

GAS TECHNICIAN 2 (G2) LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which of the following appliances would typically utilize a Single Acting type Draft Regulator?**
 - A. Water Heater
 - B. Incinerator
 - C. Furnace
 - D. Boiler

- 2. A Thermostat with a Single Mercury Bulb, which controls Single Stage Heat and Single Stage Cool, is categorized as what type of control?**
 - A. SPDT (Single Pole Double Throw)
 - B. DPDT (Double Pole Double Throw)
 - C. On/Off Control
 - D. Multi-stage Control

- 3. When diluting Muriatic Acid with water, what is the recommended procedure?**
 - A. Mix water with acid in equal parts
 - B. Add the water to the acid
 - C. Add the acid to the water
 - D. Pour both acid and water together

- 4. When Propane is to be used in the construction repair or import of a building, how many 100lb cylinders may be manifolded together and used indoors?**
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

- 5. What is a likely symptom indicating the need to check for a down draft issue in a furnace?**
 - A. The pilot light remains steady
 - B. The furnace runs too efficiently
 - C. The pilot light frequently goes out
 - D. The furnace emits excessive heat

- 6. Why is understanding flame speed important for gas technicians?**
- A. It helps in calculating pressure drops
 - B. It determines fuel efficiency
 - C. It affects combustion quality
 - D. It measures gas purity
- 7. What is the normal Supply Air volume for a Forced Air Furnace in CFM?**
- A. 500
 - B. 700
 - C. 900
 - D. 1100
- 8. On an electrical schematic diagram, safety controls are typically drawn where?**
- A. To the left of the loads
 - B. To the right of the loads
 - C. At the bottom of the diagram
 - D. At the top of the diagram
- 9. Which of the following scenarios might lead to a potential safety hazard when using gas piping?**
- A. Having gas piping exposed to sunlight
 - B. Using gas piping as an electrical ground
 - C. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes
 - D. Using a flexible gas connector
- 10. What is the primary purpose of insulating the outside of a duct?**
- A. To improve airflow
 - B. To prevent heat loss
 - C. To prevent moisture accumulation
 - D. To decrease noise levels

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following appliances would typically utilize a Single Acting type Draft Regulator?

- A. Water Heater
- B. Incinerator**
- C. Furnace
- D. Boiler

A Single Acting type Draft Regulator is primarily used in systems where the draft needs to be maintained at a relatively constant level to ensure efficient combustion. This type of regulator is designed to open or close in response to variations in draft pressure, allowing for more precise control in applications that need a steady draft. In the context of the provided options, an incinerator is indeed an appliance that would typically utilize a Single Acting type Draft Regulator. Incinerators require careful management of draft to ensure complete combustion of waste materials and to control emissions. The design and operation of incinerators often demand a consistent draft to maintain optimal burning conditions, making the Single Acting type Draft Regulator particularly suitable. On the other hand, appliances like water heaters, furnaces, and boilers may use different types of draft control mechanisms, including varying pressure requirements and operational conditions that are not as conducive to a Single Acting regulator's specific function of constant draft maintenance. These appliances may involve more complex demands regarding airflow and pressure regulation that a Single Acting type Draft Regulator may not be designed to handle effectively.

2. A Thermostat with a Single Mercury Bulb, which controls Single Stage Heat and Single Stage Cool, is categorized as what type of control?

- A. SPDT (Single Pole Double Throw)**
- B. DPDT (Double Pole Double Throw)
- C. On/Off Control
- D. Multi-stage Control

The correct classification for a thermostat with a single mercury bulb that controls a single stage of heating and a single stage of cooling is "On/Off Control." This type of control operates by turning the heating or cooling system on when the temperature deviates from a setpoint and off once the desired temperature is achieved. A single mercury bulb thermostat is designed to detect temperature changes and respond to them to maintain a consistent environment, making it a straightforward on/off mechanism rather than a more complex control system. In contrast, SPDT (Single Pole Double Throw) and DPDT (Double Pole Double Throw) refer to specific types of electrical switch configurations that involve multiple paths for electricity to flow, which are not applicable in this context. Multi-stage control, however, is used for systems that have more than one level of heating or cooling output, which is not the case here. Thus, the "On/Off Control" accurately describes the thermostat's function.

3. When diluting Muriatic Acid with water, what is the recommended procedure?

- A. Mix water with acid in equal parts
- B. Add the water to the acid
- C. Add the acid to the water**
- D. Pour both acid and water together

The recommended procedure for diluting Muriatic Acid involves adding the acid to the water. This method is crucial for safety because when acid is mixed with water, it generates heat and can cause the mixture to splash. By adding acid to water, the dilution process is more controlled, and the heat generated is absorbed by the larger volume of water, significantly reducing the risk of violent reactions or splattering. This safe practice is based on the principle that the concentrated acid can cause severe burns and damage if it splashes, so controlling the addition is paramount. Thus, following this procedure is essential to ensure a safe working environment when handling corrosive substances like Muriatic Acid.

4. When Propane is to be used in the construction repair or import of a building, how many 100lb cylinders may be manifolded together and used indoors?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3**
- D. 4

The correct answer indicates that a maximum of three 100 lb propane cylinders may be manifolded together and used indoors. This is based on safety regulations and guidelines established to ensure proper handling and mitigating hazards associated with propane use within enclosed spaces. Manifold systems allow multiple cylinders to be used as a single source for supplying gas, which is especially useful in construction and repair scenarios. However, limitations are put in place to minimize risks such as pressure build-up or accidental release of gas. Using more than three cylinders indoors increases the potential for gas leaks and could overwhelm ventilation systems designed to safely manage propane. Regulations often dictate specific configurations for using propane cylinders indoors, focusing on safety standards such as appropriate distance from ignition sources, ventilation requirements, and cylinder stability to prevent tipping. Understanding these regulations is crucial for safe practices in gas operations, particularly in construction and repairs where propane is commonly used.

5. What is a likely symptom indicating the need to check for a down draft issue in a furnace?

- A. The pilot light remains steady
- B. The furnace runs too efficiently
- C. The pilot light frequently goes out**
- D. The furnace emits excessive heat

A common symptom indicating a down draft issue in a furnace is that the pilot light frequently goes out. This can occur when the ventilation system is compromised, preventing the proper flow of exhaust gases from the combustion chamber. A down draft can cause these gases to flow back into the furnace rather than leaving through the flue. As a result, the pilot light may not remain lit due to insufficient oxygen or the buildup of harmful gases. Addressing this issue is essential to ensure safe and effective operation of the furnace. The other options do not indicate a down draft issue. A steady pilot light typically signifies that the combustion process is stable. If a furnace runs too efficiently, this might indicate it is functioning optimally rather than experiencing a down draft problem. Excessive heat emitted by the furnace could point to other issues, such as thermostat problems or airflow restrictions, but does not specifically indicate a down draft situation.

6. Why is understanding flame speed important for gas technicians?

- A. It helps in calculating pressure drops
- B. It determines fuel efficiency
- C. It affects combustion quality**
- D. It measures gas purity

Understanding flame speed is crucial for gas technicians because it directly impacts combustion quality. Flame speed refers to the rate at which a flame propagates through a combustible gas-air mixture. When flame speed is optimal, it ensures complete combustion, which is essential for maximizing energy output and minimizing harmful emissions. Inadequate knowledge of flame speed can lead to inefficient combustion, creating a risk of incomplete burning of gas, which can result in the release of carbon monoxide and other hazardous by-products. Furthermore, it can cause unstable flame characteristics, potentially leading to operational issues, decreased appliance performance, and safety hazards. Thus, mastering flame speed allows gas technicians to adjust burner settings, enhance the design of systems, and ensure safe and efficient operation of gas-fired appliances, making it a foundational aspect of their role.

7. What is the normal Supply Air volume for a Forced Air Furnace in CFM?

- A. 500
- B. 700**
- C. 900
- D. 1100

The normal supply air volume for a forced air furnace can typically range between 400 to 900 CFM (cubic feet per minute) for residential applications, depending on various factors such as the size of the home and the capacity of the furnace. The selection of 700 CFM as the chosen answer reflects a common standard that aligns with the middle of this range, making it a practical and often used value in many residential heating scenarios. This volume ensures that the furnace effectively circulates heated air throughout the space, allowing for proper temperature control and comfort. It's important to consider that the actual supply air volume may vary based on specific installation configurations and the heat load requirements of the dwelling, but 700 CFM is a widely accepted benchmark that reflects a good balance of efficiency and effectiveness for typical forced air systems in homes.

8. On an electrical schematic diagram, safety controls are typically drawn where?

- A. To the left of the loads**
- B. To the right of the loads
- C. At the bottom of the diagram
- D. At the top of the diagram

In electrical schematic diagrams, safety controls are typically represented to the left of the loads. This positioning aligns with standard practices in circuit design, where the flow of electricity is represented from left to right. Placing safety controls to the left allows for a clear visual organization that reflects the sequence of operations and the sequence of control actions in relation to the loads. This arrangement helps technicians quickly identify and understand the safety mechanisms in place before examining other components of the circuit, such as the loads themselves. This logical flow not only enhances readability but supports effective troubleshooting and maintenance efforts.

9. Which of the following scenarios might lead to a potential safety hazard when using gas piping?

- A. Having gas piping exposed to sunlight
- B. Using gas piping as an electrical ground**
- C. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes
- D. Using a flexible gas connector

Using gas piping as an electrical ground creates a potential safety hazard primarily because gas piping systems are designed exclusively for carrying gas and not for conducting electricity. If gas piping is inadvertently used as a ground, it could lead to a dangerous scenario where electrical faults might result in sparks or arcing, that could ignite any gas leaks present, leading to explosions or fires. In contrast, while the other scenarios may also have their own safety considerations, they do not present the same level of immediate danger. Gas piping exposed to sunlight can degrade materials over time but does not pose an instant hazard like using gas piping for electrical grounding. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes does not inherently create a hazard, although proper installation practices should be followed to prevent corrosion or condensation issues. Flexible gas connectors are typically safe when properly installed, allowing for movement and reducing stress on rigid piping because they are designed specifically for gas applications.

10. What is the primary purpose of insulating the outside of a duct?

- A. To improve airflow
- B. To prevent heat loss
- C. To prevent moisture accumulation**
- D. To decrease noise levels

The primary purpose of insulating the outside of a duct is to prevent heat loss. When ductwork carries heated air, insulation helps to maintain the temperature of that air as it travels through the ducts. Without insulation, heat can easily escape into the surrounding environment, leading to increased energy consumption and reduced efficiency of the heating system. This is particularly important in areas where ducts run through unconditioned spaces, such as attics or crawl spaces, where significant temperature differences can occur. Proper insulation also helps to maintain the desired comfort level in a building by ensuring that the air delivered to rooms is at the correct temperature. Overall, insulating ducts is an essential practice in HVAC systems to enhance efficiency and performance.

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://gastechnician2.examzify.com>

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

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