

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. Is it permissible to use a switch in the Neutral line?**
 - A. Yes, under certain conditions
 - B. No, it should never be used
 - C. Only for small loads
 - D. Yes, if properly rated
- 2. As the length of a conductor increases, what happens to the voltage drop along the conductor?**
 - A. Decreases
 - B. Increases
 - C. Remains the same
 - D. Fluctuates
- 3. In a conventional residential furnace, the high temperature limit switch is wired in series with which component?**
 - A. The blower motor
 - B. The gas valve
 - C. The ignition system
 - D. The pressure switch
- 4. Which gas has a specific gravity of 1.52?**
 - A. Natural Gas
 - B. Butane
 - C. Propane Gas
 - D. Ethane
- 5. How must the vent from a Gas Fired Appliance be installed if it vents into a chimney flue serving a solid fuel appliance?**
 - A. Through a common vent system
 - B. In the same flue opening of the solid fuel appliance
 - C. Through a separate flue opening above the flue pipe connection from the other appliance
 - D. Above the chimney height for safety

- 6. When connecting an air handler and a water heater for combination heating use, which factor is most critical to consider?**
- A. Energy source efficiency
 - B. Venting of the water heater
 - C. Location of the air handler
 - D. Water heater size
- 7. What is the larger cylinder size commonly used for propane?**
- A. 200 lb
 - B. 300 lb
 - C. 420 lb
 - D. 500 lb
- 8. What is the effect of resisting boiling pressure in low-pressure steam boilers?**
- A. Increased efficiency
 - B. Safety risk
 - C. Lower operational cost
 - D. Greater heat transfer
- 9. Which type of wire is acceptable and most cost-effective for concealed supply wiring of a new appliance in a residential basement?**
- A. NMD
 - B. NMW
 - C. UFB
 - D. NM
- 10. When using an Ohmmeter, what is the most important thing to remember before taking a measurement?**
- A. Check the battery level
 - B. Calibrate the meter
 - C. De-energize the circuit
 - D. Set the meter to the correct resistance range

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is it permissible to use a switch in the Neutral line?

- A. Yes, under certain conditions
- B. No, it should never be used**
- C. Only for small loads
- D. Yes, if properly rated

Using a switch in the neutral line is not permissible according to electrical safety standards. The reason for this is that the neutral conductor serves as a return path for current in an electrical system, ensuring that the circuit is properly balanced and safe. When a switch is placed in the neutral line, it can lead to hazardous situations. For instance, if the switch is open (off) while the circuit is energized, it can create a scenario where the appliance remains live, presenting a risk of electric shock to anyone who may come into contact with it. Furthermore, it can complicate troubleshooting and maintenance, as a technician might assume the circuit is completely de-energized when it is not. In various electrical codes and safety practices, the neutral wire should remain continuous and only be interrupted by circuit protection devices like breakers or fuses. Placing a switch on the neutral line disrupts this requirement by introducing a point of potential failure and increases the risk of electrical faults. This comprehensive understanding reinforces why placing a switch in the neutral line is not allowed and highlights the importance of adhering to established electrical codes for safety and reliability.

2. As the length of a conductor increases, what happens to the voltage drop along the conductor?

- A. Decreases
- B. Increases**
- C. Remains the same
- D. Fluctuates

When the length of a conductor increases, the voltage drop along the conductor tends to increase. This is due to the inherent resistance of the conductor, which is directly proportional to its length. As current flows through the conductor, it encounters resistance, which leads to a loss of voltage. Mathematically, this relationship can be described by Ohm's Law, where voltage drop (V) is equal to the current (I) multiplied by resistance (R). Since resistance increases with the length of the conductor, if all other factors remain constant (such as the current flowing through it), a longer conductor will produce a greater voltage drop. This phenomenon is crucial in electrical systems to ensure that adequate voltage reaches the load, and it emphasizes the importance of keeping conductor lengths as short as practical to minimize voltage loss. Understanding this relationship helps technicians design systems that maintain efficiency and performance.

3. In a conventional residential furnace, the high temperature limit switch is wired in series with which component?

- A. The blower motor
- B. The gas valve**
- C. The ignition system
- D. The pressure switch

In a conventional residential furnace, the high temperature limit switch is crucial for safe operation, as it prevents the system from overheating. This switch is wired in series with the gas valve, meaning that if the limit switch activates due to an over-temperature condition, it will interrupt the electrical circuit, closing the gas valve and thereby stopping the flow of gas to the burners. This safety feature ensures that the furnace does not operate under unsafe conditions which could lead to a fire or damage to the unit. The high temperature limit switch should not be wired with components like the blower motor, ignition system, or pressure switch because these components operate under different conditions and functions. The blower motor, for instance, is responsible for circulating air and generally operates continuously during heating cycles, while the ignition system is involved in the starting process of the furnace. The pressure switch serves to ensure that the furnace is venting properly and the combustion air is adequate, which operates independently of temperature control. Therefore, the correct response indicates the connection necessary for maintaining safe furnace operation.

4. Which gas has a specific gravity of 1.52?

- A. Natural Gas
- B. Butane
- C. Propane Gas**
- D. Ethane

The specific gravity of a gas is a measure of its density compared to air, which has a specific gravity of 1.0. A gas with a specific gravity of 1.52 is heavier than air, meaning it will tend to sink in the atmosphere. Propane gas, which has a specific gravity of approximately 1.52, confirms this characteristic. This higher specific gravity indicates that propane is not only denser than air but also contributes to potential safety concerns in confined spaces, as any leaks would cause the gas to accumulate at lower levels. In comparison, natural gas (primarily methane) has a specific gravity of around 0.6, which is lighter than air. Butane typically has a specific gravity ranging from about 2.0 to 2.5, making it significantly heavier than propane and also heavier than air. Ethane has a specific gravity of about 1.04, which is closer to that of air but still supports the fact that propane is the gas with the specific gravity of 1.52. This distinction is crucial, especially for applications concerning gas safety and management.

5. How must the vent from a Gas Fired Appliance be installed if it vents into a chimney flue serving a solid fuel appliance?

- A. Through a common vent system
- B. In the same flue opening of the solid fuel appliance
- C. Through a separate flue opening above the flue pipe connection from the other appliance**
- D. Above the chimney height for safety

The correct answer emphasizes the requirements of proper venting for gas-fired appliances when they are connected to a chimney flue that also serves a solid fuel appliance. Installing the vent through a separate flue opening above the connection point of the solid fuel appliance is crucial for ensuring safety and preventing backdrafts. This installation method helps to avoid intermingling the exhaust gases from both the gas-fired appliance and the solid fuel appliance, which could result in hazards such as carbon monoxide buildup or smoke backflow. By using a separate flue opening, the venting systems are kept distinct, allowing for better performance of each appliance and minimizing the risk of blockages or backdrafting that could occur if the gasses were to share the same pathway. This approach is also in line with most local codes and safety standards, which typically require that the venting for different types of appliances be separate to maintain safety and efficiency.

6. When connecting an air handler and a water heater for combination heating use, which factor is most critical to consider?

- A. Energy source efficiency
- B. Venting of the water heater**
- C. Location of the air handler
- D. Water heater size

When connecting an air handler and a water heater for combination heating use, the venting of the water heater is the most critical factor to consider. Proper venting is essential for ensuring that combustion gases produced by the water heater are safely expelled from the living space. If the venting system is inadequate or improperly installed, there is a risk of backdrafting, which could lead to hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide, entering the home environment. In addition to safety, effective venting also plays a role in the efficiency and performance of the water heater. A well-vented unit will operate more effectively by allowing for proper airflow, which enhances combustion efficiency and ultimately provides better heating capabilities. While factors like energy source efficiency, location of the air handler, and water heater size are important in their own right, they do not hold the same critical safety implications as proper venting. Ensuring that the venting is handled correctly mitigates risks associated with gas combustion products, making it the foremost priority in this setup.

7. What is the larger cylinder size commonly used for propane?

- A. 200 lb
- B. 300 lb
- C. 420 lb**
- D. 500 lb

The 420 lb cylinder is commonly used for propane storage and is considered one of the larger sizes. This type of cylinder is designed to hold a significant amount of propane for residential and commercial applications, making it suitable for larger or longer-term usage scenarios. A cylinder of this size is advantageous for applications where frequent refilling would be impractical. It balances capacity with portability, allowing for manageable transportation and handling while providing a substantial volume of propane. In the context of the other cylinder sizes, while they can also be used, the 420 lb cylinder strikes a common balance in terms of size for many users. Other options, like the 200 lb and 300 lb cylinders, are less commonly used for larger volume needs, while the 500 lb cylinder, although larger, is less frequently encountered in residential setups compared to the 420 lb version.

8. What is the effect of resisting boiling pressure in low-pressure steam boilers?

- A. Increased efficiency
- B. Safety risk**
- C. Lower operational cost
- D. Greater heat transfer

Resisting boiling pressure in low-pressure steam boilers can lead to significant safety risks. When a boiler is designed to operate at low pressure, it relies on specific pressure regulations to ensure safe and efficient operation. If the boiling pressure is not adequately maintained and the pressure within the boiler system becomes too high or unstable, it can cause failure in critical safety devices or even lead to a catastrophic boiler explosion. Levels of pressure exceeding the design specifications can overwhelm safety valves designed to relieve excess pressure, causing them to fail. Additionally, materials used in these boilers may not withstand excessive pressure, leading to structural failures or leaks that could pose hazards to operators and surrounding areas. Thus, managing boiling pressure within designed limits is essential for maintaining both safety and operational integrity in low-pressure steam boiler systems.

9. Which type of wire is acceptable and most cost-effective for concealed supply wiring of a new appliance in a residential basement?

- A. NMD**
- B. NMW
- C. UFB
- D. NM

When considering the appropriate type of wire for concealed supply wiring of a new appliance in a residential basement, NMD (non-metallic sheathed cable, often referred to as "Romex") is a suitable choice due to its versatility and cost-effectiveness. NMD wiring is designed for interior applications and is well-suited for residential environments, including basements, where it can be concealed behind walls or ceilings. NMD is moisture-resistant and can handle typical basement conditions, making it a reliable option for wiring appliances. Its non-metallic sheath also helps reduce installation complexity and cost compared to metal conduit alternatives, as it is more lightweight and easier to work with for typical residential installations. In contrast, other wire types may not be as practical for this specific application. For instance, NMW (non-metallic sheathed cable rated for wet locations) and UFB (underground feeder cable) are designed for more specific environments or uses. NM (non-metallic sheathed cable) is similar to NMD but may not have the same specifications for moisture resistance in the context of basement wiring. Therefore, NMD emerges as the preferred and most economical choice for concealed supply wiring in this scenario.

10. When using an Ohmmeter, what is the most important thing to remember before taking a measurement?

- A. Check the battery level
- B. Calibrate the meter
- C. De-energize the circuit**
- D. Set the meter to the correct resistance range

When using an Ohmmeter, it is crucial to de-energize the circuit before taking a measurement. This is because Ohmmeters work by applying a small voltage to the circuit to measure resistance, and having the circuit energized can lead to inaccurate readings, potential damage to the meter, or create a safety hazard. Electrical circuits can carry high voltages, and if the circuit is live while you attempt to measure resistance, the meter may not perform correctly, or could even be damaged by the current in the circuit. Ensuring the circuit is de-energized guarantees that the measurement reflects the true resistance without interference from any power sources. This practice enhances safety and ensures the reliability of the readings obtained from the Ohmmeter. While checking the battery level, calibrating the meter, and setting the meter to the correct resistance range are important steps in the use of an Ohmmeter, they do not take precedence over ensuring the circuit is de-energized for accurate and safe measurements.

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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