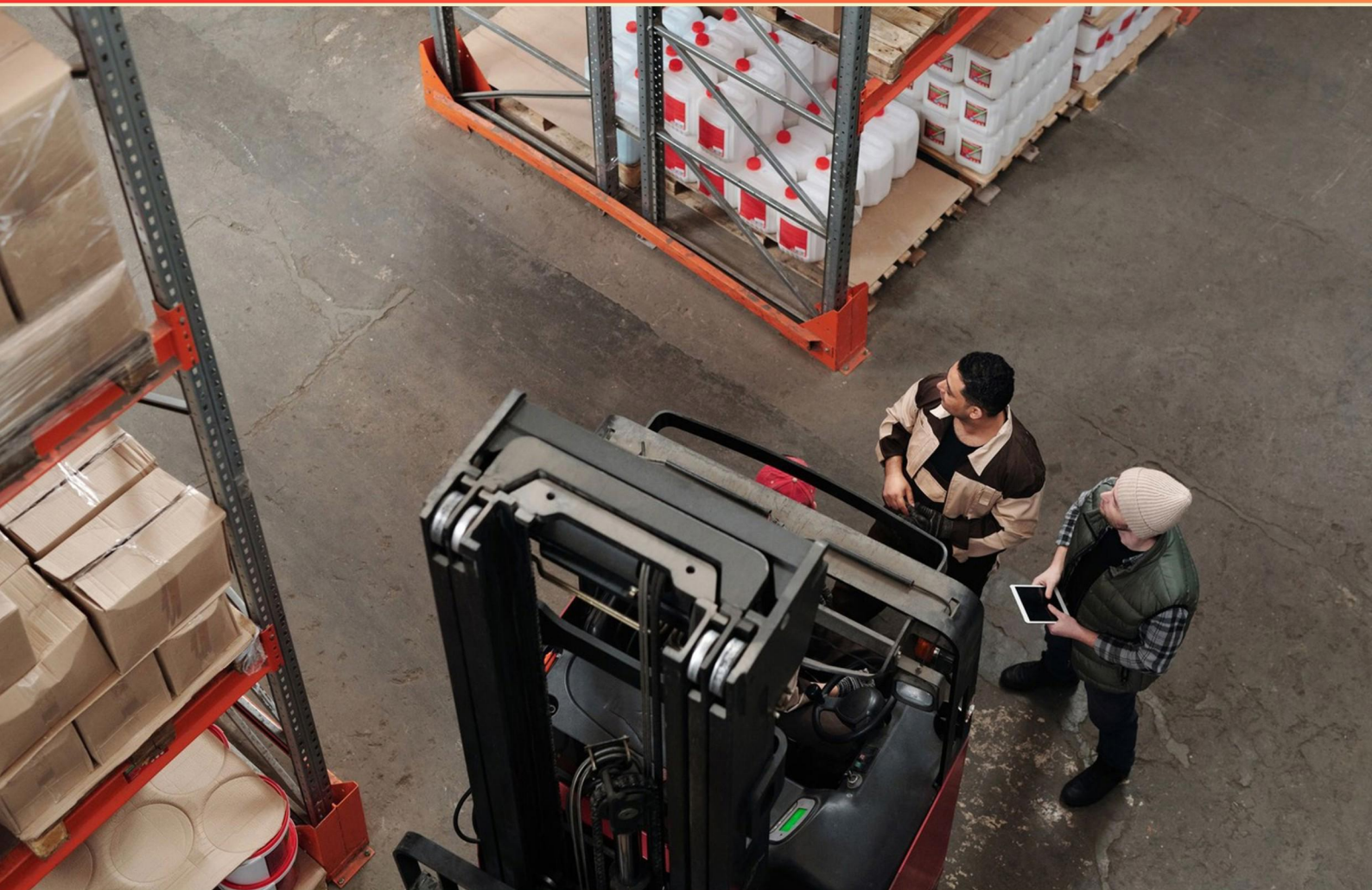


QUEENSLAND LICENCE TO OPERATE A FORKLIFT TRUCK (TLILIC00003) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://queenslandtlili0003forklift.examzify.com>



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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.

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. During post-operational shutdown, what is a key action related to the forks?**
 - A. Lower the forks.
 - B. Raise the forks.
 - C. Leave forks at height.
 - D. Move forks to full extension.

- 2. What is the minimum safe distance for voltages between 132kV and 330kV?**
 - A. 3m
 - B. 6m
 - C. 4m
 - D. 8m

- 3. What important role does the seatbelt perform on a forklift?**
 - A. Improve stability
 - B. Stop you from falling out
 - C. Reduce fatigue
 - D. Increase speed

- 4. If you observe faults, near-misses, incidents, damage to equipment, or maintenance needs after operation, what should you do?**
 - A. Continue operating and report later.
 - B. Ignore it if not obvious.
 - C. Phone a friend.
 - D. Report faults, near-misses, incidents, damage to equipment, and maintenance actions.

- 5. Which of the following is NOT part of pre-operational checks (Walk Around) for a forklift?**
 - A. Battery
 - B. Mast
 - C. Radio system
 - D. Hoses

- 6. When using the forklift why is ' rear end ' swing dangerous ?**
- A. Can cause injury to persons or damage to property
 - B. Rapid sideways movement
 - C. It can cause loss of traction
 - D. It increases fuel consumption
- 7. Why should forks be kept as low as practicable when the forklift is in motion?**
- A. To lower center of gravity, increase stability, and reduce the risk of tipping or striking people or objects.
 - B. To improve fuel efficiency.
 - C. To reduce operator fatigue.
 - D. To increase the speed of the forklift.
- 8. What equipment is required to operate a forklift in dark areas or at night?**
- A. Backup alarm
 - B. High-visibility cones
 - C. Adequate lighting
 - D. Safety vest
- 9. Which of the following actions is the safest way to prevent unauthorised use when you leave a forklift?**
- A. Remove ignition key
 - B. Leave ignition key in place
 - C. Park close to others
 - D. Start the engine before leaving
- 10. Which of the following is a factor that may cause a forklift to tip over sideways?**
- A. Brakes fail
 - B. Horn use
 - C. Smooth surface
 - D. Uneven surfaces

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. During post-operational shutdown, what is a key action related to the forks?

- A. Lower the forks.**
- B. Raise the forks.
- C. Leave forks at height.
- D. Move forks to full extension.

Lowering the forks to the lowest safe position before shutting down is about reducing hazards when the forklift is parked. When the forks are down, they're less likely to strike people or objects and the mast sits closer to ground level, which helps prevent accidents as you move away from the unit or someone else approaches. Leaving forks up, raised, or extended creates collision risks and can cause damage or injuries if someone walks near the forks or if the truck is moved. Lowering them establishes a safe parked posture and is a standard practice after operation.

2. What is the minimum safe distance for voltages between 132kV and 330kV?

- A. 3m
- B. 6m**
- C. 4m
- D. 8m

Keeping people and equipment safe around high-voltage lines comes down to preventing arcing. The bigger the voltage, the larger the air gap needed to stop an electrical arc from jumping between the line and anything nearby. For voltages in the range of 132 kV up to 330 kV, the minimum safe distance is six meters. This buffer reduces the chance that movement of the forklift or its load, or a gust of wind, could bring any part of the vehicle within an unsafe gap of the live conductor. If you can't maintain that six-meter clearance, you must stop and either de-energize the line or use a different method to work that keeps you farther away, with appropriate controls in place.

3. What important role does the seatbelt perform on a forklift?

- A. Improve stability
- B. Stop you from falling out**
- C. Reduce fatigue
- D. Increase speed

The seatbelt's main job is to keep you secured in the seat during tip-overs or sudden movements. If you're not strapped in, you can be thrown from the operator position, which can lead to serious injury or becoming trapped under the load or machinery. By restraining you, the belt helps you stay with the machine and maintain control to respond safely. It doesn't make the forklift itself more stable, and it doesn't affect fatigue or speed. So, its essential role is to prevent you from being thrown out of the seat.

4. If you observe faults, near-misses, incidents, damage to equipment, or maintenance needs after operation, what should you do?

- A. Continue operating and report later.
- B. Ignore it if not obvious.
- C. Phone a friend.

D. Report faults, near-misses, incidents, damage to equipment, and maintenance actions.

Noticing faults, near-misses, incidents, damage to equipment, or maintenance needs after operating a forklift signals a safety risk that must be addressed before the next use. You should report these findings through the proper channels—your supervisor or the maintenance/safety team—so they can inspect, repair, or service the forklift and document what happened. This quick reporting helps prevent repeated or escalating hazards, protects people from injury, and keeps equipment in safe working condition. It also creates records required for safety compliance. If you were to continue operating, ignore the issue, or rely on someone else to handle it informally, the risk could grow and a fault could lead to a serious incident. The right action is to report all faults, near-misses, incidents, damage, and maintenance needs.

5. Which of the following is NOT part of pre-operational checks (Walk Around) for a forklift?

- A. Battery
- B. Mast
- C. Radio system**
- D. Hoses

Walk-around checks are about spotting external safety issues and mechanical condition that could affect safe operation. You inspect items that directly influence the forklift's lifting and moving safety, such as the battery (secure connections and charge), the mast (no cracks or damage and smooth movement), and hydraulic hoses (for leaks, wear, or cracks). The radio system, while it may be important for communication, is an in-cab device and does not affect the forklift's immediate safety or mechanical integrity, so it isn't part of the standard walk-around checklist. If communication equipment needs checking, that would be handled separately from the pre-operational walk-around.

6. When using the forklift why is ' rear end ' swing dangerous ?

- A. Can cause injury to persons or damage to property
- B. Rapid sideways movement**
- C. It can cause loss of traction
- D. It increases fuel consumption

When a forklift turns, the rear of the machine swings as the front wheels steer. This creates a rapid sideways movement of the back end (the counterweight). That quick swing is the key danger because it can bring the rear into pedestrians, walls, racks, or other obstacles, and can push people out of the way or cause collisions. The main risk is the sudden sideways motion itself, which can also affect stability and control, especially in tight spaces or with a raised load. While it's true that collisions or injuries can result, and while loss of traction or higher fuel use can occur in some situations, those are not the direct hazard described by the rear-end swing. The essential danger is the rapid sideways movement of the rear end.

7. Why should forks be kept as low as practicable when the forklift is in motion?

- A. To lower center of gravity, increase stability, and reduce the risk of tipping or striking people or objects.**
- B. To improve fuel efficiency.
- C. To reduce operator fatigue.
- D. To increase the speed of the forklift.

Keeping forks as low as possible while the forklift is moving is about stability. A lower position keeps the forklift's center of gravity closer to the ground, which makes the vehicle less prone to tipping forward, sideways, or when taking a corner or braking suddenly. With the forks down, the load and the machine stay as close to the floor as possible, reducing the chance of the load shifting and the truck losing stability. It also lowers the risk of striking people or objects that are on the ground level or in the path of the forklift. Lowering the forks isn't about saving fuel, reducing fatigue, or increasing speed—the safety benefit is all about maintaining a stable, predictable stance while in motion.

8. What equipment is required to operate a forklift in dark areas or at night?

- A. Backup alarm
- B. High-visibility cones
- C. Adequate lighting**
- D. Safety vest

Adequate lighting is essential when operating a forklift in dark areas or at night because it provides the visibility needed to see the path, loads, pallet edges, floor conditions, and any pedestrians or overhead hazards. With proper lighting, the operator can accurately judge distances, align the forks, and respond to obstacles, reducing the risk of collisions or load instability. Other safety aids like a backup alarm, high-visibility cones, or a safety vest support safety in other ways, but they do not substitute for the visibility you need to work safely in poor light.

9. Which of the following actions is the safest way to prevent unauthorised use when you leave a forklift?

- A. Remove ignition key**
- B. Leave ignition key in place
- C. Park close to others
- D. Start the engine before leaving

Removing the ignition key eliminates the immediate way to start the forklift, which is the simplest and most reliable way to prevent unauthorised use when you leave. Without the key, a person cannot start the engine or move the forklift, making it much harder for someone to take it without permission. After removing the key, also secure the vehicle by lowering the forks to the ground and engaging the parking brake to stop any unintended movement. Leaving the ignition key in place would allow someone else to start and operate the forklift, parking near others does not prevent misuse, and starting the engine before leaving creates a direct risk and defeats the security measure.

10. Which of the following is a factor that may cause a forklift to tip over sideways?

- A. Brakes fail
- B. Horn use
- C. Smooth surface
- D. Uneven surfaces**

Forklift stability relies on keeping the combined center of gravity within the wheelbase and the base of support. An uneven surface disrupts that balance by creating different grip and height under each wheel, which can tilt the machine toward one side. If the ground is uneven or has holes, ruts, or slopes, the load—especially when raised or off-center—can shift laterally and push the center of gravity toward the outer edge, increasing the risk of tipping sideways. Brakes failing, horn use, or a smooth surface don't inherently create that sideward tipping tendency; brakes failing affects control, horn use is irrelevant to stability, and a smooth surface actually reduces tipping risk.

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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://queenslandtlili0003forklift.examzify.com>

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

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