

RIGGER BASIC ADC PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Why might spreaders be used when lifting an irregularly shaped load?**
 - A. To concentrate the load at a point.
 - B. To distribute the load and reduce point contact.
 - C. To speed up the lift.
 - D. To reduce the need for operator training.
- 2. When lifting an irregularly shaped load, which precautions are recommended?**
 - A. Use multiple slings or spreaders, pad sharp edges, ensure load contact areas are stable, and check balance and potential snag points.
 - B. Use a single sling and rush the lift, ignoring balance.
 - C. Lift slowly using only one chain without spreader.
 - D. Avoid pad sharpening and skip balance checks.
- 3. When erecting a mast climbing work platform that needs to be tied in to the nearby structure, should it be erected 'mast-in' or 'mast-out'?**
 - A. Mast in
 - B. Mast out
 - C. Both
 - D. Neither
- 4. Which item is NOT among the tools or rigging devices that can be used to level a structural steel column?**
 - A. Level
 - B. Packers
 - C. Tape measure
 - D. Wedges
- 5. NOT listed as a pre-use check for a lifting clutch?**
 - A. Inspect for color or wear
 - B. Check WLL
 - C. Check for functionality
 - D. Check for compatibility

- 6. Height safety measures become a requirement at what height?**
- A. 1 Meter
 - B. 1.5 Meters
 - C. 2 Meters
 - D. 3 Meters
- 7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a defect that would render a safety net unfit for operation?**
- A. Mold growth
 - B. UV damage
 - C. Chemical damage
 - D. Burns
- 8. How can you verify balance of a suspended load during the initial lift?**
- A. Observe the load for level attitude, adjust sling lengths to re-center CG, and use tag lines to minimize rotation and sway.
 - B. Rely on the operator's word about balance and do not monitor during lift.
 - C. Only verify balance after the load has reached its destination.
 - D. Use a single hook to support the load and ignore sling adjustments.
- 9. If a rigging component's service life threshold is exceeded, what action should be taken?**
- A. Continue using the gear after a brief inspection.
 - B. Remove from service immediately, tag out, replace with serviceable gear, and report for replacement or inspection.
 - C. Repair on site by unqualified personnel.
 - D. Keep the gear but assign a different load.
- 10. What does FSWR stand for?**
- A. Flexible Steel Wire Rope
 - B. Fixed Steel Wire Rope
 - C. Fitted Steel Wire Rope
 - D. Free Steel Wire Rope

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why might spreaders be used when lifting an irregularly shaped load?

- A. To concentrate the load at a point.
- B. To distribute the load and reduce point contact.**
- C. To speed up the lift.
- D. To reduce the need for operator training.

Spreaders are used when lifting an irregularly shaped load to distribute the weight over a wider area and reduce point contact. By tying the rigging to multiple, spaced points, the load shares its weight across a larger surface, which lowers the pressure at any single contact point and helps prevent damage to the load, the slings, or the lifting gear. This also helps keep the lift stable and level, reducing the chance of slings slipping or the load shifting on sharp edges. The idea isn't to speed up the lift or replace proper training—the spreader's purpose is to distribute load and minimize pinpoint stresses that can cause damage or instability.

2. When lifting an irregularly shaped load, which precautions are recommended?

- A. Use multiple slings or spreaders, pad sharp edges, ensure load contact areas are stable, and check balance and potential snag points.**
- B. Use a single sling and rush the lift, ignoring balance.
- C. Lift slowly using only one chain without spreader.
- D. Avoid pad sharpening and skip balance checks.

Lifting an irregularly shaped load safely hinges on distributing the effort, protecting the gear, and planning the path of the lift. Using multiple slings or spreaders spreads the load so no single sling carries all the weight, reducing peak forces, preventing sling damage, and helping keep the load stable and aligned. Padding sharp edges prevents cutting or abrading the slings and also protects the load from damage, while keeping the contact areas between load and rigging stable avoids shifting that could lead to an uncontrolled lift. Checking balance and potential snag points beforehand lets you anticipate how the load will behave during travel and prevents surprises like tipping, twisting, or snagging on nearby equipment. Together, these steps create a controlled, predictable lift and reduce the risk of accidents. Other approaches fall short because they rely on a single attachment, rush the lift without ensuring balance, or skip protecting edges and verifying the lift path, all of which increase the chance of instability, gear failure, or collisions during the lift.

3. When erecting a mast climbing work platform that needs to be tied in to the nearby structure, should it be erected 'mast-in' or 'mast-out'?

- A. Mast in**
- B. Mast out
- C. Both
- D. Neither

This tests how the mast's position relative to a structure affects stability and load transfer when tying in. Erecting the mast-in configuration places the mast inside the structure's footprint, so the tie-ins to the building are short and direct. That creates a stiffer, more predictable load path for horizontal forces from wind, movement, or climbing actions, keeping the load transfer concentrated into the structure and reducing bending moments on the base. It also helps maintain proper alignment with the structure as you operate. If you did mast-out, the mast would sit away from the structure, relying on longer tie-backs. Those longer ties act more like levers, increasing lateral loads on the base and making the system more prone to sway and instability. For a safer, more stable tie-in to a nearby structure, mast-in is the preferred approach.

4. Which item is NOT among the tools or rigging devices that can be used to level a structural steel column?

- A. Level
- B. Packers
- C. Tape measure**
- D. Wedges

Leveling a structural steel column relies on tools that both provide a reading and enable adjustment. The level is used to show when the column is truly vertical or horizontal, a crucial real-time feedback for accuracy. Packers (shims) are added to fill gaps and raise one side to bring the column to the desired height, while wedges are used to fine-tune the seating and tilt as needed. A tape measure, though useful for checking distances or dimensions, doesn't actively adjust or indicate level by itself, so it isn't considered a tool for leveling.

5. NOT listed as a pre-use check for a lifting clutch?

- A. Inspect for color or wear**
- B. Check WLL
- C. Check for functionality
- D. Check for compatibility

Before using a lifting clutch, the focus is on safety-critical checks that confirm it can handle the load, operate correctly, and fit with the other rigging components. The key checks are ensuring the working load limit is appropriate for the load, verifying that the mechanism functions properly (opens, closes, and locks as intended), and confirming compatibility with hooks, slings, and attachments. Inspecting color or wear isn't a standard pre-use requirement because color alone isn't a reliable indicator of safe function, and wear assessment belongs to broader condition monitoring rather than a specific pre-use checklist item. If wear or damage is evident, that would prompt a more thorough inspection or replacement, but it isn't listed as a formal pre-use check by itself.

6. Height safety measures become a requirement at what height?

- A. 1 Meter
- B. 1.5 Meters
- C. 2 Meters**
- D. 3 Meters

Two meters is the height at which fall exposure becomes significant enough to require protective systems. When you're working at or above this height, safety measures like guardrails, harnesses with anchor points, and proper fall-arrest procedures are mandated because a fall from that height can cause serious injury or worse. Below two meters, the formal requirements are typically less strict, though you should still assess risk and apply safe practices. Some codes vary and might use around 1.8 meters or other thresholds, but two meters is a common benchmark used in training and many safety standards.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a defect that would render a safety net unfit for operation?

- A. Mold growth**
- B. UV damage
- C. Chemical damage
- D. Burns

This item tests which conditions are considered disqualifying defects for a safety net. UV damage, chemical damage, and burns are all types of material degradation that directly compromise strength or integrity, so they would render the net unfit for operation. Mold growth, on the other hand, isn't listed among those disqualifying defects in this context; it's more about hygiene or moisture concerns and doesn't automatically make the net unsafe from a structural standpoint. So mold growth is the one not listed as a defect that would render the net unfit.

8. How can you verify balance of a suspended load during the initial lift?

- A. Observe the load for level attitude, adjust sling lengths to re-center CG, and use tag lines to minimize rotation and sway.**
- B. Rely on the operator's word about balance and do not monitor during lift.
- C. Only verify balance after the load has reached its destination.
- D. Use a single hook to support the load and ignore sling adjustments.

Maintaining a level load attitude and keeping the load's center of gravity aligned under the hook during the initial lift is the key. You verify balance by watching the load as it lifts a little off the ground and confirming it hangs level. If it tilts, you adjust sling lengths so the weights are distributed evenly and the CG sits beneath the hook. Tag lines give the crew a direct way to guide the load and suppress rotation and sway, helping keep the load balanced as it starts to rise. Relying on the operator's word and not monitoring provides no real-time check of balance, which can change with wind, movement, or sling elongation. Verifying balance only after the load reaches its destination misses the opportunity to correct issues during the crucial initial lift. Using a single hook and ignoring sling adjustments removes redundancy and control, allowing the load to tilt or swing unpredictably.

9. If a rigging component's service life threshold is exceeded, what action should be taken?

- A. Continue using the gear after a brief inspection.
- B. Remove from service immediately, tag out, replace with serviceable gear, and report for replacement or inspection.**
- C. Repair on site by unqualified personnel.
- D. Keep the gear but assign a different load.

Exceeding a rigging component's service life threshold means its strength and reliability can no longer be trusted. Over time, materials can fatigue, fasteners can corrode or wear, and other hidden defects may develop, increasing the risk of sudden failure when carrying a load. The correct action is to remove the gear from service immediately, tag it to show it's not to be used, replace it with gear that is within service limits, and report it for replacement or inspection. This practice prevents accidents, keeps equipment compliant, and ensures accurate records for future checks. Using it after only a brief inspection, having unqualified personnel attempt repairs on site, or reassigning the gear to a different load all ignore the safety risk posed by worn or past-threshold components.

10. What does FSWR stand for?

A. Flexible Steel Wire Rope

B. Fixed Steel Wire Rope

C. Fitted Steel Wire Rope

D. Free Steel Wire Rope

FSWR stands for Flexible Steel Wire Rope. In rigging, the key idea is how easily the rope can bend and move through pulleys and around corners. Flexible steel wire rope is made of several strands twisted together around a core, giving it this bending ability while still handling heavy loads. The other terms describe attributes that don't match the standard industry name for this rope type, so they aren't correct expansions.

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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://riggerbasicadc.examzify.com>

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

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