

USN Forklift Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. How should you monitor and maintain the forklift's fluids?**
 - A. Check levels daily; inspect for leaks; top up as required; safe handling.**
 - B. Check levels annually; ignore leaks.**
 - C. Only check drivetrain oil and ignore other fluids.**
 - D. Use any available liquid regardless of compatibility.**

- 2. Yard boss duties include which of the following?**
 - A. Supervises the yard crew**
 - B. Manages equipment yard**
 - C. All of the above**
 - D. Works with dispatcher**

- 3. EBFL as a term; which option is correct?**
 - A. Extendable Boom Fork Lift**
 - B. Extended Boom Fork Lift**
 - C. Extendable Boom Fork Lift**
 - D. Extendable Boom Fork Lift Pro**

- 4. Collapsed height refers to which forklift condition?**
 - A. The forks are level with the operator's chest.**
 - B. Forks all the way to the ground.**
 - C. Forks raised several inches off the ground.**
 - D. The mast tilted to the side.**

- 5. How should you manage the area around a fuel-powered forklift during refueling?**
 - A. Refuel away from ignition sources, extinguish flames, ground nozzle, spill kit ready, do not leave unattended; ensure fueling area is well-ventilated.**
 - B. Refuel near ignition sources, to keep warm.**
 - C. Refuel with engine running.**
 - D. Refuel in a crowded area.**

- 6. What communications methods are used to coordinate with other workers while operating?**
- A. Hand signals or radio communications per workplace policy; always confirm with a spotter.**
 - B. Shouting across area.**
 - C. Silent non-communication.**
 - D. Only talk via mobile phone.**
- 7. Which of the following describes a spotter's role in forklift operations?**
- A. Directs travel and stops pedestrians; provides clearance guidance**
 - B. Measures pallet dimensions**
 - C. Adjusts forklift engine settings**
 - D. Is optional in all operations**
- 8. Which statement best describes the SWL variation for the 11k forklift given load centers 48 inches and 36 inches?**
- A. SWL is fixed at 7000 lbs**
 - B. SWL varies with load center, with 7000 lbs at 48" and 9300 lbs at 36"**
 - C. SWL is 9300 lbs at 48"**
 - D. SWL is 7000 lbs at 36"**
- 9. Collateral equipment types are categorized as which two groups?**
- A. Hoses for pumps**
 - B. Bits for augers**
 - C. Component and tactical**
 - D. Component collateral equipage**

10. Which statement correctly compares max height and overall extended height?

- A. Max height is ground to the top of the forks; Overall extended height is ground to the mast top**
- B. Max height is measured from the ground to bottom of forks; Overall extended height is ground to the fork carriage**
- C. Max height is ground to operator seat; Overall extended height is ground to top of cab**
- D. Max height is ground to the top of the mast; Overall extended height is ground to top of forks**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should you monitor and maintain the forklift's fluids?

- A. Check levels daily; inspect for leaks; top up as required; safe handling.**
- B. Check levels annually; ignore leaks.**
- C. Only check drivetrain oil and ignore other fluids.**
- D. Use any available liquid regardless of compatibility.**

Regular monitoring and maintenance of forklift fluids is essential for safe operation and preventing damage. The best approach is to check fluid levels daily, inspect for leaks, top up as needed, and handle fluids safely. Daily level checks help ensure you're not operating with low lubrication, coolant, or hydraulic fluid, which can lead to overheating, excessive wear, or loss of hydraulic control. Looking for leaks around hoses, fittings, seals, and tanks lets you catch problems early—fixed leaks prevent bigger system failures and costly spills. Topping up as required, using the correct fluid and following the manufacturer's specifications, keeps systems protected from running dry or incompatible mixes. Safe handling covers using proper protective gear, preventing skin contact, and disposing of fluids properly to protect people and the environment. Skipping regular checks or doing them only annually can allow dangerous low levels or leaks to go unnoticed, increasing the risk of breakdowns and safety hazards. Focusing on only one fluid while ignoring others leaves critical systems underprotected. And using any available liquid without regard to compatibility can damage seals, contaminate the system, or create hazardous situations.

2. Yard boss duties include which of the following?

- A. Supervises the yard crew**
- B. Manages equipment yard**
- C. All of the above**
- D. Works with dispatcher**

Yard boss duties involve overseeing all aspects of yard operations, including both the people who work in the yard and the equipment kept there, plus coordinating with the dispatcher to keep flows moving smoothly. Supervising the yard crew sets daily work, safety, and efficiency. Managing the equipment yard ensures forklifts, trailers, and pallets are available, organized, and maintained. Working with the dispatcher ties the yard's activities to the shipping and receiving schedule, handling priorities and routing. Because all three areas are part of the yard boss role, the best choice is the one that includes everything. Focusing on just one area misses other crucial duties that the yard boss must handle to keep the yard safe and productive.

3. EBFL as a term; which option is correct?

- A. Extendable Boom Fork Lift**
- B. Extended Boom Fork Lift**
- C. Extendable Boom Fork Lift**
- D. Extendable Boom Fork Lift Pro**

EBFL is formed from words that describe a specific type of forklift: Extendable, Boom, Fork, Lift. The E stands for Extendable, the B for Boom, the F for Fork, and the L for Lift. The expansion that matches this sequence is Extendable Boom Fork Lift, which describes a forklift with a boom that can extend and the standard fork setup. Using Extended would describe a state rather than capability, and adding Pro implies a branded or premium variant that changes the base acronym. So the best fit is Extendable Boom Fork Lift.

4. Collapsed height refers to which forklift condition?

- A. The forks are level with the operator's chest.
- B. Forks all the way to the ground.**
- C. Forks raised several inches off the ground.
- D. The mast tilted to the side.

Collapsed height is the forklift's height when the mast is lowered and the forks are resting on the floor. This is the machine in its most compact, lowest position, which is why the description of the forks all the way to the ground best fits. It matters for clearance under low obstacles and doorways, since knowing the collapsed height helps you navigate spaces without hitting ceilings or shelves. The other scenarios describe the forks or mast in higher or offset positions, which are not the lowest configuration.

5. How should you manage the area around a fuel-powered forklift during refueling?

- A. Refuel away from ignition sources, extinguish flames, ground nozzle, spill kit ready, do not leave unattended; ensure fueling area is well-ventilated.**
- B. Refuel near ignition sources, to keep warm.
- C. Refuel with engine running.
- D. Refuel in a crowded area.

Safety during refueling a fuel-powered forklift centers on eliminating ignition risks and controlling vapors. The best approach is to refuel away from ignition sources, extinguish any flames, ground the nozzle to prevent static sparks, keep a spill kit ready to contain any leaks, and not leave the area unattended. A well-ventilated fueling area helps disperse flammable vapors and reduces the chance of vapor buildup. These steps work together to prevent fires, manage spills, and ensure you can respond quickly if something goes wrong. Refueling near ignition sources or with the engine running creates immediate fire hazards, and doing it in a crowded area increases the risk to people nearby.

6. What communications methods are used to coordinate with other workers while operating?

- A. Hand signals or radio communications per workplace policy; always confirm with a spotter.**
- B. Shouting across area.
- C. Silent non-communication.
- D. Only talk via mobile phone.

Coordinating with nearby workers while operating a forklift requires clear, reliable communication that everyone understands. The best approach uses standardized hand signals or two-way radios, as defined by workplace safety policies. Hand signals provide immediate visual cues that the operator and spotter or coworkers can see, while radios allow you to communicate when visibility is limited or noise makes signals hard to follow. Always confirm your actions with a spotter to ensure the signals or instructions are understood and to maintain safe clearance around loads and aisles. Shouting across an area, silent non-communication, or relying only on a mobile phone can lead to miscommunication and distractions, increasing the risk of accidents.

7. Which of the following describes a spotter's role in forklift operations?

- A. Directs travel and stops pedestrians; provides clearance guidance**
- B. Measures pallet dimensions
- C. Adjusts forklift engine settings
- D. Is optional in all operations

Spotter duties center on safety and clear communication between the forklift operator and people around the work zone. A spotter guides the forklift's movement, helps the operator navigate through tight spaces or around corners, and watches for pedestrians or obstacles in the path. They provide clearance guidance so the load, forks, and vehicle have enough room to move without collisions or injuries. This teamwork is crucial in busy warehouses where visibility is limited and pedestrian traffic is common. Measuring pallet dimensions isn't a spotter function—it's a task more related to inventory or packing processes. Adjusting engine settings is the operator's responsibility, not the spotter's. And spotters aren't optional in all operations; in many environments, a spotter is required to maintain safety, especially where pedestrians share space with forklift traffic or visibility is restricted.

8. Which statement best describes the SWL variation for the 11k forklift given load centers 48 inches and 36 inches?

- A. SWL is fixed at 7000 lbs
- B. SWL varies with load center, with 7000 lbs at 48" and 9300 lbs at 36"**
- C. SWL is 9300 lbs at 48"
- D. SWL is 7000 lbs at 36"

The main idea is that Safe Working Load (SWL) depends on the load center distance. The farther the load's center of gravity is from the forklift's fulcrum, the larger the tipping moment, so the safe load decreases. Conversely, a shorter load center distance increases the stability and allows a higher SWL. For this 11k forklift, the SWL is higher at a 36" load center (9300 lbs) and lower at a 48" load center (7000 lbs). That shows clearly that SWL varies with load center, so stating those two values reflects the actual performance of the forklift.

9. Collateral equipment types are categorized as which two groups?

- A. Hoses for pumps
- B. Bits for augers
- C. Component and tactical**
- D. Component collateral equipage

Two groups: component and tactical. Collateral equipment refers to items that accompany the main gear to support its use. Separating them this way helps with maintenance and inventory: components are the essential parts that make up the equipment itself, while tactical collateral equipment covers the tools and accessories used in the field to support operation and task-specific needs.

10. Which statement correctly compares max height and overall extended height?

- A. Max height is ground to the top of the forks; Overall extended height is ground to the mast top**
- B. Max height is measured from the ground to bottom of forks; Overall extended height is ground to the fork carriage**
- C. Max height is ground to operator seat; Overall extended height is ground to top of cab**
- D. Max height is ground to the top of the mast; Overall extended height is ground to top of forks**

Two height figures describe how tall the forklift reaches in different ways. The max height is defined as the distance from the ground up to the bottom edge of the forks—the lowest part of the fork assembly when raised. This reference matters because it indicates the clearance under overhead obstacles at the highest lift. The overall extended height, on the other hand, is measured from the ground to the top of the fork carriage—the part that carries the forks and moves with the mast. This gives the machine’s total vertical envelope when the mast is fully extended. So pairing max height with the bottom of the forks and overall extended height with the fork carriage matches how these two measurements reflect different parts of the lifting system.

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://usnforklift.examzify.com>

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

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