NEIEP TRADE SKILLS (100) PRACTICE TEST (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 needs to be done prior to surveying the hoistway?

A. Install safety nets

B. Install plumb line

C. Install warning signs

D. Install a fire extinguisher

2. What should a dumbwaiter be equipped with if a mechanic must stand on the car top?

A. Emergency stop button

B. Car safeties

C. Safety harnesses

D. Manual override system

3. What is the acceptable tolerance for the installation of guide rails when no dimension is specified?

A. Plus or minus 1/32"

B. Plus or minus 1/64"

C. Plus or minus 1/16"

D. Plus or minus 1/8"

4. What is the term for the distance between the crest of one thread and the crest of the next?

A. Depth

B. Pitch

C. Diameter

D. Spacing

5. What aspect of scaffolding is essential to prevent accidents and falls?

A. Color coding

B. Stability and strength

C. Weight distribution

D. Visual appeal

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6. Where would you find hoistway access switches mounted?

A. Inside the elevator car

B. At a terminal landing

C. On the roof of the building

D. Near the control panel

7. Which conveyance system moves a "car" or "cab" up or down a hoistway by suspension means?

A. Inclined elevator

B. Traction elevator

C. Vacuum elevator

D. Counterweight elevator

8. How far should a 10-foot scaffold plank extend over its supports if not restrained from movement?

A. 12 inches

B. 8 inches

C. 6 inches

D. 4 inches

9. What supports a hydraulic elevator?

A. The weight of the elevator itself

B. The column of oil inside the jack

C. The counterweights attached to the cables

D. The hydraulic pump located at the top

10. What should you do if you arrive at the machine room and find that the lights are not working?

A. Start work immediately and use a flashlight

B. Call for maintenance

C. Do not start work until the lighting is restored

D. Continue work as usual

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What needs to be done prior to surveying the hoistway?

A. Install safety nets

B. Install plumb line

C. Install warning signs

D. Install a fire extinguisher

Before surveying the hoistway, it is essential to install a plumb line. This tool allows for accurate vertical alignment and measurement, which is crucial in the surveying process. It helps ensure that any structures or installations are perfectly vertical, providing a reference point for subsequent work. By using a plumb line, surveyors can determine if the hoistway is plumb and assess any necessary adjustments, which is critical for the safe and effective installation of elevators or other systems related to the hoistway. The other options serve different safety and functionality purposes but are not specifically required before surveying the hoistway itself. Safety nets, warning signs, and fire extinguishers contribute to workplace safety but do not play a direct role in obtaining accurate measurements or alignment, which is the primary reason for installing the plumb line first.

2. What should a dumbwaiter be equipped with if a mechanic must stand on the car top?

A. Emergency stop button

B. Car safeties

C. Safety harnesses

D. Manual override system

A dumbwaiter should be equipped with car safeties to ensure the safety of any personnel working on the car top. Car safeties are essential safety devices designed to prevent the car from falling in the event of a malfunction. They act as a critical safety feature, engaging to stop the car's descent if the hoisting mechanism fails, providing a secure environment for mechanics who need to perform tasks on the top of the car. While emergency stop buttons, safety harnesses, and manual override systems are all important safety features in various contexts, the specific necessity for car safeties in this scenario directly addresses the inherent risk involved in working on a moving or suspended mechanism such as a dumbwaiter. Car safeties provide a fundamental layer of protection against accidents, which is particularly crucial when maintenance or inspections are required on top of the car.

3. What is the acceptable tolerance for the installation of guide rails when no dimension is specified?

A. Plus or minus 1/32"

B. Plus or minus 1/64"

C. Plus or minus 1/16"

D. Plus or minus 1/8"

The acceptable tolerance for the installation of guide rails when no dimension is specified is plus or minus 1/64". This tolerance ensures a high level of precision in installation, which is crucial for the proper functioning and safety of the equipment. Guide rails must be installed accurately to maintain alignment and support the system's performance, especially in applications where even slight misalignments could lead to operational issues or increased wear over time. Using a tolerance of plus or minus 1/64" provides a tighter control on the installation process, allowing for adjustments that keep the guide rails equidistant and correctly aligned. This level of precision reflects industry standards for many mechanical installations, where equipment reliability and user safety are paramount. Such a tight tolerance fosters better performance and longevity of the installed components.

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4. What is the term for the distance between the crest of one thread and the crest of the next?

A. Depth

B. Pitch

C. Diameter

D. Spacing

The term for the distance between the crest of one thread and the crest of the next is known as pitch. This measurement is crucial in various applications involving threaded materials, as it defines how tightly or loosely threads engage with one another. When referring to screws or bolts, for instance, the pitch influences how the fastener will fit and function within a threaded hole. A finer pitch indicates that the threads are closer together, which can provide a greater degree of adjustment or tension, while a larger pitch offers quicker assembly or disassembly. Understanding pitch is key for tasks such as selecting the appropriate fasteners for a specific job, ensuring compatibility, and achieving desired mechanical properties. The other terms do not refer to the distance between thread crests: depth typically involves how deep something is, diameter refers to the width of a circular object, and spacing generally pertains to the distance between two objects, which can relate to overall layout rather than the specific measurement of a thread.

5. What aspect of scaffolding is essential to prevent accidents and falls?

A. Color coding

B. Stability and strength

C. Weight distribution

D. Visual appeal

Stability and strength are critical aspects of scaffolding that directly impact safety and the prevention of accidents and falls. Scaffolding must be designed and constructed to support both the weight of workers and the materials they are using. If scaffolding is unstable or lacks adequate strength, it can collapse under load or sway, which increases the risk of falls and injuries. Furthermore, standards and regulations specify particular load-bearing capacities for scaffolding to ensure that it can safely support intended activities. Proper anchoring, bracing, and the use of quality materials contribute to the overall stability and strength of the structure. Consequently, a focus on these factors ensures that scaffolding not only meets safety regulations but also maintains a secure work environment for construction personnel. In contrast, the other aspects, while they may have their place in scaffolding design and operation, do not primarily address the immediate concern of preventing accidents and falls in the same way that strength and stability do.

6. Where would you find hoistway access switches mounted?

A. Inside the elevator car

B. At a terminal landing

C. On the roof of the building

D. Near the control panel

Hoistway access switches are specifically designed to provide access to the elevator hoistway. They are typically installed at terminal landings, which are the levels where the elevator doors open for passenger access. This location is strategic because it allows authorized personnel to gain entry into the hoistway and perform maintenance or service on the elevator system safely. Having the switches at terminal landings ensures that they are easily accessible but also secure, minimizing the risk of unauthorized access. The switches are critical for emergency situations, enabling a way to control the elevator system when standard operation may not be safe. Other locations for the switches, such as inside the elevator car or on the roof of the building, would not serve the same purpose effectively. Placing them inside the car could create confusion during emergencies, while placement on the roof might be impractical and could impede necessary access to the hoistway.

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7. Which conveyance system moves a "car" or "cab" up or down a hoistway by suspension means?

A. Inclined elevator

B. Traction elevator

C. Vacuum elevator

D. Counterweight elevator

The conveyance system that moves a "car" or "cab" up or down a hoistway by suspension means is the traction elevator. This type of elevator operates using a system of ropes and pulleys. The car is attached to a set of ropes that run through a pulley system at the top of the hoistway. When the motor turns the pulley, it either raises or lowers the car as needed. In traction elevators, the movement is facilitated by friction between the ropes and the drive sheave, allowing for smooth and efficient transport. The design typically involves a counterweight that balances the weight of the cab, which helps reduce the load on the motor and improve energy efficiency. This mechanism allows for the ability to move to higher floors with relatively high speed and smooth stops. Other conveyance systems, such as inclined elevators, vacuum elevators, and counterweight elevators, operate based on different principles or mechanisms, which do not involve simply suspending the car via a system of ropes and pulleys. For example, inclined elevators travel along a sloped path, while vacuum elevators utilize air pressure differences for movement.

8. How far should a 10-foot scaffold plank extend over its supports if not restrained from movement?

A. 12 inches

B. 8 inches

C. 6 inches

D. 4 inches

A 10-foot scaffold plank should extend a minimum of 6 inches over its supports if it is not restrained from movement. This extension is crucial for providing enough support to ensure stability and safety during use. The 6-inch overhang allows for adequate bearing on the support points while also preventing the plank from tipping or sliding off of the braces or ledges. Allowing too little overhang can lead to unsafe conditions, such as insufficient support, instability, or potential accidents. On the other hand, exceeding the recommended overhang could create a risk of the plank being too easy to dislodge. Therefore, adhering to the 6-inch guideline ensures optimal balance between safety and effectiveness in scaffolding applications.

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9. What supports a hydraulic elevator?

A. The weight of the elevator itself

B. The column of oil inside the jack

C. The counterweights attached to the cables

D. The hydraulic pump located at the top

The column of oil inside the jack is essential for the operation of a hydraulic elevator. In a hydraulic elevator system, the elevator car is lifted and lowered by the movement of hydraulic fluid (typically oil) within a cylinder or jack that contains a piston. When the hydraulic pump pushes the oil into the cylinder, it forces the piston upward, which in turn raises the elevator car. This mechanism relies on Pascal's principle, which states that a change in pressure applied to an incompressible fluid is transmitted undiminished throughout the fluid. Therefore, the weight of the steel cylinder and any other components do not directly support the elevator; the supporting force comes from the hydraulic pressure generated by the oil column. Other options, such as weights or counterweights, are characteristic of cable-driven elevators but are not relevant in the hydraulic system. The hydraulic pump, while crucial for moving the oil, does not provide support; it is the hydraulic fluid itself within the jack that effectively bears the weight and moves the elevator car.

10. What should you do if you arrive at the machine room and find that the lights are not working?

A. Start work immediately and use a flashlight

B. Call for maintenance

C. Do not start work until the lighting is restored

D. Continue work as usual

If you arrive at the machine room and find that the lights are not working, it is essential to wait until the lighting is restored before starting work. This is because adequate lighting is crucial for safety and efficiency in any workspace, particularly in machine rooms where visibility is necessary to operate equipment safely, identify hazards, and perform tasks without accidents. Working in low visibility conditions increases the risk of errors, injuries, and accidents. Restoring proper lighting conditions ensures that all operations can be conducted safely and effectively, maintaining compliance with safety regulations and minimizing the likelihood of workplace incidents. It's important to prioritize safety and fully assess the situation before proceeding with any work in potentially hazardous environments.

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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://neiep100.examzify.com

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

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