ARIZONA CONTRACTOR LICENSE – LOW VOLTAGE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (CR-67) PRACTICE EXAM (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. What type of equipment is typical for Class 2 circuits?

A. Transformers

B. Control panels

C. Communication devices

D. Lighting fixtures

2. What type of wires use rubber insulation that is high heat resistant and is only suitable for dry locations?

A. RHW

B. RHW-2

C. THWN

D. UF

3. What is the maximum earth resistivity in ohmmeters for an area to be exempt from lightning exposure?

A. 50 ohmmeters

B. 75 ohmmeters

C. 100 ohmmeters

D. 125 ohmmeters

4. Can cables and conductors of Class 2 circuits be placed in a cable compartment with conductors of non-power-limited fire alarm circuits?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with special approval

D. Only if they are of the same size

5. Can branch circuits supplying fire alarm equipment be used to supply other loads?

A. Yes, always

B. Yes, but only under certain conditions

C. No, they must be dedicated

D. No, but they can share circuits

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6. What term refers to an unintentional mess up in electrical systems?

A. Power Surge

B. Ground Fault

C. Short Circuit

D. Voltage Drop

7. What type of grounding is required for a supply transformer of a 50V or lower system when sourced over 150V to ground?

A. Double grounding

B. System grounding

C. Bonding grounding

D. Isolated grounding

8. Which of the following is NOT a valid type of conduit?

A. EMT

B. PVC

C. Flexible

D. HDPE

9. What is the primary purpose of surge protective devices in low voltage communication systems?

A. To increase the voltage supply

B. To prevent electrical surges

C. To decrease current load

D. To monitor circuit performance

10. Are Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits required to have limited power output?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only under certain conditions

D. Depends on the installation

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of equipment is typical for Class 2 circuits?

A. Transformers

B. Control panels

C. Communication devices

D. Lighting fixtures

The type of equipment typical for Class 2 circuits primarily includes communication devices due to the specific limitations and requirements of these circuits. Class 2 circuits are designed to be safer with a lower voltage, typically not exceeding 60 volts, and are commonly used for low-voltage applications such as signaling, communications, and control systems. These circuits limit the amount of power and current that can be delivered, which aligns with the operational needs of communication devices that require reliable yet low-power infrastructure for data and signal transmission. While transformers, control panels, and lighting fixtures each serve important roles in electrical systems, they do not fall under the Class 2 categorization. Transformers are used for changing voltage levels and can operate at higher power levels, while control panels often manage higher voltages and more complex operations. Lighting fixtures typically operate at mains voltage and are not considered within the Class 2 category. Understanding the characteristics and proper applications of Class 2 circuits is essential in the low voltage communication systems field to ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations.

2. What type of wires use rubber insulation that is high heat resistant and is only suitable for dry locations?

A. RHW

B. RHW-2

C. THWN

D. UF

The type of wire that uses rubber insulation known for its high heat resistance and is suitable for dry locations is RHW. This designation indicates that the wire is constructed with rubber insulation, which can withstand higher temperatures compared to other types that may be made with different materials like thermoplastic. RHW wire is specifically intended for applications where the environment remains dry, meaning it should not be used in locations where it may be exposed to moisture or humidity. This trait is crucial because moisture can compromise the electrical insulation properties of the wire, leading to potential failures or electrical hazards. In contrast, the other wire types, such as RHW-2, THWN, and UF, are designed for different applications and environmental conditions, each with distinct specifications related to moisture-resistant properties and insulation type. Understanding these differences is fundamental when selecting the appropriate wire for a specific installation to ensure safety and compliance with electrical codes.

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3. What is the maximum earth resistivity in ohmmeters for an area to be exempt from lightning exposure?

A. 50 ohmmeters

B. 75 ohmmeters

C. 100 ohmmeters

D. 125 ohmmeters

The maximum earth resistivity that allows an area to be considered exempt from lightning exposure is 100 ohmmeters. This value is significant in the context of grounding systems, where effective grounding is essential to divert lightning energy safely into the ground. When the earth resistivity is at or below this threshold, it indicates that the soil can effectively conduct electrical current, thereby reducing the risk of lightning damage to structures and electronic systems. Lightning typically seeks paths of least resistance, and high earth resistivity can result in poor grounding, which may fail to sufficiently dissipate lightning strikes. Grounding systems designed for lightning protection must ensure low resistance to minimize potential voltage rise during a strike. Therefore, understanding and adhering to the 100 ohmmeters limit is critical for any low-voltage communication systems installer to prevent safety hazards and ensure compliance with relevant codes and standards.

4. Can cables and conductors of Class 2 circuits be placed in a cable compartment with conductors of non-power-limited fire alarm circuits?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with special approval

D. Only if they are of the same size

Cables and conductors of Class 2 circuits must not be placed in the same cable compartment as conductors of non-power-limited fire alarm circuits due to safety and code compliance concerns. Class 2 circuits are designed to carry low voltage and limited power levels, which are intended to minimize the risk of electrical shock and fire. Conversely, non-power-limited fire alarm circuits typically operate under different requirements and may carry higher voltages and more power. The potential risk arises from the possibility of electrical interference and the failure to maintain the necessary separation that ensures the safety and integrity of both systems. Relevant codes, such as the National Electrical Code (NEC), establish distinct requirements for the installation of different classes of circuits to ensure they do not adversely affect one another. By prohibiting the combination of these circuits within the same compartment, the regulations help ensure that power-limited systems function properly without being compromised by higher voltage systems. This separation helps maintain the safety and reliability of the fire alarm systems, which are critical for life safety.

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5. Can branch circuits supplying fire alarm equipment be used to supply other loads?

A. Yes, always

B. Yes, but only under certain conditions

C. No, they must be dedicated

D. No, but they can share circuits

The foundation for the correct answer lies in the safety requirements and operational integrity necessary for fire alarm systems. Fire alarm circuits must be kept separate from other loads to ensure their reliability and performance during emergencies. Fire alarm systems are critical life safety components, and if these circuits were to be shared with other loads, any issues like overloads or faults could compromise the function of the fire alarm, potentially leading to catastrophic consequences. Having dedicated circuits for fire alarm systems is consistent with the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72), which mandates that fire alarm systems should have their own power supplies and circuits to ensure they are operational at all times, regardless of conditions that may affect other non-life-safety related circuits. While it is acknowledged that some codes might allow for limited sharing under specific scenarios—typically involving very controlled environments—these exceptions are the minority and still require rigorous oversight to ensure that safety is not compromised. Therefore, the principle that fire alarm circuits must remain dedicated underscores the paramount importance of keeping life safety systems operational, particularly in emergencies.

6. What term refers to an unintentional mess up in electrical systems?

A. Power Surge

B. Ground Fault

C. Short Circuit

D. Voltage Drop

In electrical systems, the term that describes an unintentional mess up is often associated with a ground fault. A ground fault occurs when an electric current flows through an unintended path, which typically involves grounding systems or equipment. This can happen due to insulation failure or when wires touch surfaces they shouldn't, leading to safety hazards. Understanding a ground fault is crucial, especially for those working in low voltage communication systems, as it can cause unexpected shutdowns or equipment damage and poses safety risks. Essentially, it disrupts the normal operation of electrical systems by creating a scenario where the current is not following its intended path. In this context, other terms might seem relevant but have different meanings. For example, a power surge refers to a sudden spike in voltage that can damage electrical devices. A short circuit results from unintended connections that allow current to flow along an unintended path, but it is more specific to a direct path with minimal resistance rather than an unintentional grounding issue. A voltage drop refers to the reduction in voltage across a component in a circuit, which is part of normal operation but does not imply a failure or mess up in the system. Understanding these distinctions is key to mastering concepts in low voltage communication systems.

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7. What type of grounding is required for a supply transformer of a 50V or lower system when sourced over 150V to ground?

A. Double grounding

B. System grounding

C. Bonding grounding

D. Isolated grounding

The correct type of grounding required for a supply transformer of a 50V or lower system when sourced over 150V to ground is system grounding. This type of grounding connects the neutral point of the transformer to the ground, which helps in stabilizing the voltage in the system and enhances safety by providing a path for fault currents. In systems where voltages exceed certain thresholds, like 150V to ground, proper grounding becomes critical to prevent electrical shock hazards and to ensure that protective devices function correctly. System grounding plays a vital role in fault current paths, ensuring that in the event of a fault, large currents can flow to ground, activating overcurrent protection devices and reducing the risk of electric shock or fire. This grounding method is particularly important in low voltage applications, as it helps maintain a reference point for the system voltage and ensures that the system can operate safely under normal and fault conditions.

8. Which of the following is NOT a valid type of conduit?

A. EMT

B. PVC

C. Flexible

D. HDPE

HDPE, which stands for High-Density Polyethylene, is typically not classified as a conduit type in the context of electrical installations. While HDPE is a viable material used for a variety of applications, especially in plumbing and drainage due to its flexibility and resistance to corrosion, it does not fit the traditional definition of conduit designed specifically for electrical wiring. On the other hand, EMT (Electrical Metallic Tubing) and PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) are widely recognized and commonly used types of conduit in electrical work. EMT is a thin-wall, lightweight steel conduit offering good physical protection for electrical conductors, while PVC is non-metallic and resistant to moisture, making it useful for underground or damp installations. Flexible conduit, often made from a variety of materials including metal or plastic, is also a standard option designed to protect wiring while allowing for bending and movement. Thus, in the context of conduit used specifically for low voltage communication systems and electrical work, HDPE is not considered a valid conduit type.

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9. What is the primary purpose of surge protective devices in low voltage communication systems?

A. To increase the voltage supply

B. To prevent electrical surges

C. To decrease current load

D. To monitor circuit performance

The primary purpose of surge protective devices (SPDs) in low voltage communication systems is to prevent electrical surges. These devices are specifically designed to safeguard sensitive electronic equipment from voltage spikes that can occur due to various factors, such as lightning strikes, power surges, or switching events in the power supply. When an electrical surge occurs, it can induce an excessively high voltage in the system, which may damage communication equipment and disrupt service. SPDs work by redirecting these surges away from the sensitive components of the communication system, thereby protecting the integrity and functionality of the equipment. They essentially act as a barrier, absorbing or shunting the excess voltage, ensuring that only safe levels of voltage reach the devices connected to the system. Overall, by effectively preventing electrical surges, surge protective devices play a crucial role in maintaining the reliability and longevity of low voltage communication systems.

10. Are Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits required to have limited power output?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only under certain conditions

D. Depends on the installation

Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits are not required to have limited power output because they are designed to operate under specific guidelines that allow for higher voltage levels compared to other classes. These circuits are typically utilized in applications that support remote control and signaling and include various types of automation and signaling equipment. In Class 1 circuits, there is a greater emphasis on the functionality and design over strict power limitations, allowing for more robust transmission capabilities. This characteristic sets them apart from other classes, which may have strict limitations on power to ensure safety and minimize risks such as electrical interference or potential hazards. Understanding the nature and purpose of Class 1 circuits helps clarify why they are not subjected to limitations on power output, allowing for a wider range of applications where more power could enhance performance and reliability.

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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.

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

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