

# Navy Uniques Forklifts Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

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.

# 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!**

## Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Dispatcher?**
  - A. Disseminates Information**
  - B. Administrative and Clerical Duties**
  - C. Control of Equipment Usage**
  - D. Scheduling Fuel Deliveries**
  
- 2. In relation to rough terrain forklifts, what does MHE stand for?**
  - A. Mechanical Hardware Equipment**
  - B. Material Handling Equipment**
  - C. Massive Hauling Equipment**
  - D. Material Hazardous Equipment**
  
- 3. What happens to the center of balance when the height of the load is increased?**
  - A. Moves backward**
  - B. Moves forward**
  - C. Remains central**
  - D. Rises automatically**
  
- 4. Which of the following is a steering mode of an EBFL?**
  - A. Circular Drift**
  - B. Pivot Turn**
  - C. Crab Wheel**
  - D. Tilt Steering**
  
- 5. The attachment removal requires the boom extended to how many feet?**
  - A. 10 Feet**
  - B. 5 Feet**
  - C. 15 Feet**
  - D. 20 Feet**

- 6. What is the primary purpose of a pre-operation forklift inspection?**
- A. Identify defects or hazards before use, ensuring the forklift is safe to operate and to prevent accidents.**
  - B. Improve fuel efficiency.**
  - C. Increase maximum load capacity.**
  - D. Repair all observed issues immediately.**
- 7. What is the safe procedure for cleaning up spills on a deck?**
- A. Contain the spill, deploy absorbent material, cordon off area, ventilate if needed, and dispose of contaminated material per SOP; do not leave hazard.**
  - B. Ignore the spill and continue.**
  - C. Wash with water only.**
  - D. Move the spill to a different area.**
- 8. Who designates the License Examiner/Mishap Investigator?**
- A. The CO designates in writing**
  - B. The Fleet Manager designates in writing**
  - C. The District Commander designates in writing**
  - D. Assigned in writing by the C/O**
- 9. What is the operator looking for when inspecting an engine belt?**
- A. Cracks, Belt Wear, Belt Tension**
  - B. Loose bolts and oil leaks**
  - C. Cracks only**
  - D. Belt color and length**
- 10. Which statement best describes the purpose of the load chart?**
- A. It lists maintenance intervals**
  - B. It calculates maximum weight and lift angle for a given forklift**
  - C. It shows tire pressures**
  - D. It provides operator training requirements**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Dispatcher?**

- A. Disseminates Information**
- B. Administrative and Clerical Duties**
- C. Control of Equipment Usage**
- D. Scheduling Fuel Deliveries**

Dispatchers focus on coordinating forklift operations and the flow of information to keep everything running smoothly. They disseminate information so crews know what to do, handle administrative and clerical tasks like records and reports, and control equipment usage by assigning machines and tracking availability. Scheduling fuel deliveries, however, belongs to fuel logistics and supply management, not day-to-day dispatch duties. It involves coordinating fuel suppliers, inventory, and delivery timing, which is a different area of responsibility. So that specific task doesn't fit the dispatcher role.

**2. In relation to rough terrain forklifts, what does MHE stand for?**

- A. Mechanical Hardware Equipment**
- B. Material Handling Equipment**
- C. Massive Hauling Equipment**
- D. Material Hazardous Equipment**

Material Handling Equipment is the standard term for machines and devices used to move, protect, store, and control materials during handling. Rough terrain forklifts fit this category because they are purpose-built to lift and transport pallets and loads across uneven outdoor surfaces, expanding where materials can be moved. The other phrases aren't used in this context: Mechanical Hardware Equipment isn't a recognized term for handling materials; Massive Hauling Equipment usually refers to heavy construction or mining gear; Material Hazardous Equipment isn't a standard label for equipment used to handle hazardous materials.

**3. What happens to the center of balance when the height of the load is increased?**

- A. Moves backward**
- B. Moves forward**
- C. Remains central**
- D. Rises automatically**

When you lift the load, the overall center of gravity of the forklift-load system shifts toward the front where the load sits. Even though the horizontal position of the load might be centered, raising it raises the vertical position of the system's weight, which increases the tipping moment about the rear wheels. In practical terms, the higher the load, the more the combined weight acts forward relative to the forklift's base, so the center of balance moves forward. That's why higher loads require extra caution: keep loads low and close to the forks and avoid quick moves that could push the center of balance forward and cause tipping.

**4. Which of the following is a steering mode of an EBFL?**

- A. Circular Drift**
- B. Pivot Turn**
- C. Crab Wheel**
- D. Tilt Steering**

Crab steering is a steering mode where all wheels are steered in the same direction, allowing the forklift to move sideways or diagonally. This capability is what makes it the best choice here, because EBFLs use crab steering to position precisely in tight aisles or align with racks without needing to swing the whole chassis. The other terms don't describe this lateral maneuver: a pivot turn involves turning about a point by steering wheels in opposite directions, circular drift isn't a standard EBFL steering mode, and tilt steering refers to tilting the mast rather than steering direction.

**5. The attachment removal requires the boom extended to how many feet?**

- A. 10 Feet**
- B. 5 Feet**
- C. 15 Feet**
- D. 20 Feet**

Safety when removing an attachment relies on having enough boom reach to clear the attachment from the carriage. The required extension is ten feet, because this length provides sufficient clearance to disengage and remove the attachment without the mast or mounting points getting in the way and while keeping the operator at a safe distance from pinch points. Five feet isn't enough to safely clear the hardware, and fifteen or twenty feet would be more than is necessary and could make handling awkward or affect stability during the maneuver.

**6. What is the primary purpose of a pre-operation forklift inspection?**

- A. Identify defects or hazards before use, ensuring the forklift is safe to operate and to prevent accidents.**
- B. Improve fuel efficiency.**
- C. Increase maximum load capacity.**
- D. Repair all observed issues immediately.**

A pre-operation forklift inspection is a safety check conducted before each use to spot defects or hazards. The main goal is to confirm the forklift is safe to operate, so you can prevent accidents that could injure the operator or others nearby. By running through a routine review of critical systems—brakes, steering, controls, tires, forks, mast, hydraulic lines, and warning devices—you catch problems while they're still manageable. This practice helps ensure compliance with safety standards and reduces the risk of unexpected failures during work. Fuel efficiency and increasing maximum load aren't the focus of this check, and while some issues may require immediate repair, not every found issue is repaired on the spot—many will be documented and scheduled for maintenance as needed.

**7. What is the safe procedure for cleaning up spills on a deck?**

- A. Contain the spill, deploy absorbent material, cordon off area, ventilate if needed, and dispose of contaminated material per SOP; do not leave hazard.**
- B. Ignore the spill and continue.**
- C. Wash with water only.**
- D. Move the spill to a different area.**

Preventing spread and exposure is the priority when a spill occurs. Start by containing the spill so it cannot flow or pool into hazardous areas. Then deploy absorbent material to soak up the liquid and reduce slickness. Cordon off the area to keep others from stepping into the spill and to prevent contact with any fumes or residues. If fumes could be a factor, ventilate the area to improve air quality and reduce inhalation risk. Finally, dispose of all contaminated cleanup materials according to the standard operating procedure to prevent reintroduction of the hazard elsewhere. Leaving the spill unattended, washing with water only, or simply moving it to another area fails to control the hazard and can create new risks for people and the environment.

**8. Who designates the License Examiner/Mishap Investigator?**

- A. The CO designates in writing**
- B. The Fleet Manager designates in writing**
- C. The District Commander designates in writing**
- D. Assigned in writing by the C/O**

The key idea here is that formal authority for who can act as the License Examiner or Mishap Investigator comes from the unit's commanding officer, and that designation must be documented in writing. When the C/O assigns this role in writing, it creates an official, traceable record that the person has the authority to perform examinations and investigations, issue licenses, and sign off on related reports. This formal written designation ensures clear accountability and that the examiner/investigator is recognized within the chain of command. Relying on someone like a Fleet Manager or a District Commander would break the local authority structure and can lead to ambiguity about who can legitimately perform these duties within the specific unit. The requirement that the designation be in writing further solidifies that the authority is officially granted and can be verified if questions or audits arise.

9. What is the operator looking for when inspecting an engine belt?

**A. Cracks, Belt Wear, Belt Tension**

**B. Loose bolts and oil leaks**

**C. Cracks only**

**D. Belt color and length**

When inspecting an engine belt, the most important things to assess are cracks, belt wear, and belt tension. Cracks show the material is aging or stressed and can lead to belt failure if not addressed. Belt wear reveals that the belt has been rubbing or slipping or has degraded over time, which can reduce grip and cause belt breakage or loss of driven function. Proper belt tension ensures the belt can transmit power without slipping but also isn't so tight that it overloads bearings or pulleys. To check tension, compare the deflection or use a tension gauge against the manufacturer's specifications and verify that pulleys are aligned. While issues like oil leaks or loose bolts can affect engine performance, they aren't the direct indicators of belt health, and looking only at cracks, wear, and tension gives the clearest signal of whether the belt is serviceable. Colors or length changes aren't reliable indicators of belt condition either.

10. Which statement best describes the purpose of the load chart?

**A. It lists maintenance intervals**

**B. It calculates maximum weight and lift angle for a given forklift**

**C. It shows tire pressures**

**D. It provides operator training requirements**

Understanding how much a forklift can safely lift at different configurations is what the load chart is all about. The chart lays out, for a specific forklift model and mast setup, the maximum weight you can lift at various lift heights and corresponding lift angles. As you raise the forks or move the load's center of gravity forward, the safe capacity drops, and the chart shows exactly how much you can lift in each situation. This helps prevent tip-overs and other stability problems by giving you a clear, model-specific limit to follow. Other items describe maintenance schedules, tire pressures, or training requirements—important topics, but not what the load chart is for. The chart's purpose is to tell you the maximum weight and the lift configuration (height and angle) that keeps the forklift stable and safe to operate.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://navyuniqueforks.examzify.com>**

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

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