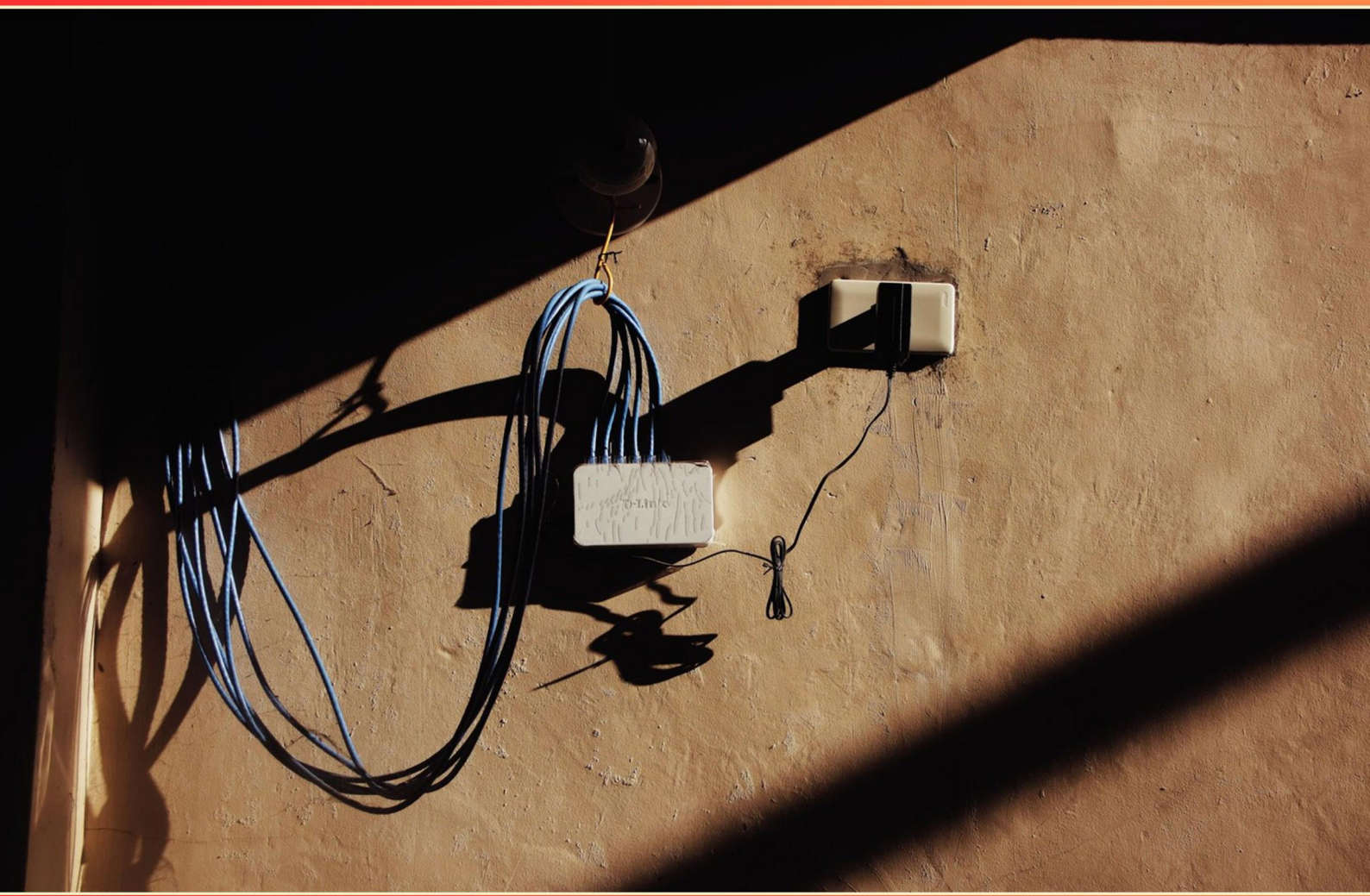
GET WIRED 101 MIDTERM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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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. Which statement best describes NEC compliance as presented in the material?

A. It guarantees adequacy and safety

B. It guarantees safety only

C. It does not guarantee adequacy or safety

D. It is optional

2. The valence shell of an atom is the ____ shell.

A. Inner

B. Outermost

C. Middle

D. Second

3. Who is responsible for enforcing OSHA regulations?

A. The US Secretary of Labor

B. The President

C. The Attorney General

D. The Secretary of Homeland Security

4. The law of charges states that like charges____ and opposite charges____.

A. Repel, attract

B. Attract, repel

C. Neutralize, polarize

D. Induce, dissipate

5. Which of the following is true about the 1/4 inch setback rule for outlet boxes?

A. It applies when noncombustible surface material is used.

B. It applies regardless of surface material.

C. It only applies to interior walls.

D. It applies only to wooden surfaces.

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6. Which metric prefix represents one thousandth?

A. Milli-

B. Kilo-

C. Centi-

D. Micro-

7. The purpose of electrical symbols on plans is____.

A. to graphically represent electrical products and systems

B. to indicate color codes only

C. to provide decorative drawings

D. to indicate material types

8. What do the letters 'UL' signify?

A. Underwriters Laboratories

B. Universal Lab

C. United Lighting

D. Underground Liners

9. A receptacle outlet is:

A. an outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.

B. an outlet used to connect lighting fixtures.

C. a box for housing electrical panels.

D. a switch that controls a circuit.

10. The open-circuit voltage observed at a switch in the off position is typically equal to which value in a standard residential lighting circuit?

A. 120 volts

B. 0 volts

C. 240 volts

D. 12 volts

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes NEC compliance as presented in the material?

A. It guarantees adequacy and safety

B. It guarantees safety only

C. It does not guarantee adequacy or safety

D. It is optional

The main idea is that NEC compliance provides minimum safety standards, not a guarantee of adequacy or complete safety. The NEC lays out rules for wiring methods, conductor sizing, overcurrent protection, grounding, and equipment placement to reduce common electrical hazards. But simply meeting these rules doesn't cover every scenario or ensure the system will be perfectly adequate for every load or condition. Adequacy depends on matching the design to the actual electrical demand and environment, while safety also hinges on proper installation workmanship, the quality of components, protection against damage, and ongoing maintenance. Even installations that follow the code can encounter issues from aging equipment, moisture, wear, or misuse. So, NEC compliance is a crucial baseline that lowers risk, but it does not guarantee adequacy or safety.

2. The valence shell of an atom is the ____ shell.

A. Inner

B. Outermost

C. Middle

D. Second

The main idea here is that the valence shell is the outermost electron shell of an atom—the one that contains the electrons involved in bonding and chemical reactivity. Electrons in this outermost shell are the ones that atoms gain, lose, or share to form bonds, so that shell sets how an atom tends to interact with others. That's why the correct choice is the outermost shell. Inner shells are filled and largely not involved in bonding, so labeling the valence shell as inner wouldn't describe where the reactive electrons typically reside. The middle or second shell is just a specific layer inside the atom and isn't universally the outer one across all elements, so those options don't consistently identify where the valence electrons are.

3. Who is responsible for enforcing OSHA regulations?

A. The US Secretary of Labor

B. The President

C. The Attorney General

D. The Secretary of Homeland Security

OSHA regulations are enforced through the Department of Labor, led by the Secretary of Labor. OSHA operates as part of that department, and the Secretary oversees its enforcement activities—inspections, citations, and penalties—under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The President sets broad policy, but the day-to-day enforcement of workplace safety falls to OSHA within the Department of Labor. The Attorney General handles enforcement through the Justice Department, and the Secretary of Homeland Security leads a different department, not OSHA. So the designation responsible for enforcing OSHA regulations is the Secretary of Labor.

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4. The law of charges states that like charges____ and opposite charges____.

A. Repel, attract

B. Attract, repel

C. Neutralize, polarize

D. Induce, dissipate

Like charges repel and opposite charges attract. This is how electrostatic forces behave: two positive or two negative charges push away from each other, while a positive and a negative charge pull toward each other. The force grows stronger as the charges get larger and as they get closer, and it acts along the line connecting the two charges. The other statements describe processes that aren't the general rule for how charges interact (neutralizing or polarizing, for example).

5. Which of the following is true about the 1/4 inch setback rule for outlet boxes?

A. It applies when noncombustible surface material is used.

B. It applies regardless of surface material.

C. It only applies to interior walls.

D. It applies only to wooden surfaces.

Setback when finishing a wall with the outlet box is about giving room for the wall finish to be applied without throwing the box out of alignment. When noncombustible surface materials like tile or stone are used, you recess the box by about 1/4 inch before the finish goes on. That extra space accounts for the thickness of the finish and ensures the face of the box stays flush with the final surface once the material is installed, so the cover plate fits neatly and the box isn't pushed forward or damaged by the finish. The rule is specific to noncombustible finishes, so it doesn't apply in the same way to other surface materials like wood or drywall.

6. Which metric prefix represents one thousandth?

A. Milli-

B. Kilo-

C. Centi-

D. Micro-

One thousandth corresponds to 10^-3 in the metric system. The prefix for that is milli-. So a millimeter is 0.001 meters, a milligram is 0.001 grams, and so on. In contrast, kilo- means multiply by 1000, centi- means divide by 100, and micro- means divide by 1,000,000. Therefore, milli- is the correct prefix for one thousandth.

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7. The purpose of electrical symbols on plans is____.

A. to graphically represent electrical products and systems

B. to indicate color codes only

C. to provide decorative drawings

D. to indicate material types

Electrical symbols on plans act as a universal shorthand that identifies what equipment, devices, and systems are present and where they belong. By using standardized symbols, a reader can quickly recognize outlets, switches, panels, wiring routes, and other components without needing detailed drawings of every item. This makes plans clear for electricians, inspectors, and engineers and helps ensure the design is understood consistently across teams. Color codes and material notes are handled separately in legends or specifications, so symbols aren't about color or aesthetics, and they don't describe materials or just decorative drawings.

8. What do the letters 'UL' signify?

A. Underwriters Laboratories

B. Universal Lab

C. United Lighting

D. Underground Liners

UL marks come from Underwriters Laboratories, a safety testing organization that develops standards and evaluates products to meet them. When a product carries the UL mark, it has been tested for hazards like electric shock, fire, and other safety risks and shown to meet the specified UL standard. This helps manufacturers prove safety and helps consumers identify safer products, especially in electrical and other consumer goods. The other names aren't the recognized safety certification bodies associated with the UL symbol, so they don't fit the same purpose.

9. A receptacle outlet is:

A. an outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.

B. an outlet used to connect lighting fixtures.

C. a box for housing electrical panels.

D. a switch that controls a circuit.

A receptacle outlet is the point on a wall that provides one or more sockets for plugging in electrical devices. It is the actual outlet where you can insert plugs, and the term "receptacle" refers to those sockets themselves. So describing it as an outlet where one or more receptacles are installed captures exactly what it is: a device on the wall that offers outlets to power appliances, lamps, chargers, and other plugged-in devices. It's not used to connect lighting fixtures, not a box that houses electrical panels, and not a switch that controls a circuit.

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10. The open-circuit voltage observed at a switch in the off position is typically equal to which value in a standard residential lighting circuit?

A. 120 volts

B. 0 volts

C. 240 volts

D. 12 volts

In a standard US residential lighting circuit, the supply is 120 volts between hot and neutral. A switch sits on the hot conductor to the fixture. When the switch is off, no current flows, but one terminal of the switch remains connected to the hot line. The other terminal leads to the light fixture, which is connected to neutral at the fixture. If you measure across the switch with a voltmeter, you'll see the full line voltage, about 120 V, because the hot side is energized while the other side is referenced to neutral through the fixture path. The reading doesn't require current to flow; it's about the potential difference that's present. The other voltages don't apply here: 0 volts would mean both sides are at neutral potential, 240 volts would be from a different, higher-voltage or multi-phase system, and 12 volts corresponds to low-voltage lighting—not the standard residential lighting circuit.

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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:

https://getwired101midterm.examzify.com

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

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