GAS TECHNICIAN 2 (G2) LICENSE 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 is the maximum clearance from the sides of a Domestic Range to combustible materials?

A. 3 Inches

B. 6 Inches

C. 12 Inches

D. 18 Inches

2. What is the recommended range of Relative Humidity in a house for optimal indoor conditions?

A. 10% - 30%

B. 30% - 50%

C. 50% - 70%

D. 70% - 90%

3. What is the typical operating pressure for low-pressure steam boilers?

A. 5 PSIG

B. 10 PSIG

C. 15 PSIG

D. 20 PSIG

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

A. 500

B. 700

C. 900

D. 1100

5. Which component is primarily responsible for maintaining the desired temperature in an HVAC system?

A. The Compressor

B. The Thermostat

C. The Expansion Valve

D. The Ductwork

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6. What is a common consequence of improper installation of a gas appliance?

A. Reduced energy efficiency

B. Increased appliance lifespan

C. Enhanced performance

D. Decreased fuel consumption

7. What must be done to piping or tubing that passes through concrete?

A. It must be painted

B. It must be wrapped with insulation

C. It must be sleeved

D. It must be left exposed

8. If one cubic foot of Natural Gas is 1000 BTUH, what is the ratio of Dilution Air?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 20

9. In propane tanks, the Hydrostatic Pressure Relief Valve must be set at a minimum of:

A. 250 PSIG

B. 375 PSIG

C. 425 PSIG

D. 450 PSIG

10. What is the purpose of installing a pressure relief valve in hot water heating systems?

A. To increase water flow

B. To ensure sufficient heat transfer

C. To provide safety against overpressure

D. To maintain optimal temperature

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum clearance from the sides of a Domestic Range to combustible materials?

A. 3 Inches

B. 6 Inches

C. 12 Inches

D. 18 Inches

The maximum clearance required from the sides of a domestic range to combustible materials is typically 6 inches. This clearance is mandated to prevent the risk of fire hazards, as the heat generated by the stove can ignite nearby combustible materials if they are too close. Adhering to this 6-inch clearance helps ensure safety in the kitchen environment by reducing the potential for heat transfer to adjacent structures or items, thus contributing to the overall fire safety of the installation. Establishing this standard is based on industry best practices and codes that aim to enhance safety measures concerning kitchen appliances, and it is important for anyone working with gas appliances to follow these guidelines closely.

2. What is the recommended range of Relative Humidity in a house for optimal indoor conditions?

A. 10% - 30%

B. 30% - 50%

C. 50% - 70%

D. 70% - 90%

The recommended range of Relative Humidity in a house for optimal indoor conditions is between 30% and 50%. This range is considered ideal for maintaining comfort and health within a living space. Keeping relative humidity within this range helps to reduce the growth of mold, mildew, and dust mites, which thrive in higher humidity levels. Additionally, it prevents the air from becoming too dry, which can lead to dry skin, respiratory issues, and static electricity problems. Moreover, maintaining a relative humidity level within this range contributes to the efficiency of heating and cooling systems and helps preserve furniture and building materials from damage caused by extreme moisture levels. Therefore, ensuring that indoor humidity stays between 30% and 50% is vital for creating a healthy and comfortable home environment.

3. What is the typical operating pressure for low-pressure steam boilers?

A. 5 PSIG

B. 10 PSIG

C. 15 PSIG

D. 20 PSIG

In the context of low-pressure steam boilers, the typical operating pressure is 15 PSIG. This standard is established because low-pressure steam systems typically operate at pressures below 15 PSIG to ensure safe and efficient operation for various applications, including space heating and domestic hot water production. Operating at this pressure allows for the safe management of steam output, ensuring that the system can effectively transfer heat without risking overpressure scenarios that could lead to equipment failure or safety hazards. The 15 PSIG designation also aligns with regulatory definitions for low-pressure steam, which often specifies a maximum of 15 PSIG to classify a system as low-pressure. Understanding this operating pressure is crucial for gas technicians, as it helps them in the installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting of low-pressure steam systems within the established safety guidelines and operational parameters. It is also important to note that higher pressures, such as those represented by the other choices, typically categorize systems as medium or high-pressure boilers, which have different operational characteristics and safety requirements.

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4. 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.

5. Which component is primarily responsible for maintaining the desired temperature in an HVAC system?

A. The Compressor

B. The Thermostat

C. The Expansion Valve

D. The Ductwork

The thermostat is the component in an HVAC system that is primarily responsible for maintaining the desired temperature. It acts as the control center, sensing the current temperature of the space and comparing it to the set point that the user has chosen. When the ambient temperature deviates from this set point, the thermostat signals the heating or cooling system to either activate or deactivate to bring the temperature back to the desired level. This feedback loop is critical for efficient temperature management, ensuring that the heating or cooling systems operate in a responsive manner to changes in the environment or occupancy. The functions of other components, such as the compressor, expansion valve, and ductwork, are indeed crucial for the overall operation of the HVAC system, but they do not directly control or maintain temperature like the thermostat does. The compressor compresses refrigerant and moves it through the system, the expansion valve regulates refrigerant flow, and the ductwork distributes conditioned air throughout the space, but without the thermostat, these components would not be able to maintain a stable and comfortable indoor temperature effectively.

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6. What is a common consequence of improper installation of a gas appliance?

A. Reduced energy efficiency

B. Increased appliance lifespan

C. Enhanced performance

D. Decreased fuel consumption

Improper installation of a gas appliance often leads to reduced energy efficiency. This occurs because a gas appliance that is not correctly set up may not operate optimally, leading to excess fuel consumption and wasted energy. Factors such as incorrect venting, poor connections, and inadequate air supply can hinder the appliance's ability to function as intended. Consequently, this inefficiency not only increases operating costs for the user but can also cause a greater environmental impact due to higher greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast to this, the other choices indicate outcomes that are typically associated with correct installation and operation, rather than the effects of improper setup. Enhanced performance and increased appliance lifespan are benefits that stem from proper installation, which ensures that the appliance operates under ideal conditions. Likewise, decreased fuel consumption is also a result of effective operation, often achieved through proper installation practices that facilitate peak efficiency.

7. What must be done to piping or tubing that passes through concrete?

A. It must be painted

B. It must be wrapped with insulation

C. It must be sleeved

D. It must be left exposed

When piping or tubing passes through concrete, it is essential for it to be sleeved. This practice serves multiple purposes, primarily preventing damage to the piping or tubing due to the compressive forces and expansion/contraction associated with the concrete. Sleeving also allows for the movement of the pipe or tube, accommodating any shifts in the concrete without compromising the integrity of the system. Additionally, sleeving provides a degree of protection from corrosion and reduces the risk of contamination from moisture and other substances present in the concrete. It creates a barrier that ensures the longevity and safety of the piping or tubing as well as the overall gas system. While other options such as painting or wrapping with insulation may provide some level of protection, they do not address the critical need for clearance and movement that sleeving provides when passing through concrete structures. Leaving the piping exposed would greatly increase the risk of damage, making sleeving the most appropriate and effective solution in this scenario.

8. If one cubic foot of Natural Gas is 1000 BTUH, what is the ratio of Dilution Air?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 20

In combustion gas testing, the dilution air ratio is how much ambient air you add to a sample of flue gas to bring the gas concentrations into the analyzer's measurement range. For natural gas systems, a common, practical dilution ratio used in field testing is about 15 parts air to 1 part sample gas. So, if you have 1 cubic foot of stack gas, adding 15 cubic feet of dilution air gives a 16 cubic feet total sample. This dilution helps readings stay within the instrument's effective range, balancing accuracy and ease of measurement. The BTUH value per cubic foot isn't used to calculate the ratio here; 15:1 is a standard testing ratio, which is why the correct answer is 15.

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9. In propane tanks, the Hydrostatic Pressure Relief Valve must be set at a minimum of:

A. 250 PSIG

B. 375 PSIG

C. 425 PSIG

D. 450 PSIG

The Hydrostatic Pressure Relief Valve in propane tanks is designed to protect the tank from overpressure conditions that can result from temperature changes and increased pressure due to thermal expansion. The minimum setting for this valve is critical to ensure the safety and integrity of the tank. The correct answer of 375 PSIG is based on industry standards that dictate the minimum pressure at which this safety device must operate to effectively relieve excess pressure while still providing adequate safety margins. Setting it below this threshold could compromise the safety mechanism, potentially allowing overpressure situations to escalate to dangerous levels. Moreover, the values indicated in the other options exceed this minimum requirement and are relevant for specific tank sizes or applications that may require stronger containment measures, but they do not represent the baseline standard for the Hydrostatic Pressure Relief Valve's minimum setting. Thus, the minimum setting of 375 PSIG ensures effective protection while adhering to safety regulations within propane handling and storage practices.

10. What is the purpose of installing a pressure relief valve in hot water heating systems?

A. To increase water flow

B. To ensure sufficient heat transfer

C. To provide safety against overpressure

D. To maintain optimal temperature

The purpose of installing a pressure relief valve in hot water heating systems is to provide safety against overpressure. This is critical because hot water systems operate under certain pressure limits, and exceeding these pressures can cause serious safety hazards, including system failure or even explosions. The pressure relief valve is designed to automatically release excess pressure when it exceeds a predetermined level. This helps to protect the integrity of the system and ensures safe operation. By allowing steam or water to escape, the valve mitigates the risk of damage to the boiler and associated components, thereby safeguarding both the equipment and personnel. In contrast, increasing water flow, ensuring sufficient heat transfer, and maintaining optimal temperature are important aspects of hot water heating systems, but they do not directly relate to the function of the pressure relief valve. The primary role of this valve is specifically focused on safety in relation to pressure management.

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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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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

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