SLTC CRANE WEEK 2 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which items are considered rigging hardware and what wear indicators should you look for?

A. Beams and outriggers; wear is determined by service hours.

B. Pulleys, blocks, wire rope, and chain slings; wear is indicated only by rust.

C. Shackles, hooks, slings, rings; look for cracks, deformation, gouges, corrosion, or broken stitching.

D. Cranes and booms; wear is visible only when load is applied.

2. Which term refers to the vertical distance from the ground to the tip of the boom, including any extension?

A. Boom Length

B. Operating Radius

C. Boom Angle

D. Boom Point Elevation

3. What is the purpose of using mats or cribbing during crane setup on soft or uneven ground?

A. To decorate the work area.

B. To increase crane height.

C. To replace the need for outriggers.

D. To distribute load and prevent sinking when ground is soft or uneven.

4. When should rigging hardware be inspected?

A. Weekly

B. Annually

C. After every lift

D. Before each use

5. What is the purpose of a lifting plan and who approves it?

A. To document weather data only

B. To document load weight, rigging, equipment, procedures, and hazards; approved by site supervisor and crane operator

C. To minimize training requirements

D. To record only the lift location

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6. Which statement best defines rated capacity and its use during lifts?

A. The minimum safe load for a given configuration

B. The maximum safe load for a given configuration, used to determine lift within limits

C. The weight of the crane plus equipment

D. The maximum dynamic impact allowed during lifting

7. In hoisting applications, which eyebolt type is recommended?

A. Shouldered type eyebolt

B. Shoulderless

C. Eye bolt

D. Clevis eyebolt

8. The hoist line terminates at the _____ for odd-numbered parts of line.

A. Boom Tip

B. Saddle

C. Drum flange

D. Load Block

9. Why is the center of rotation important for safety in rotating cranes?

A. It helps determine the load path and required clearances to avoid hazards.

B. It determines the color of load tags.

C. It only matters for decorative purposes.

D. It is fixed and never changes during operation.

10. Which code represents rotation resistance rope removal criteria?

A. 6/3

B. 1/2/3/4

C. 4/4/4/4

D. 2/6/4/30

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which items are considered rigging hardware and what wear indicators should you look for?

A. Beams and outriggers; wear is determined by service hours.

B. Pulleys, blocks, wire rope, and chain slings; wear is indicated only by rust.

C. Shackles, hooks, slings, rings; look for cracks, deformation, gouges, corrosion, or broken stitching.

D. Cranes and booms; wear is visible only when load is applied.

Rigging hardware is the equipment used to connect and secure the load to the lifting system. The pieces that fit this definition are shackles, hooks, slings, and rings. When inspecting them, you're looking for obvious, strength reducing damage: cracks, deformation, gouges, corrosion, or broken stitching in the sling material. These signs directly indicate reduced capacity or failure risk, so recognizing them helps keep lifts safe. Beams and outriggers belong to the crane's structure and supports, not the rigging hardware, so wear isn't assessed the same way and service hours aren't a reliable indicator of their condition. Pulleys, blocks, wire rope, and chain slings are indeed rigging components, but wear isn't indicated only by rust; you should also check for cracks, deformation, and other damage. Cranes and booms are machine parts, and wear signs aren't limited to moments when a load is applied. So the right combination is rigging hardware items with clear wear indicators like cracks, deformation, gouges, corrosion, or broken stitching.

2. Which term refers to the vertical distance from the ground to the tip of the boom, including any extension?

A. Boom Length

B. Operating Radius

C. Boom Angle

D. Boom Point Elevation

Boom point elevation is the vertical distance from the ground up to the tip of the boom, including any telescoped extension. This term specifically measures how high the end of the boom sits, which is crucial for ensuring clearance and safely positioning loads overhead. Think of it this way: boom length is how long the boom is along its reach, not how high it sits. Operating radius is the horizontal distance from the crane's base to the load, not the height. Boom angle is the tilt of the boom relative to the ground, which influences height but is not the height itself. When you extend the boom and/or raise it, the elevation rises; that vertical height, including extensions, is what we call the boom point elevation.

3. What is the purpose of using mats or cribbing during crane setup on soft or uneven ground?

A. To decorate the work area.

B. To increase crane height.

C. To replace the need for outriggers.

D. To distribute load and prevent sinking when ground is soft or uneven.

When a crane is set up on soft or uneven ground, you need a stable footing that won't sink or tilt. Mats or cribbing spread the crane's weight over a larger area and create a solid, level surface for the outriggers. This reduces ground bearing pressure, prevents sinking into soft ground, and helps compensate for small irregularities so the crane remains level. Without this, the crane can settle unevenly, increasing the risk of tipping or unstable operation. They are not for decoration, they don't increase height, and they don't replace outriggers.

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4. When should rigging hardware be inspected?

A. Weekly

B. Annually

C. After every lift

D. Before each use

Before each lift. This immediate check is what catches damage or wear that may have occurred since the last use, ensuring the hardware is still fit for the load. A pre-use inspection looks for cracks, deformation, corrosion, excessive wear, heat damage, bent or twisted parts, damaged or missing safety latches, worn threads, or any loose or missing pins. It also verifies that the hardware is rated for the intended load and that there have been no alterations that could compromise strength. If anything looks off, remove the hardware from service and have it inspected by a qualified person. Periodic inspections by a qualified individual are still required, but they do not replace the safety of inspecting before every lift.

5. What is the purpose of a lifting plan and who approves it?

A. To document weather data only

B. To document load weight, rigging, equipment, procedures, and hazards; approved by site supervisor and crane operator

C. To minimize training requirements

D. To record only the lift location

The lifting plan is a detailed plan that ensures a lift is done safely by laying out all critical factors: the load weight and center of gravity, the rigging setup and equipment to be used, the step-by-step procedures, and the hazards identified for the lift. It also covers how the lift will be executed, the sequence, communication signals, the exclusion zones, the lift path, and any contingency or emergency actions. Having this plan in writing helps everyone know exactly what to do and what to watch for, reducing surprises and enabling coordinated action. Approval by the site supervisor and the crane operator ensures two important checks happen before lifting begins. The site supervisor confirms that conditions on the ground, the load, and the chosen method meet safety and site requirements, while the crane operator verifies that the plan matches what the crane and rigging can physically handle and that the crew can follow it. This dual approval gives legitimacy to the plan and authorizes the lift to proceed. The other options miss essential parts of what a lifting plan covers. Weather data alone does not address rigging, equipment, procedures, or hazards. Limiting the purpose to reducing training or to recording only the lift location omits the full, safety-focused scope needed to manage a lift successfully.

6. Which statement best defines rated capacity and its use during lifts?

A. The minimum safe load for a given configuration

B. The maximum safe load for a given configuration, used to determine lift within limits

C. The weight of the crane plus equipment

D. The maximum dynamic impact allowed during lifting

Rated capacity is the maximum safe load a crane can lift in a given setup, taking into account the current configuration such as boom length, radius, and counterweight. This rating, pulled from the crane's load chart, represents the stability and structural limits for that specific arrangement. Operators use it to ensure a lift stays within safe limits by comparing the actual load to the rated capacity for that configuration; if the load is at or below this value, the lift can proceed within limits, while exceeding it means the lift is not safe in that setup and adjustments are needed. This concept is not about the minimum safe load, the crane's own weight, or permissible dynamic impact alone—the rated capacity defines the upper safe limit for the given configuration and guides lift decisions.

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7. In hoisting applications, which eyebolt type is recommended?

A. Shouldered type eyebolt

B. Shoulderless

C. Eye bolt

D. Clevis eyebolt

In hoisting, a straight, well-aligned load path through the eyebolt matters for safety and performance. The shouldered type eyebolt includes a bearing shoulder that sits against the lifting surface and guides the load so it travels along the eye and the shank rather than pushing on the threaded portion or bending the eye. This design distributes the force into the shank and helps keep the eye in line with the load, reducing stress concentrations and the risk of deformation or failure under straight pulls. If you use a shoulderless eyebolt, there's no bearing surface to keep the load aligned, so even a small angle can cause tilting, bending moments, and excessive stress on the eye or threads. A general eye bolt or a clevis eyebolt serves different purpose and connection types that aren't ideal for straight lifting loads, making them less reliable for hoisting than the shouldered variant. So, for safe, straight-line hoisting, the shouldered eyebolt is the best choice.

8. The hoist line terminates at the _____ for odd-numbered parts of line.

A. Boom Tip

B. Saddle

C. Drum flange

D. Load Block

When a hoist is reeved with an odd number of line parts, the tail end of the hoist line is anchored to the moving block that actually carries the load—the load block. This setup places the end of the rope on the moving block, which preserves the expected number of rope parts supporting the load and yields the intended mechanical advantage. If the line ended somewhere else, like on the drum flange or another fixed point, the rope arrangement wouldn't provide the correct lift geometry and could lead to improper loading and increased wear. So, for odd-numbered line parts, the line ends at the load block.

9. Why is the center of rotation important for safety in rotating cranes?

A. It helps determine the load path and required clearances to avoid hazards.

B. It determines the color of load tags.

C. It only matters for decorative purposes.

D. It is fixed and never changes during operation.

The center of rotation is the fixed pivot point about which the crane's upper structure rotates. Because this pivot is fixed to the crane, the load moves along a predictable circular path as the jib slews. This predictability lets you map the load's path and determine the necessary clearances to avoid hazards, such as obstacles, structures, or personnel in the swing area. Knowing the arc allows safe planning of exclusion zones, anti-sway actions, and overall risk assessment during lifting. The fact that this center remains fixed during operation means those safety calculations stay valid throughout the lift, keeping the swing area consistent. The other choices don't address the safety benefits of predictable motion and clearance planning.

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10. Which code represents rotation resistance rope removal criteria?

A. 6/3

B. 1/2/3/4

C. 4/4/4/4

D. 2/6/4/30

Rotation-resistant rope removal criteria are a set of four thresholds that trigger removal from service when any one of them is exceeded. The first number is the limit for broken wires in a single strand, the second is the limit for total broken wires in the rope, the third reflects damage in the outer strands (a localized damage check), and the fourth is a wear threshold usually expressed as a percent of diameter loss. If any of these limits is reached, the rope must be removed. The code 2/6/4/30 fits these four checks: two broken wires in a strand, six broken wires overall, four damaged outer strands, or 30 percent wear. This combination matches conservative, standard-safety guidelines for rotation-resistant rope. The other options don't align with this four-criteria pattern or use thresholds that aren't consistent with typical practice.

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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:

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

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