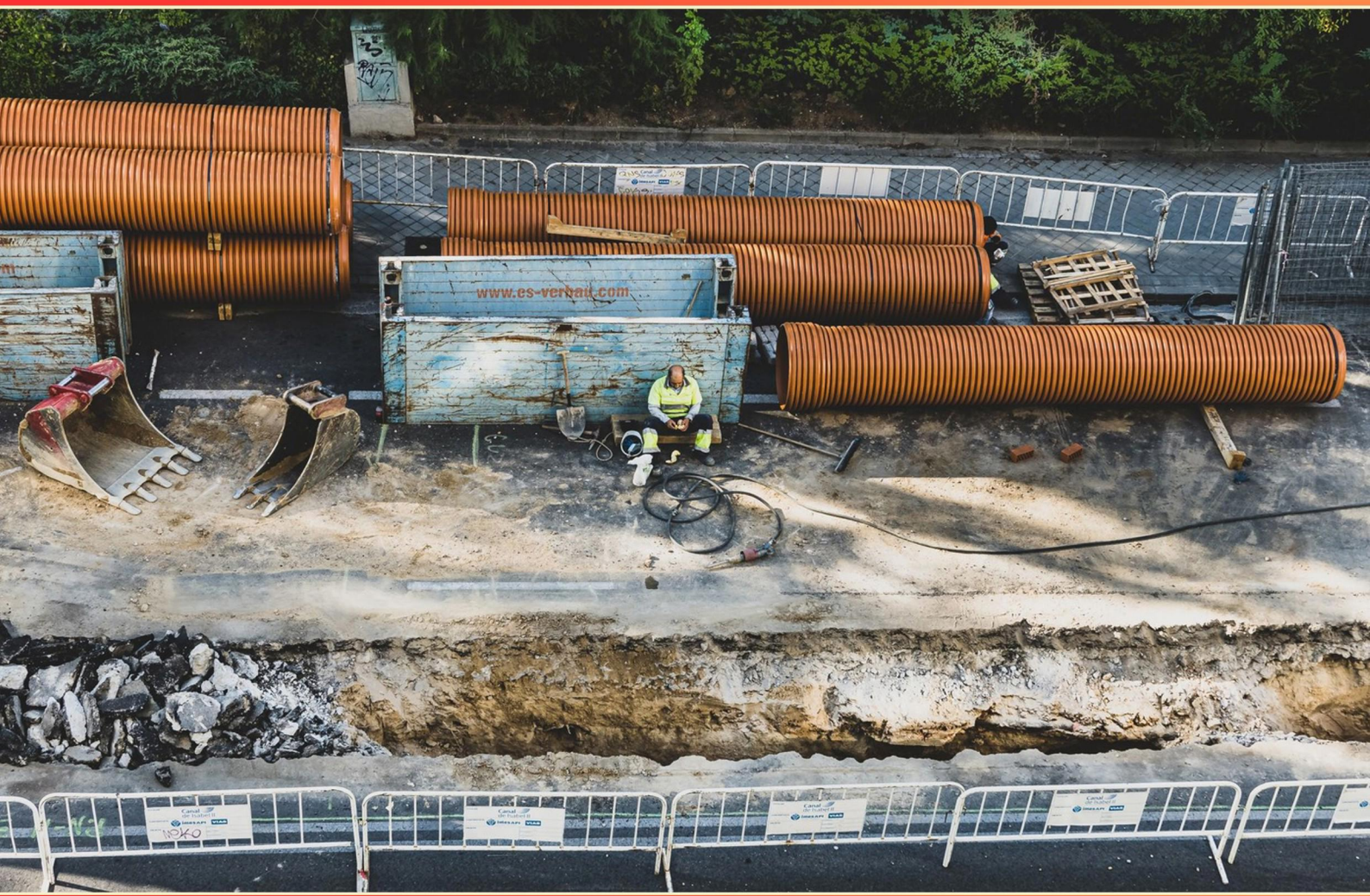
RHODE ISLAND JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://rhodeisland-journeymanplumber.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Piping in exterior walls must be insulated, heated, or what other condition must apply?

A. Placed at ground level

B. Installed above grade

C. Left open to air

D. Both insulated and heated

2. How many gallons does a urinal use during a flush cycle?

A. 0.5 gallon

B. 1 gallon

C. 1.5 gallons

D. 2 gallons

3. What is required on a commercial sewage ejector?

A. Only a check valve

B. A ball valve

C. B+C--Ball Valve/Check Valve

D. Emergency shut-off

4. What unit is commonly used to measure the flow rate of water in plumbing?

A. Gallons per minute (GPM)

B. Pounds per square inch (PSI)

C. Cubic feet per second (CFS)

D. Liters per hour (LPH)

5. A backwater valve can be buried?

A. Never

B. Only if accessible

C. In the vicinity of quick-closing valves

D. In all cases

SAMPLE

6. What must be installed before connecting an irrigation system to a potable water supply?

A. A backflow preventer

B. A vacuum breaker

C. A pressure reducing backflow preventer

D. A manual valve

7. What should happen to the slip joints on a tub waste during testing?

A. They should remain loose

B. They should be sealed

C. They should be checked for leaks

D. They should be removed

8. What is the primary role of an apprentice plumber?

A. To oversee master plumbers

B. To assist journeymen and learn the trade

C. To manage plumbing projects

D. To conduct inspections

9. What does PSI stand for in relation to plumbing systems?

A. Pounds per square inch

B. Pipes sealed internally

C. Pressure strength indication

D. Plumbing system integrity

10. What is the purpose of a backwater valve?

A. To prevent backflow of sewage

B. To regulate water pressure

C. To filter water

D. To heat water

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Piping in exterior walls must be insulated, heated, or what other condition must apply?

A. Placed at ground level

B. Installed above grade

C. Left open to air

D. Both insulated and heated

In order to prevent freezing and potential damage to piping located in exterior walls, it is crucial that the pipes are either insulated, heated, or maintained under the condition that they are both insulated and heated. This is especially important in climates where temperatures often drop below freezing. Insulation helps to keep the heat from dissipating, while heating elements ensure that the pipes remain above freezing temperatures, thus protecting against the risk of ice formation within the pipes. The requirement for having both insulation and heating together provides an added layer of protection, ensuring that even if one method fails or is insufficient due to extreme temperatures, the other method can help mitigate the risk. This dual approach is necessary in areas where there is a significant risk of freeze damage, thereby supporting plumbing system integrity and functionality.

2. How many gallons does a urinal use during a flush cycle?

A. 0.5 gallon

B. 1 gallon

C. 1.5 gallons

D. 2 gallons

The typical flushing volume for modern urinals is designed to be efficient, with many using around 1 gallon per flush. This design helps conserve water while still adequately clearing waste. Older models may use more, but many jurisdictions have established standards pushing for low-volume fixtures to promote sustainability. The 1 gallon flush is a common standard for efficient urinals, making it the correct choice for this question. The other options, while they may represent various models or older technology, do not align with the common modern standard for water-efficient urinals. It's important to consider the impact of plumbing fixtures on water usage when working as a plumber, especially in relation to building codes and environmental sustainability efforts.

3. What is required on a commercial sewage ejector?

A. Only a check valve

B. A ball valve

C. B+C--Ball Valve/Check Valve

D. Emergency shut-off

In a commercial sewage ejector system, it is essential to have both a ball valve and a check valve in place. The ball valve is important for allowing easy isolation of the system during maintenance or repairs, providing the ability to shut off the flow without having to drain the entire system. This feature is vital in maintaining operational efficiency and preventing unnecessary downtime during servicing. The check valve is crucial for ensuring that wastewater does not flow back into the ejector pit after it has been pumped out. By preventing backflow, the check valve helps maintain a hygienic environment and protects the pump from damage due to reverse flow, which can lead to malfunction or failure. Having both components together not only complies with typical plumbing codes and standards but also contributes to the overall reliability and effectiveness of the sewage ejector system in handling commercial waste. This combination ensures that the system is well-equipped to handle the demands of a commercial environment, where proper wastewater management is essential.

SAMPLE

4. What unit is commonly used to measure the flow rate of water in plumbing?

A. Gallons per minute (GPM)

B. Pounds per square inch (PSI)

C. Cubic feet per second (CFS)

D. Liters per hour (LPH)

Gallons per minute (GPM) is a standard unit used to measure the flow rate of water in plumbing systems. This measurement indicates how many gallons of water pass through a certain point in a plumbing system per minute, which is crucial for assessing water supply rates for fixtures and appliances. Understanding flow rate enables plumbers to determine the adequacy of water supply for different applications and helps in the design and installation of plumbing systems to ensure optimal performance. While options like pounds per square inch (PSI) measure pressure, cubic feet per second (CFS) is more common in broader hydraulic engineering contexts, and liters per hour (LPH) is often used in specific applications, GPM is the most prevalent measurement in residential and commercial plumbing scenarios. This makes GPM the most relevant and widely accepted unit for assessing flow rate in plumbing practices.

5. A backwater valve can be buried?

A. Never

B. Only if accessible

C. In the vicinity of quick-closing valves

D. In all cases

A backwater valve is designed to prevent sewage from flowing back into a building and must be carefully installed to ensure it functions effectively. The correct understanding involves the importance of accessibility and proper placement in relation to other plumbing components. Burial of a backwater valve should ideally be done in a manner that allows for maintenance, inspection, and testing – primarily to ensure that it can be operated when needed. While it is acceptable to bury a backwater valve in certain instances, it must remain accessible for servicing. The notion regarding quick-closing valves further emphasizes the situational appropriateness of a backwater valve's installation, as close proximity to these valves may necessitate specific considerations in terms of flow and pressure management. Thus, the idea that a backwater valve should only be buried in contexts where it remains accessible aligns with the practical aspects of plumbing regulations and maintenance needs, ensuring that the valve can be used effectively to prevent backflow. In summary, accessibility and placement related to other devices significantly influence the decision on whether a backwater valve can be buried, considering its vital role in safeguarding the plumbing system from backflow issues.

SAMPLE

6. What must be installed before connecting an irrigation system to a potable water supply?

A. A backflow preventer

B. A vacuum breaker

C. A pressure reducing backflow preventer

D. A manual valve

The connection of irrigation systems to potable water supplies must always incorporate protective devices to prevent contamination of the drinking water. A pressure-reducing backflow preventer serves a twofold purpose; it not only reduces excessive pressure that could cause damage to plumbing fixtures and lines but also acts as a vital safeguard against back-siphonage. This condition occurs when there is a drop in pressure within the supply line, potentially allowing contaminants from the irrigation system to flow back into the potable water supply. Installing a pressure-reducing backflow preventer ensures that the pressure levels are managed appropriately while simultaneously providing critical protection for public health. Therefore, having this device before connecting irrigation systems is crucial to maintain water safety standards. The other options, while relevant to water system management and backflow prevention, do not provide the same combination of pressure regulation and backflow protection that is necessary for a potable water supply connection in this context.

7. What should happen to the slip joints on a tub waste during testing?

A. They should remain loose

B. They should be sealed

C. They should be checked for leaks

D. They should be removed

The correct response emphasizes the importance of ensuring that all components of a plumbing system, including slip joints on a tub waste, are functioning properly during testing. When testing a plumbing system, it's crucial to check for leaks at all joints, as this verifies the integrity of the system and ensures that there are no potential failure points that could lead to water damage or plumbing issues in the future. Slip joints are designed to allow for flexibility and adjustment during installation and maintenance. However, during a comprehensive test, confirming that these joints do not leak is essential. This can involve running water through the system while monitoring the slip joints for any signs of leakage. If leaks are present, they must be addressed before the system can be considered reliable and ready for use. While it might seem reasonable to think that slip joints should be sealed, the nature of these joints typically requires them to allow for disassembly. Removing them during testing doesn't make practical sense as it would undermine the purpose of the test, which is to assess the system's functionality. Therefore, ensuring that they are leak-free is the primary concern during the testing phase.

SAMPLE

8. What is the primary role of an apprentice plumber?

A. To oversee master plumbers

B. To assist journeymen and learn the trade

C. To manage plumbing projects

D. To conduct inspections

The primary role of an apprentice plumber is to assist journeymen and learn the trade. Apprentices are typically individuals who are beginning their careers in plumbing, and they work under the supervision of experienced journeymen or master plumbers. This arrangement allows apprentices to acquire valuable hands-on experience, understand the necessary techniques, and learn about plumbing codes, safety practices, and equipment. By working closely with journeymen, apprentices gain insight into the various aspects of plumbing work, from installation to repair and maintenance. This mentorship is crucial for developing the skills and knowledge needed to progress in the plumbing profession. Over time, as apprentices build competence and confidence, they can advance to the status of journeymen themselves. Identifying other roles highlighted in the options helps to clarify why those aren't the primary role of an apprentice. Overseeing master plumbers, managing projects, or conducting inspections typically fall under the responsibilities of more seasoned professionals within the plumbing hierarchy, such as journeymen or master plumbers.

9. What does PSI stand for in relation to plumbing systems?

A. Pounds per square inch

B. Pipes sealed internally

C. Pressure strength indication

D. Plumbing system integrity

PSI stands for Pounds per Square Inch, a standard unit of pressure measurement commonly used in plumbing to quantify the pressure of water in pipes and systems. Understanding PSI is crucial for plumbers, as it helps determine whether a plumbing system can withstand the forces exerted by water flow and pressure. Proper pressure management is essential for avoiding issues such as leaks, bursts, or inefficient water flow. The other options do not represent widely recognized or utilized terms in plumbing, making them less relevant in this context. For instance, the notion of "pipes sealed internally" does not directly relate to pressure metrics, while "pressure strength indication" and "plumbing system integrity" are not standard definitions used in the field when discussing pressure units like PSI.

10. What is the purpose of a backwater valve?

A. To prevent backflow of sewage

B. To regulate water pressure

C. To filter water

D. To heat water

A backwater valve serves a crucial purpose in plumbing systems by preventing the backflow of sewage or wastewater into a building. This device is typically installed in areas where the sewer line is located below the level of the building's drainage system, making it vulnerable to sewage backups, especially during heavy rain or when there's a blockage in the main sewer line. When the sewage attempts to flow back into the home, the backwater valve closes automatically, allowing normal drainage to continue while blocking the reverse flow of potentially harmful and unsanitary sewage. This protective function not only helps maintain indoor hygiene but also prevents costly damage to property and personal belongings from sewage overflow. The other options do not align with the function of a backwater valve. Regulating water pressure is associated with pressure-reducing valves, filtering water typically involves sediment filters or purification systems, and heating water refers to water heaters or boilers. Thus, the primary role of the backwater valve remains in sewage management and flood prevention, solidifying its importance in plumbing safety and maintenance.

SAMPLE

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://rhodeisland-journeymanplumber.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE