RHODE ISLAND JOURNEYMAN'S REFRIGERATION LICENSE 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. How is the compressor ratio determined?

A. Discharge PSIA + Suction PSIA

B. Discharge PSIA - Suction PSIA

C. Suction PSIA + Ambient Pressure

D. Discharge PSIA / Suction PSIA

2. Who can sell or purchase liquids or gases intended for refrigeration use?

A. Any contractor

B. Only manufacturers and distributors

C. Distributors, jobbers, manufacturers, and licensed contractors

D. Only individuals with an EPA certification card

3. What must never be done to a copper joint when the system is under pressure?

A. Soldered or brazed

B. Cut or welded

C. Tapped or drilled

D. Repaired

4. Which type of copper tubing has the thickest wall?

A. Type K

B. Type L

C. Type M

D. Type N

5. What is a consideration when installing equipment on the roof?

A. It should be at least half the distance from any wall

B. Only allowed on buildings higher than three stories

C. Positioned within the first one-fourth distance from any bearing wall

D. Must be centered directly above the building

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6. What is the primary purpose of providing a working platform for rooftop appliances?

A. To prevent accidents

B. To ensure easier access for maintenance

C. To comply with regulatory requirements

D. To improve aesthetic appeal

7. The definition of sensible heat is _____.

A. The heat that causes a substance to change state

B. The heat that can be measured by a thermometer

C. The heat absorbed or released during a chemical reaction

D. The total internal energy of a substance

8. What must be done when recovering less than 200 lbs of R-22 after Nov. 15, 1993?

A. The system must be taken down to 10" hg

B. The system must be taken down to 0 psig

C. The system requires no specific pressure

D. The system must be pressure tested

9. Which factor is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems?

A. Regular cleaning and maintenance

B. Testing and validation against design pressure

C. Insulation from environmental temperature changes

D. Using only high-grade materials

10. What type of systems commonly use PAG lubricants?

A. Refrigeration units

B. Automotive air conditioning systems

C. Commercial chillers

D. Residential HVAC systems

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is the compressor ratio determined?

A. Discharge PSIA + Suction PSIA

B. Discharge PSIA - Suction PSIA

C. Suction PSIA + Ambient Pressure

D. Discharge PSIA / Suction PSIA

The correct method to determine the compressor ratio involves dividing the discharge pressure by the suction pressure, making the fourth choice the right one, not the first one. The compressor ratio is a critical parameter in refrigeration and HVAC systems as it indicates the increase in pressure from the suction side to the discharge side of the compressor. In this correct formulation, the discharge pressure (measured in PSIA) represents the pressure at which refrigerant is expelled from the compressor, while the suction pressure (also measured in PSIA) is where the refrigerant enters. By taking the discharge pressure and dividing it by the suction pressure, you ascertain how much the refrigerant pressure has been increased as it moves through the compressor. Understanding the compressor ratio helps in evaluating the performance of the compressor, assessing the efficiency of the system, and determining if the compressor is operating within its designed parameters.

2. Who can sell or purchase liquids or gases intended for refrigeration use?

A. Any contractor

B. Only manufacturers and distributors

C. Distributors, jobbers, manufacturers, and licensed contractors

D. Only individuals with an EPA certification card

The ability to sell or purchase liquids or gases for refrigeration use is typically restricted to those who possess the necessary knowledge and credentials to handle these substances safely and in compliance with regulations. Option C clearly outlines that distributors, jobbers, manufacturers, and licensed contractors are the authorized parties for such transactions. This is crucial as these professionals are expected to be trained in the proper handling, storage, and application of refrigerants, which can be hazardous if mismanaged. Distributors and jobbers provide essential logistics and accessibility for the refrigerants, while manufacturers produce them in accordance with safety standards. Licensed contractors are knowledgeable about refrigeration systems and can ensure the products are used correctly in installation and maintenance. The other options do not adequately cover the necessary credentials or context; for example, suggesting that only manufacturers and distributors can sell or purchase these substances neglects a critical role played by licensed contractors. Similarly, stating that any contractor can engage in these transactions overlooks the specific licensing and certification that ensures safe handling practices. The option regarding the necessity of an EPA certification card is also limiting as it does not encompass all the parties involved in the purchase and sale of refrigerants, including those who might not hold an EPA card but are still qualified through other certifications or licensing mechanisms.

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3. What must never be done to a copper joint when the system is under pressure?

A. Soldered or brazed

B. Cut or welded

C. Tapped or drilled

D. Repaired

A copper joint should never be soldered or brazed when the system is under pressure due to safety and integrity concerns. Soldering and brazing involve heating the joint to a temperature sufficient to melt the solder (or filler metal) and form a bond. If performed while the system is pressurized, it can lead to dangerous situations such as the risk of explosions or the release of refrigerants, as the heat can cause the refrigerant to expand rapidly. Furthermore, applying heat to a pressurized system can potentially weaken the joint or cause it to fail, leading to leaks or catastrophic failures. For context, cutting or welding a joint would typically not be performed under pressure either, as it poses significant risks; however, the focus here is specifically on the application of heat, which is critical in soldering and brazing. Tapping or drilling into a copper joint under pressure would also be inadvisable, but such actions typically do not require heat and are less commonly related to joint integrity. Repairing a joint under pressure can involve methods that do not necessitate heat, making soldering and brazing distinctly more hazardous in this context.

4. Which type of copper tubing has the thickest wall?

A. Type K

B. Type L

C. Type M

D. Type N

Type K copper tubing is known for having the thickest wall compared to other types of copper tubing used in various applications. It is designed for use in more demanding environments where higher pressure and greater durability are required, such as in underground systems and for propane and natural gas applications. The thickness of the wall provides extra resistance to the potential damage from physical impacts and corrosion, making it ideal for construction, industrial, and plumbing applications where longevity is needed. In contrast, Type L copper tubing has a wall thickness that is less than that of Type K, and it is often used for water and gas applications. Type M has an even thinner wall and is primarily suited for residential water systems and some heating applications, where pressure and durability needs may not be as high. Type N, while not commonly referenced in standard industry practice, is typically not recognized in the same way as K, L, and M, further emphasizing Type K's position as the most robust option.

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5. What is a consideration when installing equipment on the roof?

A. It should be at least half the distance from any wall

B. Only allowed on buildings higher than three stories

C. Positioned within the first one-fourth distance from any bearing wall

D. Must be centered directly above the building

When installing equipment on the roof, it is crucial to consider its position relative to any bearing walls to ensure safety, accessibility, and proper operation. Positioning the equipment within the first one-fourth distance from any bearing wall is essential because it provides sufficient space for maintenance and reduces the potential for structural load issues. This positioning helps to minimize the risk of overloading any side of the building and allows for the installation of appropriate support structures. It also supports efficient drainage and avoids interference with other rooftop systems. Such considerations are important for meeting building codes and ensuring the longevity of both the equipment and the structural integrity of the building. Other options might suggest distances or regulations that may not adhere to best practices or specific requirements necessary to maintain the effectiveness and safety of the rooftop installation. Understanding the nuances of equipment placement helps ensure compliance with local codes and enhances long-term operational efficiency.

6. What is the primary purpose of providing a working platform for rooftop appliances?

A. To prevent accidents

B. To ensure easier access for maintenance

C. To comply with regulatory requirements

D. To improve aesthetic appeal

The primary purpose of providing a working platform for rooftop appliances is to ensure easier access for maintenance. A designated platform allows technicians to reach equipment safely and efficiently, facilitating routine inspections, repairs, and upkeep. This accessibility directly contributes to the effective functioning of the appliances, prolonging their lifespan and ensuring compliance with performance standards. While other considerations may contribute to the design and implementation of rooftop working platforms, facilitating easy and safe maintenance is crucial for operational reliability.

7. The definition of sensible heat is _____.

A. The heat that causes a substance to change state

B. The heat that can be measured by a thermometer

C. The heat absorbed or released during a chemical reaction

D. The total internal energy of a substance

Sensible heat refers to the heat exchanged by a substance that results in a temperature change of that substance, which can be detected and measured using a thermometer. It is the type of heat that you can "feel" and observe as a rise or fall in temperature without a change in phase or state of the material, such as from solid to liquid or liquid to gas. This is why option B accurately defines sensible heat, as it directly relates to measurable temperature changes. The other options refer to concepts that do not align with the specific definition of sensible heat. The option mentioning heat that causes a change of state describes latent heat, while the one about heat during a chemical reaction pertains to the energy changes associated with chemical processes. Finally, the total internal energy encompasses all forms of energy present in a substance, not just the measurable heat aspect. Hence, B is the accurate description of sensible heat.

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8. What must be done when recovering less than 200 lbs of R-22 after Nov. 15, 1993?

A. The system must be taken down to 10" hg

B. The system must be taken down to 0 psig

C. The system requires no specific pressure

D. The system must be pressure tested

When recovering less than 200 lbs of R-22, it is essential to take the system down to 0 psig. This requirement is in line with the regulations put forth by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning the recovery of refrigerants. Taking the system down to 0 psig ensures that all of the refrigerant is removed from the system, thus minimizing any potential release of R-22 into the atmosphere, which is a substance known to deplete the ozone layer. This practice is critical in adhering to responsible refrigerant management and environmental protection. While options such as bringing the system down to 10" hg may sound like a feasible approach, it might not guarantee the complete recovery, as there could still be some refrigerant left in the system. Similarly, stating that the system requires no specific pressure does not align with best practices for refrigerant recovery, and pressure testing is not directly relevant to the recovery process. Thus, reaching 0 psig is the confirmed standard for ensuring that the recovery is effective and environmentally compliant.

9. Which factor is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems?

A. Regular cleaning and maintenance

B. Testing and validation against design pressure

C. Insulation from environmental temperature changes

D. Using only high-grade materials

Testing and validation against design pressure is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems because it verifies that the vessel can withstand the pressures it was designed for. Refrigeration systems operate under specific pressure conditions, and if a pressure vessel fails to meet these standards, it can lead to catastrophic failures, such as ruptures or explosions. Regular testing ensures that the materials and construction of the pressure vessel have not degraded over time and remain within safe operational limits. Periodic validation also encompasses various safety checks that help identify potential weaknesses or defects in the material or construction of the vessel. By knowing that the vessel can handle the necessary pressure levels, technicians and operators can work confidently, ensuring that all safety protocols are maintained. This process is vital to prevent accidents and ensure the overall reliability and performance of refrigeration systems.

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10. What type of systems commonly use PAG lubricants?

A. Refrigeration units

B. Automotive air conditioning systems

C. Commercial chillers

D. Residential HVAC systems

PAG (Polyalkylene Glycol) lubricants are primarily used in automotive air conditioning systems because they have properties that are well-suited to the unique demands of these systems. These lubricants provide excellent lubrication, are compatible with R134a and R1234yf refrigerants commonly found in modern automotive air conditioning systems, and offer good thermal stability, low volatility, and resistance to water. In automotive applications, the PAG lubricants help in maintaining compressor performance and efficiency while also protecting against wear and tear over time. Their ability to mix with the refrigerant improves the overall lubrication of the system, which is essential in keeping the air conditioning functioning optimally under various operating conditions. While other systems like refrigeration units, commercial chillers, and residential HVAC systems may use different types of lubricants, such as mineral oils or ester oils, due to their specific operational and refrigerant requirements, PAG lubricants are distinctively tailored for use in automotive air conditioning systems. This specialized application highlights the critical role of selecting the right lubricant in maintaining system efficiency and longevity.

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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://rirefrigeration.examzify.com

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

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