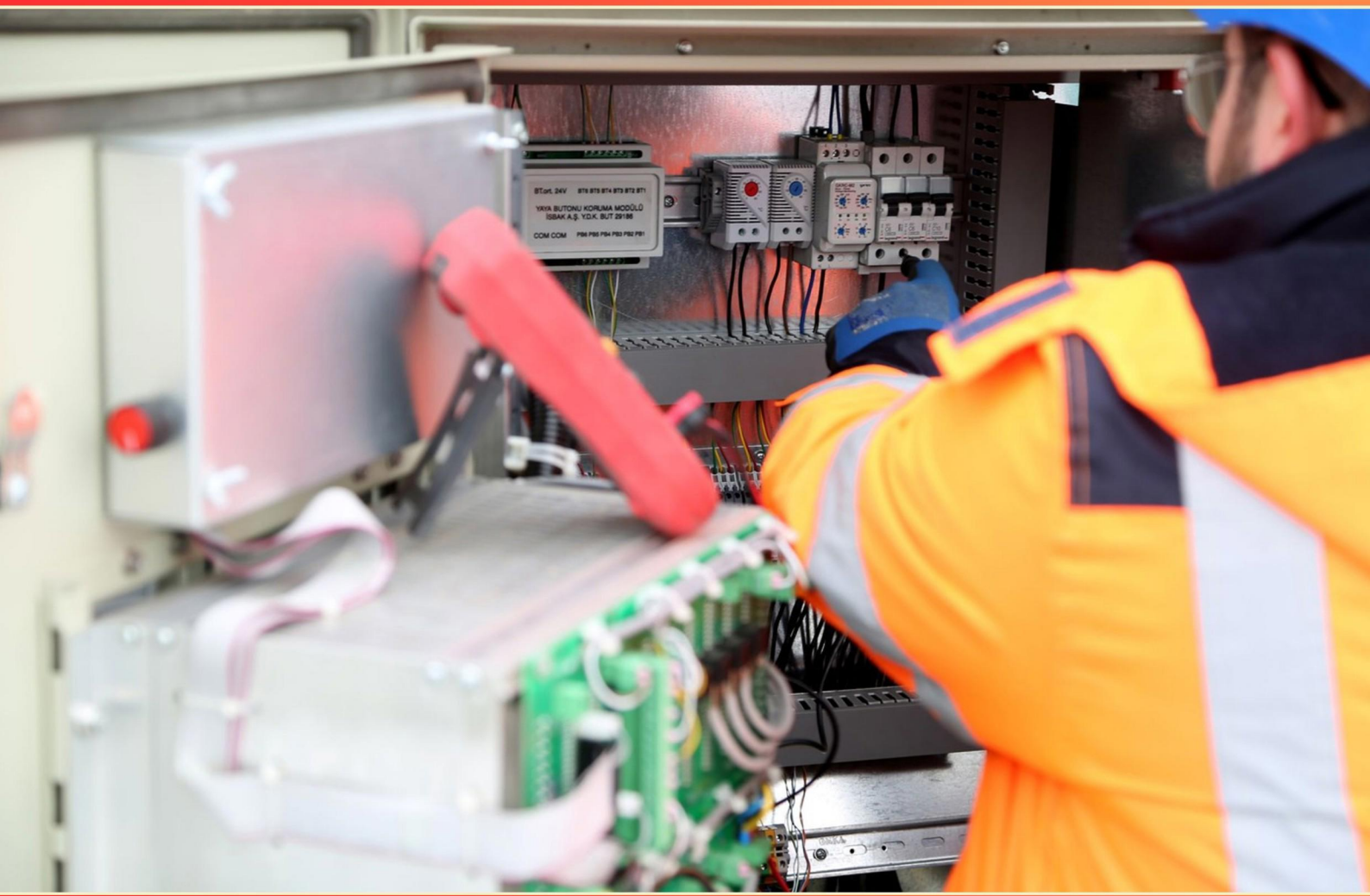
OKLAHOMA ELECTRICAL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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.

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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 required clearance around electrical equipment?

A. At least 2 feet in front of electrical panels

B. At least 3 feet in front of electrical panels

C. No clearance is needed

D. At least 4 feet in front of electrical panels

2. How far apart should junction boxes be located in accessible areas?

A. No more than 20 inches apart

B. No further than 30 inches from any access point

C. No further than 40 inches from any access point

D. No more than 50 inches apart

3. Which type of circuit breaker is designed to protect against ground faults?

A. Circuit Breaker of Current Rating

B. Standard Circuit Breaker

C. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

D. Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI)

4. What is the requirement for wiring located within the cavity of a fire rated assembly?

A. It must be part of the fire rated assembly

B. It must be insulated from the assembly

C. It must be supported by independent support wires

D. It cannot be conducted within the cavity

5. A transformer rated at 75 kva and operating at 460v, 3 phase with an efficiency of 90% requires what ampacity for the primary wire?

A. 90.5 amps

B. 104.6 amps

C. 115.7 amps

D. 125.3 amps

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6. What must be done to the bare copper bonding jumper in a grounded installation?

A. It must be disconnected after use

B. It must be connected to all grounding electrodes

C. It should be isolated from other conductors

D. It is not required if using insulated wire

7. In three-phase wiring, which color is not typically used for phase identification?

A. Black

B. Orange

C. Red

D. Blue

8. For an industrial lift assembly area sized 100' x 300', what is the general lighting load?

A. 40,000 VA

B. 50,000 VA

C. 60,000 VA

D. 70,000 VA

9. How often must receptacles in commercial kitchens be tested for GFCI protection?

A. Every month

B. Annually

C. Every two years

D. Every six months

10. What is the smallest current rating for a control switch for a neon sign transformer with a rating of 10 amps?

A. 10 amps

B. 15 amps

C. 20 amps

D. 25 amps

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the required clearance around electrical equipment?

A. At least 2 feet in front of electrical panels

B. At least 3 feet in front of electrical panels

C. No clearance is needed

D. At least 4 feet in front of electrical panels

The requirement for maintaining a clearance of at least 3 feet in front of electrical panels is critical for safety and accessibility. This clearance ensures that there is adequate space for maintenance, emergency response, and the safe operation of electrical equipment. Having this space allows technicians to safely reach control devices and perform necessary work without the risk of being confined or accidentally contacting live components. Maintaining this distance also helps to prevent electrical hazards that could arise from working in close proximity to energized parts. In emergency situations, having proper clearance can facilitate quick access to disconnect switches or panels, which is essential for reducing the risk of further electrical accidents. Clearance around electrical equipment is mandated in various electrical codes and standards, ensuring that electrical installations are safe, practical, and functional. The specific requirement of 3 feet is commonly referenced across numerous guidelines and regulations, reinforcing its importance in electrical safety practice.

2. How far apart should junction boxes be located in accessible areas?

A. No more than 20 inches apart

B. No further than 30 inches from any access point

C. No further than 40 inches from any access point

D. No more than 50 inches apart

The correct answer is that junction boxes should be no further than 30 inches from any access point in accessible areas. This requirement ensures that electrical systems are safe, practical, and compliant with code regulations. The distance stipulation is designed to facilitate easy access for maintenance, repairs, and inspections. If junction boxes are placed too far from access points, it could create complications in managing electrical systems, especially during inspections or emergencies, where prompt access can be crucial. This distance requirement is aligned with safety protocols and best practices that prioritize the ability to reach electrical components quickly and efficiently. Ensuring junction boxes are within a reasonable proximity to access points minimizes potential safety hazards and encourages good electrical practices in residential and commercial installations. Placement of junction boxes within this distance also adheres to various building and electrical codes, providing a standard that electricians must follow for both safety and accessibility.

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3. Which type of circuit breaker is designed to protect against ground faults?

A. Circuit Breaker of Current Rating

B. Standard Circuit Breaker

C. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

D. Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI)

The Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) is specifically designed to protect against ground faults, which occur when there is an unintended path between an electrical current and the ground. This device continuously monitors the current flowing in a circuit and can detect even minor imbalances caused by ground faults, such as those occurring when a person accidentally contacts a live wire. When a ground fault is detected, the GFCI interrupts the circuit by tripping, thereby preventing electric shock and reducing the risk of electrical fires caused by ground fault conditions. GFCIs are commonly used in areas where water and electricity are in close proximity, such as bathrooms, kitchens, and outdoor locations, because these environments increase the risk of electrical shock. The effectiveness of GFCIs in enhancing safety in these high-risk areas is a key reason why they are mandated by electrical codes in many installations. Other types of circuit breakers do not serve the same protective function as the GFCI. For example, standard circuit breakers are designed to protect circuits from overload and short circuits but do not specifically monitor ground faults. Arc Fault Circuit Interrupters (AFCI) focus on detecting arcing conditions that could lead to electrical fires but also do not provide protection against ground faults. Thus,

4. What is the requirement for wiring located within the cavity of a fire rated assembly?

A. It must be part of the fire rated assembly

B. It must be insulated from the assembly

C. It must be supported by independent support wires

D. It cannot be conducted within the cavity

The requirement for wiring located within the cavity of a fire-rated assembly emphasizes the need for proper support to ensure the integrity of the assembly. When wiring is installed within such cavities, it must be supported by independent support wires. This is critical because it helps maintain the fire-resistance rating by preventing wires from sagging or being damaged, which could compromise the fire stop mechanisms within the assembly. Supporting the wiring independently ensures that the pathways for electricity do not interfere with the materials designed to resist the spread of fire and smoke, thereby contributing to the overall safety and performance of the fire-rated assembly. This approach is consistent with codes and standards that aim to protect structures and occupants by maintaining the necessary fire safety measures. Proper installation practices, including independent support, play a vital role in adherence to fire-safety regulations and the effectiveness of fire-rated assemblies.

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5. A transformer rated at 75 kva and operating at 460v, 3 phase with an efficiency of 90% requires what ampacity for the primary wire?

A. 90.5 amps

B. 104.6 amps

C. 115.7 amps

D. 125.3 amps

To determine the required ampacity for the primary wire of a three-phase transformer, you can use the following formula, which takes into account the transformer's power rating, voltage, and efficiency: \[I = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} \times V \times \text{Efficiency}} \] Where: - \(I\) is the current in amperes, - \(P\) is the apparent power in volt-amperes (VA), which for a transformer rated at 75 kVA means 75,000 VA, - \(V\) is the line-to-line voltage (in this case, 460 V), - Efficiency is expressed as a decimal (90% efficiency would be 0.90). Plugging in the values: 1. Convert kVA to VA: \[P = 75 \, \text{kVA} = 75,000 \, \text{VA} \] 2. Substitute into the formula: \[I = \frac{75,000}{\sqrt{3} \times 460 \times 0.90} \] 3. Calculate \(\sqrt{3}\) (approximately

6. What must be done to the bare copper bonding jumper in a grounded installation?

A. It must be disconnected after use

B. It must be connected to all grounding electrodes

C. It should be isolated from other conductors

D. It is not required if using insulated wire

In a grounded installation, the bare copper bonding jumper plays a crucial role in ensuring that all grounding electrodes are effectively connected. This connection allows for a reliable path for fault current to return to the ground, ensuring the safety and operation of electrical systems. When bonding jumpers are connected to all grounding electrodes, they help to maintain system integrity and reduce the risk of electrical shock or equipment damage by ensuring that all components are at the same electrical potential. The bare copper jumper must be installed correctly and connected to all required grounding electrodes, such as ground rods, ground plates, or metal structures, as specified in the National Electrical Code. This ensures that any potential electrical fault or surge is safely dissipated into the ground, thereby protecting both personnel and equipment. In summary, connecting the bare copper bonding jumper to all grounding electrodes is vital for effective grounding and bonding practices in electrical installations.

7. In three-phase wiring, which color is not typically used for phase identification?

A. Black

B. Orange

C. Red

D. Blue

In three-phase wiring, the typical color coding for phase identification includes black, red, and blue. These colors are commonly used in electrical systems to distinguish the three different phases. The use of black typically represents one phase, red represents another, and blue represents a third phase. Orange is not a standard color used for phase identification in three-phase systems. Instead, it is often used for specific applications or signaling purposes, allowing for differentiation from the primary phase colors. The National Electrical Code (NEC) often specifies these particular colors to ensure consistency and safety in electrical installations, making it easier for electricians to identify and work with the wiring systems. Therefore, in the context of phase identification, orange stands out as not being traditionally utilized for this specific purpose.

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8. For an industrial lift assembly area sized 100' x 300', what is the general lighting load?

A. 40,000 VA

B. 50,000 VA

C. 60,000 VA

D. 70,000 VA

*To determine the general lighting load for an industrial assembly area sized 100 feet by 300 feet, we first need to calculate the total square footage of the area. This can be done by multiplying the length by the width: 100 feet * 300 feet = 30,000 square feet. In the National Electrical Code (NEC) and common electrical practices, the lighting load is often calculated at a rate of 3 VA (volt-amperes) per square foot for commercial and industrial spaces. Using the standard lighting load calculation: 30,000 square feet * 3 VA/square foot = 90,000 VA. However, looking specifically at the context of the Oklahoma regulations or typical industrial practice, there could be different multipliers used depending on the specific requirements for the type of space being utilized. Generally, for areas like assembly spaces, adjustments can be made based on usage factors and equipment type, but often an average load might range around base values set by local codes. Assuming the load has been calculated simplistically to cater to lower efficiency or higher operational standards, a realistic rounding tends to yield common totals such as 60,000 VA, which aligns with the option provided. Thus, selecting this as a reasonable estimate aligns*

9. How often must receptacles in commercial kitchens be tested for GFCI protection?

A. Every month

B. Annually

C. Every two years

D. Every six months

In commercial kitchens, receptacles required to have Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection must be tested annually to ensure their functionality and safety. This frequency of testing is crucial because commercial kitchens are environments where water and electricity can easily come into contact, posing a significant risk of electrical shock. Annual testing helps to confirm that the GFCI devices are working correctly and will trip when an electrical fault occurs. This proactive approach supports compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) requirements and local regulations, which often emphasize the necessity for regular maintenance and testing of electrical safety devices in commercial settings. Regular testing ensures that safety standards are upheld, protecting both workers and customers from potential hazards. This schedule establishes a balance between safety assurance and practical implementation in a high-use environment. In relation to the other options, shorter intervals, such as monthly or every six months, may lead to unnecessary disruptions in kitchen operations, and longer intervals, like every two years, increase the risk of undetected faults. Thus, an annual testing schedule is deemed the most effective and reasonable approach in commercial kitchens.

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10. What is the smallest current rating for a control switch for a neon sign transformer with a rating of 10 amps?

A. 10 amps

B. 15 amps

C. 20 amps

D. 25 amps

To determine the smallest current rating for a control switch for a neon sign transformer rated at 10 amps, it is essential to consider both the operating conditions and the guidelines for selecting appropriate switch ratings. The current rating of the switch should exceed the continuous current that the transformer will draw to ensure safe and reliable operation. Generally, it is advisable to select a switch with a higher rating than the load to account for potential inrush currents and to provide a safety margin. Given that the transformer has a rating of 10 amps, selecting a switch rated at 15 amps or more would be prudent. Among the options provided, 15 amps is a direct match to allow for safe operation while providing a buffer. However, the choice of 20 amps provides an even larger safety margin, ensuring that the switch can handle any unexpected surges or continuous service without the risk of tripping or failure. Choosing a 25-amp switch, while safe, exceeds the necessary margin significantly. Therefore, the selections of 15 amps, 20 amps, and 25 amps would all technically be acceptable. The decision to go with a 20-amp switch thus reflects a common practice in electrical work to prioritize robustness and reliability, ensuring that the switch will

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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://oklahomaelectrical.examzify.com

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

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