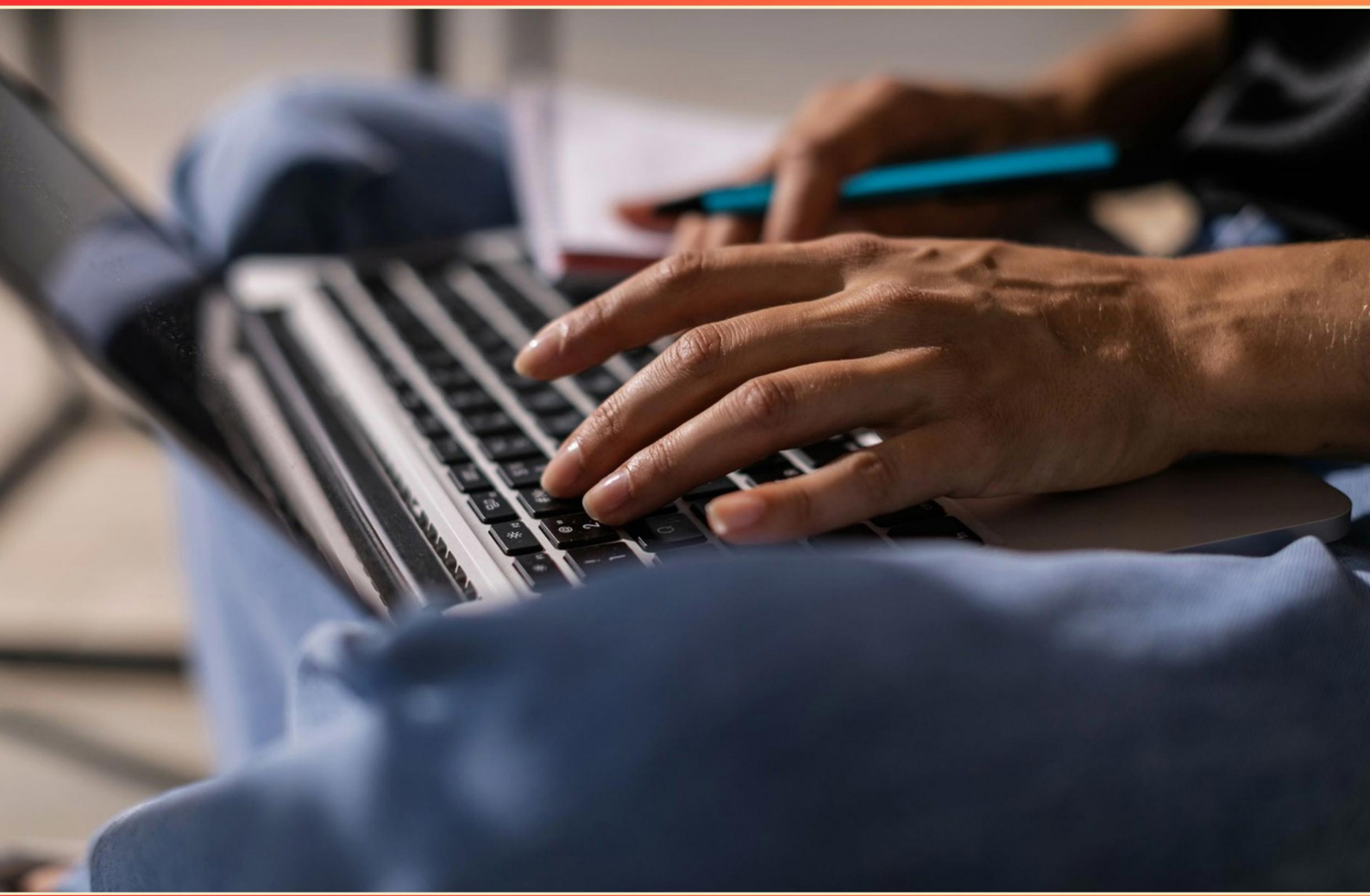
PSI JOURNEYMAN ONLINE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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 main purpose of a disconnect switch in an electrical system?

A. To increase circuit efficiency

B. To provide a means to safely turn off power to a circuit

C. To prevent electrical surges

D. To monitor current levels

2. For appliances rated over how many wattage can the branch-circuit overcurrent device still serve as the disconnect?

A. 150 watts

B. 300 watts

C. 600 watts

D. 1000 watts

3. Which part of a bulk storage plant is classified as Class 2, Zone 2?

A. Billboards and signage

B. Drainage ditches, separators, and impounding basins

C. Emergency exits and pathways

D. Control rooms and offices

4. For a feeder supplying continuous loads, the minimum conductor size must have an allowable ampacity of at least what percentage of the continuous load plus the noncontinuous load?

A. 100%

B. 125%

C. 150%

D. 200%

5. What is required for electrical installations in wet locations?

A. Use of lightweight fixtures

B. Use of non-metallic equipment

C. Use of fixtures and equipment rated for wet locations

D. Any general electrical equipment

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6. What system is required for all employers to create in relation to employee safety and emergency procedures?

A. Accident report system

B. Emergency action plan

C. Workplace safety protocol

D. Health and wellness program

7. One horsepower is equivalent to how many watts?

A. 500 watts

B. 746 watts

C. 1000 watts

D. 1200 watts

8. If a branch circuit supplies a single non-motor-operated appliance, what is the maximum rating of overcurrent protection if the appliance is rated at 13.3 amperes or less?

A. 15 amperes

B. 20 amperes

C. 25 amperes

D. 30 amperes

9. Surge protectors are most commonly used in which setting?

A. Outdoor installations only

B. Residential and commercial electrical systems

C. Only in industrial settings

D. In high-voltage power lines

10. In which application is red brass rigid metal conduit permitted?

A. Underground installations

B. Direct burial

C. Above ground only

D. In hazardous areas

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the main purpose of a disconnect switch in an electrical system?

A. To increase circuit efficiency

B. To provide a means to safely turn off power to a circuit

C. To prevent electrical surges

D. To monitor current levels

The main purpose of a disconnect switch in an electrical system is to provide a means to safely turn off power to a circuit. This device allows for the disconnection of electrical supply from the circuit, which is essential for safe maintenance, troubleshooting, or repairs. By allowing personnel to ensure that the circuit is completely de-energized, the switch enhances safety and protects against electrical hazards during these activities. The disconnect switch is critical for complying with safety standards and regulations, which often require that equipment be completely isolated from its power source before maintenance can be performed. This device does not necessarily increase circuit efficiency, prevent electrical surges, or monitor current levels, as its primary role is to enable safe operation and maintenance of electrical systems.

2. For appliances rated over how many wattage can the branch-circuit overcurrent device still serve as the disconnect?

A. 150 watts

B. 300 watts

C. 600 watts

D. 1000 watts

The branch-circuit overcurrent device can serve as the disconnect for appliances rated over 300 watts according to the National Electrical Code (NEC). This requirement ensures that the device can handle appropriate loads while providing overcurrent protection and a means of disconnection for safety and maintenance purposes. When appliances exceed 300 watts, their potential risks and operational demands increase, necessitating that the overcurrent protection not only safeguards against overloads but also allows for safe disconnection of the power supply. This is crucial for preventing hazards like electrical fires or equipment damage when maintenance is required or during malfunction situations. Understanding this threshold helps electricians and technicians ensure they adhere to safety regulations and industry standards when installing or servicing electrical appliances.

3. Which part of a bulk storage plant is classified as Class 2, Zone 2?

A. Billboards and signage

B. Drainage ditches, separators, and impounding basins

C. Emergency exits and pathways

D. Control rooms and offices

In a bulk storage plant, Class 2, Zone 2 areas are characterized by the potential for the presence of hazardous atmospheres due to flammable gases, vapors, or mists during normal operation or under a fault condition. This classification helps ensure safety protocols are properly identified for areas where these risks are present. The drainage ditches, separators, and impounding basins are included in this classification because they might contain or direct the flow of any leakages from stored materials, creating a risk factor that can lead to a hazardous atmosphere. These areas are designed to manage spills and prevent the accumulation of hazardous substances, making them subject to regulations that pertain to safety zones. In contrast, billboards and signage are not associated with any hazardous interactions; emergency exits and pathways do not inherently create environments where flammable atmospheres could develop; and control rooms and offices are typically situated in areas where their operation is safeguarded from exposure to hazardous substances, thereby placing them outside of Class 2, Zone 2 specifications. Understanding the classification and implications of each area helps ensure personnel safety and compliance with safety regulations.

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4. For a feeder supplying continuous loads, the minimum conductor size must have an allowable ampacity of at least what percentage of the continuous load plus the noncontinuous load?

A. 100%

B. 125%

C. 150%

D. 200%

In electrical code standards, specifically as outlined in the National Electrical Code (NEC), when calculating the minimum conductor size for feeders that supply continuous loads, the allowable ampacity of conductors must be sufficient to handle both the continuous and non-continuous loads. Continuous loads are defined as loads that will be applied for three hours or more, and they require special consideration due to their sustained demand on the electrical system. The NEC specifies that when dealing with continuous loads, the conductors must be sized to have an ampacity rating of at least 125% of the continuous load, in addition to the full value of any non-continuous loads. The rationale behind this requirement is to prevent overheating and ensure the safe operation of the electrical system over extended periods. By increasing the conductor size to accommodate this higher percentage of the continuous loads, the risk of thermal failure and potential fire hazards can be significantly reduced. In this case, the correct percentage to ensure safety and compliance when calculating the minimum conductor size for feeders supplying continuous loads is indeed 125%. This ensures that the conductors can handle the maximum expected load without overheating, thereby promoting reliability and safety in electrical installations.

5. What is required for electrical installations in wet locations?

A. Use of lightweight fixtures

B. Use of non-metallic equipment

C. Use of fixtures and equipment rated for wet locations

D. Any general electrical equipment

For electrical installations in wet locations, it is essential to use fixtures and equipment specifically rated for wet environments. This is crucial because wet conditions can significantly increase the risk of electrical shock, equipment failure, and fire hazards. Fixtures and equipment that are rated for wet locations are designed with materials and seals that protect against moisture intrusion, ensuring safety and reliability in these challenging environments. Using non-metallic equipment or lightweight fixtures may provide some level of protection; however, they may not meet the necessary standards for wet environments. Similarly, general electrical equipment is typically not designed to withstand moisture exposure, increasing the likelihood of malfunction or hazardous situations. Therefore, the best practice in wet locations is to ensure all installed equipment is specifically rated for such conditions, ensuring optimal safety and performance.

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6. What system is required for all employers to create in relation to employee safety and emergency procedures?

A. Accident report system

B. Emergency action plan

C. Workplace safety protocol

D. Health and wellness program

The requirement for employers to create an emergency action plan is a critical element in ensuring employee safety and preparedness in various emergency situations. An emergency action plan outlines the procedures to follow in case of emergencies such as fires, natural disasters, or any other hazards that may pose a risk to employees. This plan typically includes information on how to evacuate the building, whom to contact in an emergency, and how to account for employees after an evacuation. Having an emergency action plan is mandated by regulation in many industries, particularly those governed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This ensures that all employees are aware of the risks in their workplace and know how to respond appropriately during an emergency. While accident report systems, workplace safety protocols, and health and wellness programs are important components of a comprehensive safety strategy, they do not specifically address the immediate response to emergencies in the same way an emergency action plan does. The emergency action plan focuses on readiness and ensuring employee safety during unforeseen events, making it the necessary system for employers to implement.

7. One horsepower is equivalent to how many watts?

A. 500 watts

B. 746 watts

C. 1000 watts

D. 1200 watts

One horsepower is defined as being equivalent to 746 watts. This conversion is based on the work performed by a horse, which has been historically calculated and standardized. The term "horsepower" was introduced by James Watt in the late 18th century as a way to market steam engines by comparing their output to that of horses, which were a common power source at the time. Understanding this conversion is crucial because various applications and calculations involving electrical work might require converting horsepower to watts, especially in fields such as engineering or electrical work. With 746 watts being the established standard for one horsepower, it allows for accurate calculations when assessing the power output of engines, motors, and other devices that utilize horsepower as a measurement.

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8. If a branch circuit supplies a single non-motor-operated appliance, what is the maximum rating of overcurrent protection if the appliance is rated at 13.3 amperes or less?

A. 15 amperes

B. 20 amperes

C. 25 amperes

D. 30 amperes

The correct answer is based on the National Electrical Code (NEC), which states that for a branch circuit supplying a single non-motor-operated appliance that is rated at 13.3 amperes or less, the maximum rating for overcurrent protection is specifically determined to be 15 amperes. This is because the overcurrent protection must be sized to provide adequate protection for the appliance without exceeding its rating, ensuring safety in case of any faults or overload situations. While an appliance rated at 13.3 amperes may be protected by circuits rated at 20 amperes or higher, according to NEC guidelines, it is considered good practice to use the most appropriate overcurrent protection, which in this case is 15 amperes. This allows for the safe operation of the appliance without unnecessarily large protection that could lead to unsafe conditions. As a result, while 20 amperes does exceed the appliance's rating, the need for conformity with the NEC and maximum safety defines 15 amperes as the correct choice for overcurrent protection in this scenario.

9. Surge protectors are most commonly used in which setting?

A. Outdoor installations only

B. Residential and commercial electrical systems

C. Only in industrial settings

D. In high-voltage power lines

Surge protectors are commonly used in residential and commercial electrical systems because these environments are vulnerable to voltage spikes that can occur due to various reasons, such as lightning strikes or sudden changes in electricity demand. The primary function of a surge protector is to protect sensitive electronic devices and appliances from damage that can be caused by these voltage surges. In homes and businesses, where numerous devices are connected to the electrical system, surge protectors serve as a crucial line of defense. In residential settings, people often rely on surge protectors for televisions, computers, and home entertainment systems, which are all susceptible to damage from power surges. In commercial environments, where more sensitive and expensive equipment is utilized, surge protectors help safeguard financial investments and maintain operational continuity. While surge protectors can be used in outdoor installations, their primary application extends beyond that specific scenario to include a wide range of electrical systems found in both residential and commercial properties. They are not exclusively used in industrial settings or high-voltage power lines, which generally have different protective measures and do not rely solely on surge protectors. Therefore, their broad application across residential and commercial systems makes this the correct answer.

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10. In which application is red brass rigid metal conduit permitted?

A. Underground installations

B. Direct burial

C. Above ground only

D. In hazardous areas

Red brass rigid metal conduit is specifically permitted in direct burial applications due to its corrosion-resistant properties, which make it suitable for underground installations. This type of conduit can withstand the harsh conditions that may occur when buried, including moisture and soil acidity, while ensuring that the electrical conductors are effectively protected. Using red brass rigid metal conduit in direct burial applications also complies with various electrical codes and standards, making it a reliable choice for ensuring safety and performance in grounding and bonding electrical systems. While it might also be recognized in other applications, the unique characteristics of red brass make it particularly advantageous for direct burial, where it must endure environmental stresses without compromising structural integrity.

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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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