FLORIDA JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://fljourneyman.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is an established and recognized agency called that is engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services?

A. Approved agency

B. National testing authority

C. Inspection council

D. Regulatory body

2. What is the minimum unobstructed access width that must be provided on all sides of a boiler?

A. 24 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 36 inches

D. 12 inches

3. What is the most serious consequence of not removing all the nitrogen used for pressure testing on an HCFC system?

A. System freeze-up

B. High head pressure

C. Refrigerant leakage

D. Increased maintenance costs

4. What is the purpose of a transformer?

A. To change the voltage level in an electrical circuit

B. To increase the amplitude of a signal

C. To convert AC to DC voltage

D. To store electrical energy for later use

5. How many ohms is considered a low-resistance connection?

A. 1 ohm

B. Less than 1 ohm

C. 5 ohms

D. 10 ohms

SAMPLE

6. All of the following are indications of partial restriction on high side except?

A. High pressure buildup

B. High temperature at the condenser

C. No refrigeration

D. Increased energy consumption

7. In an attic installation, where must a platform be provided?

A. In front of the equipment

B. Above the insulation

C. Next to the access door

D. Below the ceiling

8. What is a common indication of electrical overload?

A. Reduced lighting

B. Frequent circuit breaker trips

C. Increased energy bills

D. Constant humming sounds

9. What is the minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties?

A. 5 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 12 feet

D. 15 feet

10. What size breaker is required for a 12-gauge copper wire?

A. 15-amp breaker

B. 20-amp breaker

C. 30-amp breaker

D. 10-amp breaker

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is an established and recognized agency called that is engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services?

A. Approved agency

B. National testing authority

C. Inspection council

D. Regulatory body

The term "approved agency" refers to an established and recognized organization that is specifically engaged in conducting tests or providing inspection services. These agencies are often accredited or certified by relevant authorities to ensure that they meet specific standards and guidelines for testing and inspection processes. In the context of the construction and electrical trades in Florida, approved agencies play a crucial role in ensuring compliance with codes and standards. They are trusted to evaluate materials, systems, and installations to guarantee safety and efficacy, which is vital for both regulatory compliance and public safety. Other options, while potentially relevant in different contexts, do not specifically indicate the designated role of providing inspection services. A national testing authority may refer to a broader organization that oversees testing on a national level but may not exclusively focus on inspections. An inspection council might suggest a group or body that discusses or regulates inspection practices, but it doesn't directly imply a recognized agency that performs tests. A regulatory body generally oversees compliance and enforces laws but may not necessarily conduct testing or inspections directly. Thus, "approved agency" is the most accurate description of an organization conducting tests or furnishing inspection services.

2. What is the minimum unobstructed access width that must be provided on all sides of a boiler?

A. 24 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 36 inches

D. 12 inches

The minimum unobstructed access width that must be provided on all sides of a boiler is 30 inches. This requirement is established to ensure safe and adequate access for operation, maintenance, and inspections. A width of 30 inches allows enough room for personnel to navigate easily around the boiler, which is crucial for tasks such as servicing, troubleshooting, and responding to emergencies. This standard is particularly important in industrial and commercial settings, where boilers can be large and complex. A greater access width not only facilitates maintenance but also reduces the risk of accidents and enhances overall safety for workers. It ensures that there is enough spacing to handle equipment and tools without obstruction, which can be critical when performing repairs or inspections. Therefore, while other options propose varying widths, 30 inches has been determined as the minimum requirement to promote safety and operational efficiency in relation to boiler maintenance and access.

SAMPLE

3. What is the most serious consequence of not removing all the nitrogen used for pressure testing on an HCFC system?

A. System freeze-up

B. High head pressure

C. Refrigerant leakage

D. Increased maintenance costs

The most serious consequence of not removing all the nitrogen used for pressure testing on an HCFC system is high head pressure. In refrigeration systems, particularly those using HCFC refrigerants, the presence of nitrogen can lead to an increase in head pressure because nitrogen is an inert gas that does not condense under the operating conditions of the system. When nitrogen is left in the system, it occupies space in the evaporator and condenser, negatively impacting the overall efficiency and performance of the cooling cycle. High head pressure can lead to several issues, including increased energy consumption and potential system damage. It can strain compressors and other components, possibly leading to premature failure. This not only affects the performance of the system but can also result in more frequent repairs and a shorter lifespan for equipment. Therefore, ensuring that all nitrogen is purged from the system after pressure testing is crucial to maintaining safe operating conditions and system efficiency.

4. What is the purpose of a transformer?

A. To change the voltage level in an electrical circuit

B. To increase the amplitude of a signal

C. To convert AC to DC voltage

D. To store electrical energy for later use

The purpose of a transformer is fundamentally linked to its ability to change the voltage level in an electrical circuit. Transformers operate on the principle of electromagnetic induction and are used to either step up (increase) or step down (decrease) voltage levels. This is essential in power distribution systems, as it allows for efficient transmission of electricity over long distances. By adjusting the voltage levels, transformers help manage the electrical load and ensure the appropriate voltage is delivered to residential, commercial, and industrial consumers. For instance, high voltage levels are used for efficient long-distance transmission to minimize energy loss due to resistance in wires. When the electricity reaches its destination, transformers reduce the voltage to safer levels for end-use. This process is crucial to maintaining the efficiency and safety of electrical systems. The other choices involve different electrical functionalities that do not pertain to the primary role of a transformer. While amplifying a signal, converting AC to DC, and storing electrical energy are important processes in electrical engineering, they represent distinct operations typically handled by other devices or systems rather than transformers.

SAMPLE

5. How many ohms is considered a low-resistance connection?

A. 1 ohm

B. Less than 1 ohm

C. 5 ohms

D. 10 ohms

A low-resistance connection is typically defined as one that has a resistance considerably less than the standard impedance found in most electrical circuits. In many electrical standards and practices, a resistance of less than 1 ohm is regarded as low resistance. This threshold allows for efficient current flow with minimal energy loss, which is crucial in applications where resistance can lead to excess heat generation and reduced performance. Connections that are meant to be low-resistance—such as those in critical power distribution systems, grounding systems, or connections in sensitive electronic devices—are designed to have less than this 1-ohm threshold. Keeping resistance low ensures that electrical devices operate correctly and safely by minimizing voltage drops and avoiding overheating, which could result from higher resistances. Higher resistance levels, such as 5 ohms or 10 ohms, are considered significantly more resistive, potentially leading to problems in electrical performance and safety. Therefore, a connection measured at less than 1 ohm is well within the acceptable range for a low-resistance connection, ensuring optimal performance in electrical applications.

6. All of the following are indications of partial restriction on high side except?

A. High pressure buildup

B. High temperature at the condenser

C. No refrigeration

D. Increased energy consumption

The correct answer is no refrigeration, as it is not an indication of a partial restriction on the high side of a refrigeration system. When there is a partial restriction on the high side, such as in a refrigeration system, other symptoms typically manifest, including high pressure buildup, high temperature at the condenser, and increased energy consumption. High pressure buildup occurs because the refrigerant cannot flow freely through the system, causing an accumulation of pressure. Similarly, high temperatures at the condenser result from the refrigerant not being able to dissipate heat effectively, which can lead to overheating. Increased energy consumption is also common, as the compressor has to work harder to try to move the refrigerant through the restricted area. In contrast, if there is no refrigeration, it may not necessarily indicate a partial restriction on the high side. Lack of refrigeration could be caused by a variety of other issues, such as low refrigerant levels, compressor failures, or electrical problems. Therefore, the absence of refrigeration does not directly correlate with a partial restriction scenario.

SAMPLE

7. In an attic installation, where must a platform be provided?

A. In front of the equipment

B. Above the insulation

C. Next to the access door

D. Below the ceiling

A platform must be provided in front of the equipment in an attic installation to ensure safe and convenient access for maintenance and servicing. This requirement is crucial because it allows workers to operate and inspect equipment without the risk of stepping on fragile insulation, electrical wiring, or ductwork that could be obstructive in the attic space. Providing this platform enhances safety by ensuring that workers have a stable and designated area to perform their tasks, reducing the likelihood of accidents and injuries while they work in a confined and often challenging environment. The other options do not fulfill the practical considerations for safety and accessibility that are critical in an attic space. Being above insulation or next to the access door does not provide the necessary stability for serving the equipment. Installing a platform below the ceiling could lead to difficulties in reaching the equipment and may not adhere to safety codes and standards that prioritize worker access and safety.

8. What is a common indication of electrical overload?

A. Reduced lighting

B. Frequent circuit breaker trips

C. Increased energy bills

D. Constant humming sounds

A frequent circuit breaker trip is a classic sign of electrical overload. When too many devices are drawing power from a circuit, it can exceed the safe current level that the circuit breakers are designed to handle. As a protective measure, circuit breakers are engineered to trip (shut off) to prevent overheating and potential fire hazards. Each time the load exceeds the rated limit, the breaker interrupts the power supply, indicating that the system is being overstressed. In contrast, while reduced lighting, increased energy bills, and constant humming sounds can also be symptoms of electrical issues, they do not specifically point to the condition of overload in the same direct way a tripping breaker does. The consistent response of breakers tripping under heavy load is a clear and immediate indicator of such a problem needing attention.

9. What is the minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties?

A. 5 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 12 feet

D. 15 feet

The minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties is 10 feet. This clearance is established to ensure safety for both individuals and property beneath the wires. It minimizes the risk of accidental contact with the wires during activities such as maintenance, tree trimming, or play, and helps to prevent potential electrical hazards that could arise from such interactions. This regulation is part of the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines, which are often adopted by local jurisdictions to ensure safe electrical practices. Maintaining this distance is crucial for preventing electrical accidents and ensuring that the overhead service does not pose a danger to people or vehicles moving in and around the residential areas.

EXAMPLE

10. What size breaker is required for a 12-gauge copper wire?

A. 15-amp breaker

B. 20-amp breaker

C. 30-amp breaker

D. 10-amp breaker

When dealing with the appropriate size breaker for a 12-gauge copper wire, it's important to consider the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines regarding conductor sizing and breaker sizing. According to these guidelines, a 12-gauge copper wire is rated for a maximum of 20 amps. This rating allows the wire to safely carry the current without overheating or posing a fire risk. Using a 20-amp breaker ensures that the breaker will trip if the load exceeds the safe carrying capacity of the wire, thus providing adequate protection. A breaker needs to be sized correctly to prevent nuisance tripping while also providing safety; hence the 20-amp breaker is ideal for wiring with a 12-gauge conductor. It effectively balances the amount of current that can be safely handled while also ensuring that if there is a fault (such as a short circuit), the breaker will trip to avoid damage to the wiring and connected devices. This consideration is crucial in practical applications, to maintain safe electrical systems in residential and commercial wiring. So, for a 12-gauge copper wire, the correct choice of a breaker is a 20-amp breaker.

SAMPLE

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://fljourneyman.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE