

1. *What does IRATA stand for?*
  - A. International Rope Access Trade Association
  - B. Industrial Rope Access Trade Association
  - C. International Rope Access Training Association
  - D. Industrial Rope Access Training Association
  
2. *After qualifying as an IRATA level 1, if a technician does not carry out any industrial rope access work for six months they must:*
  - A. Undertake re-fresher training
  - B. Be re-assessed by an IRATA Assessor
  - C. Return all their details to IRATA
  - D. All of the above
  
3. *In order for an IRATA level 1 to progress an IRATA level 2 they must have a minimum of:*
  - A. A minimum of 12 months rope access experience as a level 1 with 1000 logged working hours.
  - B. A minimum of 6 months rope access experience as a level 1 with 500 logged working hours.
  - C. A maximum of 6 months rope access experience as a level 1 with 500 logged working hours.
  - D. A minimum of 12 months rope access experience as a level 1 with 500 logged working hours.
  
4. *Which of these statements is INCORRECT:*
  - A. When working in suspension you must always have two independent points of attachment
  - B. When working in suspension you may have only one point of attachment
  - C. In Fall Arrest you may have only one point of attachment
  - D. In Work Restraint you may have only one point of attachment

5. *Carabiners are usually marked with?*
  - A. SWL (Safe Working Load)
  - B. WLL (Working Load Limit)
  - C. MBS (Minimum Breaking Strength)
  - D. None of the above
  
6. *Ascending devices can be used in the following situations:*
  - A. Proof loading
  - B. Shock loading
  - C. Static loading
  - D. Static and shock loading
  
7. *If a technician were to fall 2m onto a 1m lanyard this would be a:*
  - A. Fall factor 2
  - B. Fall factor 0.5
  - C. Fall factor 1
  - D. Fall factor 0
  
8. *A rope with an abrasion resistant sheath and a load bearing core is called:*
  - A. Low stretch
  - B. Kernmantle
  - C. Braided
  - D. Poly-steel
  
9. *What is the material usually used to make harnesses and ropes for rope access?*
  - A. Kevlar
  - B. Polyester/Nylon
  - C. Wire
  - D. Polypropylene
  
10. *Which of the following methods would you use to inspect your personal rope access equipment?*
  - A. Visual inspection
  - B. Function check
  - C. Tactile inspection
  - D. All of the above

11. *Cows tails are made from which type of rope:*
  - A. Dynamic
  - B. Low stretch
  
12. *A carabiner is most dangerous when:*
  - A. Loaded along the major axis
  - B. Used to connect the rope to a bolt anchor
  - C. Loaded across the gate
  - D. Used to connect the descender directly to the harness attachment
  
13. *Which of these knots can be loaded in three directions:*
  - A. Figure-of-eight on a bight
  - B. Barrel or scaffold knot
  - C. Alpine butterfly
  - D. Double figure-of-eight on a bight
  
14. *According to IRATA, what is the min. requirement of a rope access anchor?*
  - A. 5kN
  - B. 10kN
  - C. 15kN
  - D. 22Kn
  
15. *A rig for rescue system may involve hauling as well as lowering.*
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
16. *To prevent an out of control swing during a rope-to-rope transfer how many points of attachment are required?*
  - A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 5

17. *What is the most likely outcome of a dynamic fall onto your ascending device?*
- A. The ascending device will hold the fall
  - B. The ascending device will break
  - C. The ascending device will damage the working line
  - D. The ascending device will invert
18. *How can you increase friction to slow down your descent?*
- A. Wrap the working line around your leg
  - B. Grip one of the ropes with your hand
  - C. Put the working line through a carabiner below the descending device
  - D. Grip both ropes with your hand
19. *When would you use a double anchor deviation?*
- A. To protect the ropes against sources of abrasion
  - B. To protect the ropes against other potential causes of damage
  - C. To protect the ropes against hot surfaces
  - D. All of the above
20. *What does a fall factor measure?*
- A. Speed at which you fall in Miles per hour
  - B. Distance at which you fall in feet per second
  - C. The relative severity of the fall
  - D. All of the above