
 - A. The lift truck operator
 - B. Management
 - C. The pedestrians themselves
 - D. The human resources department

4. Q. From the list below, select the last thing the operator should do before moving off?
 - A. Put their seat belt on
 - B. Engage drive
 - C. Look around
 - D. Sound the horn

5. Q. Lift trucks are more likely to turn over sideways when they are:
 - A. Loaded and driven slowly around corners
 - B. Loaded and driven quickly in a straight line
 - C. Brought to a sudden stop with hard braking
 - D. Unladen and turning sharply

6. **Q.** What position should a lift truck's mast be in to comply with the manufacturer's stated lifting capacity?
- A. Slightly tilted backwards with the truck on level ground
 - B. It doesn't matter because the mast angle does not affect the rated capacity
 - C. Slightly tilted forwards with the truck on level ground
 - D. Vertical with the truck on level ground
7. **Q.** What is the difference between Net weight and Gross weight?
- A. Net weight = the product only: Gross weight = the weight of the product, pallet and packaging
 - B. Net weight = the weight of the load: Gross weight = the weight of the load and the pallet
 - C. They are both the same and refer to the weight of the truck
 - D. Gross weight only applies to live loads
8. **Q.** What is meant by the term "load centre" as it applies to lift trucks?
- A. The width that the forks should be set on the carriage plate
 - B. The length of the truck and the load
 - C. The measurement to the middle of the load
 - D. It is the measurement given forward from the front face of the fork arms to the centre of gravity of the load
9. **Q.** Prior to operating a lift truck in the working environment, the operator must have "written authorisation" issued by:
- A. The instructor who carried out the training
 - B. The employer
 - C. The lift truck supplier
 - D. The lift truck manufacturer
10. **Q.** Enforcement of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, etc. is the responsibility of:
- A. The Health and Safety Commission (HSC)
 - B. The European Commissions United Inspectors (ECU)
 - C. The Health and Safety Executive and Local Authorities
 - D. The Police
11. **Q.** The lift truck's "rated capacity" applies with the mast in the:
- A. Vertical position
 - B. Tilted back position
 - C. Tilted forward position
 - D. Reach carriage extended position

12. Q. When driving an unladen lift truck, how should the forks be set?
- A. With full back tilt
 - B. As low as practicable and tilted forward to prevent damage
 - C. As low as practicable and tilted back
 - D. As low as possible and parallel to the ground
13. Q. When sounding the lift truck's horn at a blind corner you should:
- A. Make several short sharp blasts
 - B. Give one long blast to attract attention
 - C. Give one short toot to save discharging the battery
 - D. Give several long blasts
14. Q. Health and Safety legislation places responsibility for safety at work on:
- A. The employers
 - B. The employees
 - C. Everyone on the premises
 - D. Lift truck operators only
15. Q. An Approved Code of Practice is:
- A. A requirement by law with which everyone must comply
 - B. Advice to duty holders on how to comply with legislation
 - C. A registration scheme for the licensing of lift truck operators
 - D. Written by a manufacturer on how to operate a lift truck
16. Q. Undercutting is used when:
- A. The operator cannot see the pallet slots so places the forks under the pallet
 - B. The forks are longer than the pallet and the pallet is adjacent to a wall or another pallet, or the pallet cannot be heeled up immediately
 - C. The forks are shorter than the pallet and it has to be carried carefully
 - D. Loading lorries
17. Q. How must the forks be positioned when handling metal stillages?
- A. As wide as possible to prevent the load slipping sideways
 - B. Spaced to take an equal weight on each fork, as with pallets
 - C. Fairly narrow to allow for easy entry/withdrawal and to keep the weight on the forks
 - D. As close as possible

Multiple Choice Questions - Operational

10 questions to be chosen, 4 marks per question = 40 marks (40% of paper). All answers are underlined.

1. **Q.** What is the recommended way to approach a stack to place or retrieve a load?
 - A. Drive slowly forward, raise the forks to the required height, stop, apply the parking brake
 - B. Stop an appropriate distance from the stack, apply the parking brake, select neutral, adjust tilt and raise the forks
 - C. Stop at least a metre from the stack, raise the forks to the required height, drive slowly forward
 - D. Stop 150mm from the stack, apply the park brake and select neutral and with full back tilt enter the pallet

2. **Q.** In normal circumstances, if the load on the forks obscures your view, you should:
 - A. Dismount, check that the way is clear, then drive slowly forward sounding the horn
 - B. Travel with load trailing, looking in the direction of travel
 - C. Ask your supervisor to guide you with hand signals
 - D. Conduct an all-round check and proceed forwards very slowly with your head just outside the safety cage

3. **Q.** When parking a lift truck, how should the forks be positioned?
 - A. The tips not more than 100-150mm high with the heels touching the floor
 - B. The heels not more than 100-150mm high with the tips touching the ground
 - C. The heels as low as possible with the tips touching the ground
 - D. The heels touching the ground with the tips within 100mm of the ground

4. **Q.** How much back tilt is required when transporting a palletised load?
 - A. Sufficient back tilt to cater for the type of load and ground conditions
 - B. Full tilt to keep the load against the vertical face of the forks
 - C. Back tilt just off the vertical to prevent the load from slipping forward
 - D. The forks should be level to deposit a load

5. **Q.** Before starting to load a rigid flat-bed lorry or trailer from ground level, the lift truck operator must check that:
 - A. The lorry driver has checked the load
 - B. The lorry's tyre pressures are correct for the weight of the load
 - C. The destination of the lorry
 - D. The lorry driver is aware that loading is about to take place, the lorry engine is turned off and key is removed, the lorry parking brake(s) are applied and the lorry wheels are chocked (if necessary)

6. Q. When driving a laden truck up an incline the forks should be:
- A. Trailing
 - B. Leading
 - C. Tilted forward
 - D. Reach carriage extended
7. Q. When an unladen truck is being driven on an incline, the forks/attachment should face downhill. This is to improve:
- A. Stability, traction and adhesion
 - B. Visibility and steering
 - C. Speed and reduce tyre wear
 - D. Time keeping
8. Q. When tilting a load forward at height, why is there an increased risk of the truck tipping forward?
- A. The lateral forces placed over the rear axle will increase
 - B. The load centre will increase
 - C. The combined centre of gravity moves forward
 - D. A small amount of tilt at height does not affect stability
9. Q. While operating a lift truck, what would you do if you saw some rubbish/dunnage lying in a gangway or warehouse location?
- A. Inform the supervisor
 - B. Park the truck in a safe place and remove the obstruction
 - C. Inform the other truck operators and get it moved at break time
 - D. Ignore it as the next shift have cleaners that will move it
10. Q. When travelling on slopes with a Reach truck where should the load be carried on the forks?
- A. With the load facing uphill and tilted forwards
 - B. With the load facing downhill and tilted forward
 - C. With the load facing uphill and tilted back
 - D. With the load facing up hill with reach carriage extended to increase stability
11. Q. Why do you stop the truck approximately 150mm from the stack before raising the forks?
- A. To assist with accuracy and discourage people walking between the forks and the stack
 - B. To save too many movements of the truck when manoeuvring
 - C. To save using the parking brake too many times
 - D. To allow pedestrians to pass through the gap at the rear of the truck

12. Q. When following another lift truck down an aisle, how many truck lengths clearance is it recommended to leave?
- A. One length
 - B. Two lengths
 - C. Three lengths
 - D. Four lengths
13. Q. The brakes on the truck you are operating seem to be faulty. What are you going to do?
- A. Inform the supervisor
 - B. Stop immediately and seek assistance
 - C. Drive slower and get the fault checked at the next break time
 - D. As long as the parking brake works it will be OK to finish the job and then report the fault
14. Q. As a general rule, how should the forks be positioned on the carriage to take a loaded wooden pallet?
- A. As wide as possible to prevent the load tipping off
 - B. Spread so as to take an equal weight on each fork
 - C. Fairly close together to allow easy entry of the forks
 - D. As close to the centre block as possible
15. Q. The safe use of the hydraulic controls requires the following:
- A. Parking brake applied
 - B. Parking brake applied and transmission in neutral
 - C. Clutch disengaged and foot brake applied
 - D. A fully charged battery
16. Q. When the load centre is increased:
- A. The load carrying capacity is not affected
 - B. The load carrying capacity is increased
 - C. The load carrying capacity is not affected if it is a live load
 - D. The load carrying capacity is reduced
17. Q. What is the meaning of "free lift" in connection with lift trucks?
- A. The distance the forks can be raised before the mast begins to extend
 - B. The tolerance allowed for fork clearance whilst entering the pallet
 - C. Passengers may be carried on the truck to assist the operator
 - D. Because the hydraulics do not use power when being lowered

18. Q. When preparing to move off, the safest procedure is as follows:
- A. Transmission engaged – look over both shoulders – park brake off – move
 - B. Look over shoulders – transmission engaged – park brake off – move
 - C. Park brake off – transmission engaged – look over both shoulders – move
 - D. Park brake off – look over both shoulders – engage transmission and move off
19. Q. When transporting a palletised load above the reach legs, on level ground, the correct position of the load is:
- A. With the load resting on the reach legs and forks fully inserted
 - B. With the load approximately 50–75mm from the upper most part of the reach legs and tilted back sufficiently to stabilise the load
 - C. With the load 100mm–150mm above the reach legs and fully tilted back
 - D. With the load 200mm above the reach legs and tilted forwards

Associated Knowledge

Reach Truck - LTG2 (ABA Codes: A8, D1 & D2)

Organisation question paper reference number:	Test date:
Candidate Name:	

Question	Theory Test Paper No:	Mark
1		/4
2		/4
3		/4
4		/4
5		/4

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
6 (MQ)					16				
7 (MQ)					17				
8 (MQ)					18				
9 (MQ)					19				
10 (MQ)					20				
11					21				
12					22				
13					23				
14					24				
15					25				

Minimum pass mark: 80%

Percentage Score:		Pass:		Refer:	
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Mandatory questions answered correctly?

Yes:		No:	
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Candidate signature:
Examiner name:
Examiner signature: