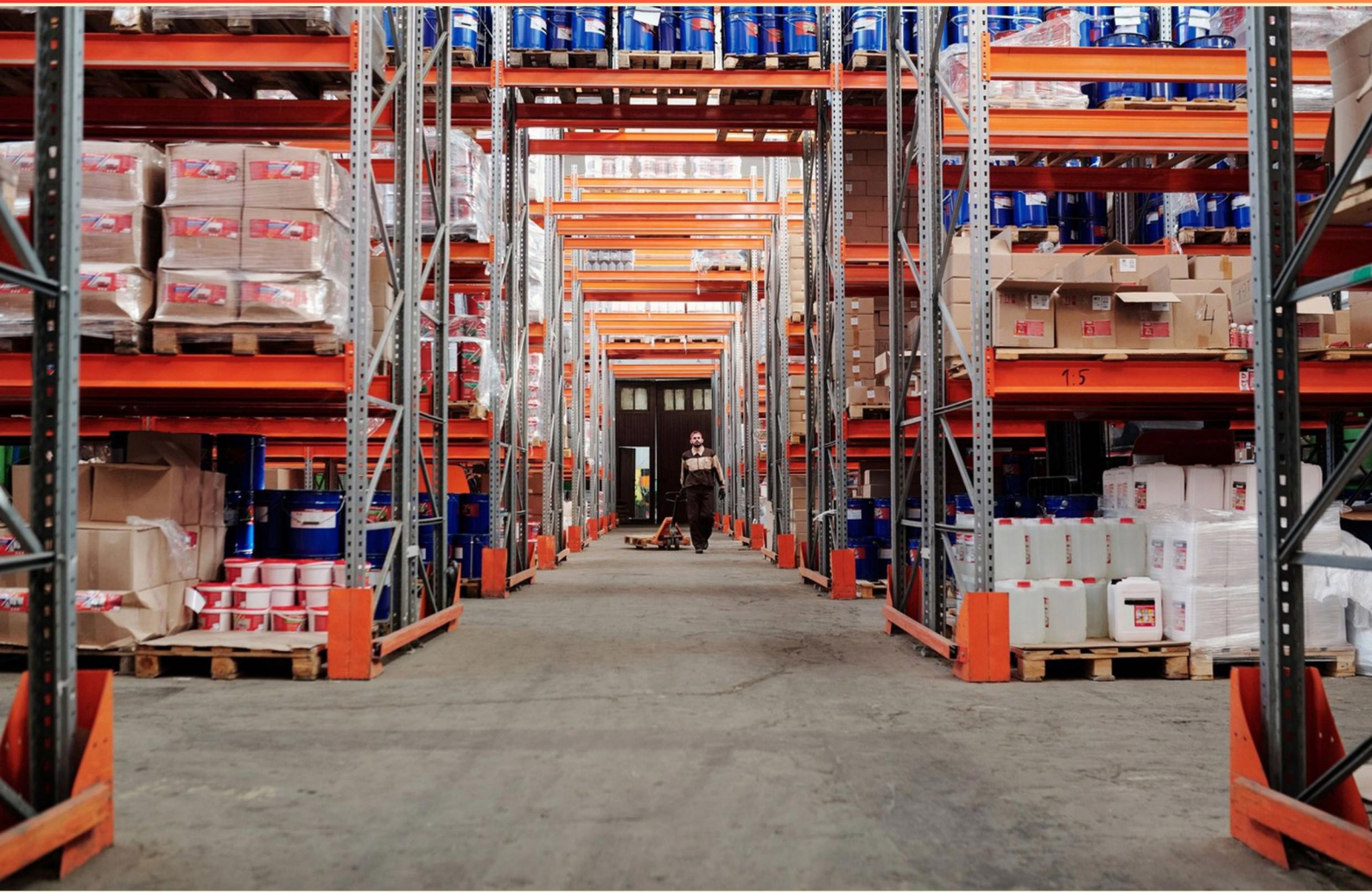


SWLCAT DISTRIBUTION BASICS 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. When an operator has remote control over the system through the use of a communications system between stations, that control is known as:**
 - A. Supervisory
 - B. Automatic
 - C. Manual
 - D. Centralized
- 2. Steel pins have lead threads to prevent what on the insulator?**
 - A. Rotation
 - B. Cracking
 - C. Loosening
 - D. Corrosion
- 3. In helicopter pole setting, rope handlers are connected to which before the pole can be released?**
 - A. Predetermined anchor points or bull pins
 - B. Ground anchors
 - C. Pre-tensioned cables
 - D. Fixed crane points
- 4. Which statement about bolts on poles is correct?**
 - A. The head carries the heavy weight
 - B. The nut carries the heavy weight
 - C. The washer carries heavy weight
 - D. The bolt shank carries heavy weight
- 5. What is the standard distance to drive a lag screw from the tight position before final seating?**
 - A. One inch
 - B. One half inch
 - C. Two inches
 - D. Three inches

6. The bisect tension of a conductor on a corner needs to be known before the tension on a down guy can be calculated.
- A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not related
7. The statement that dead-end and corner poles are typically pulled over 1 to 1.5 feet from plumb when a guy is installed is:
- A. False
 - B. Only under certain pole types
 - C. True
 - D. Cannot be determined
8. Wood and fiberglass cross arms have insulating properties.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Sometimes
9. Installing a three-bolt clamp to a guy wire ensures that there will be no loss of tension when the hoist is released.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on the clamp size
 - D. Only with a special tool
10. The rule of thumb for predicting guy wire length uses height of attachment plus what percentage of the distance from pole to anchor.
- A. 25%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When an operator has remote control over the system through the use of a communications system between stations, that control is known as:

- A. Supervisory**
- B. Automatic
- C. Manual
- D. Centralized

Supervisory control means the operator does not physically operate equipment at the point of use; instead, through a communications link between stations, the operator remotely monitors the system and issues commands. The field devices carry out those commands, and status feedback is returned to the operator. This differs from manual control, where the operator handles equipment directly at the site, and from automatic control, where the system operates without human input. Centralized control describes where control is located rather than the use of remote supervision.

2. Steel pins have lead threads to prevent what on the insulator?

- A. Rotation
- B. Cracking
- C. Loosening**
- D. Corrosion

Lead threads create a self-locking action. Lead is softer than steel, so when the pin is threaded into place the lead deforms slightly and fills the thread gaps. That deformation produces additional friction and a wedging effect that resists the fastener backing out, keeping the pin securely in place even when the assembly experiences vibration or thermal changes. So the purpose is to prevent loosening of the pin on the insulator.

3. In helicopter pole setting, rope handlers are connected to which before the pole can be released?

- A. Predetermined anchor points or bull pins**
- B. Ground anchors
- C. Pre-tensioned cables
- D. Fixed crane points

The rope handlers must be connected to fixed points on the pole itself—predetermined anchor points or bull pins. These built-in attachment points are designed to take the load from the helicopter's rigging and provide a stable, predictable reference for controlling the pole during lift and placement. By tying the lines to these secure points, the handlers can manage the pole's movement, limit sway, and coordinate the release precisely when the pole is in the correct position. Ground anchors or other options aren't suitable here because they don't give the handlers a reliable, on-pole connection to control the lift and release. Pre-tensioned cables or crane-specific points are used in different setups and don't serve the same purpose as the pole's own anchor points.

4. Which statement about bolts on poles is correct?

- A. The head carries the heavy weight**
- B. The nut carries the heavy weight
- C. The washer carries heavy weight
- D. The bolt shank carries heavy weight

In a bolted connection on a pole, the load is taken by the bearing surface under the bolt head. The head provides a wide contact area against the pole, spreading the load and transferring it into the wood. The nut's job is to clamp the parts together and maintain tension, not to bear the primary weight. The washer helps distribute pressure and protect the wood, but it doesn't carry the main load either. The bolt shank mainly serves to pass the force between the head and the nut, but the heavy weight is transmitted through the head's bearing on the pole.

5. What is the standard distance to drive a lag screw from the tight position before final seating?

- A. One inch**
- B. One half inch
- C. Two inches
- D. Three inches

When installing lag screws, you drive a small amount past the point where the screw becomes snug so the threads can bite into clean wood and the head can seat properly. This little extra distance lets the wood compress and the screw engage fully, giving a secure hold. In many standard setups, this extra travel is about an inch before you complete final seating and tighten everything down. Going only to snug can leave insufficient thread engagement, while going too far risks splitting or misalignment, so the one-inch rule helps ensure a strong, flush seat.

6. The bisect tension of a conductor on a corner needs to be known before the tension on a down guy can be calculated.

- A. False
- B. True**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not related

When a conductor bends at a corner, the two spans pull on the corner joint along their respective directions. The down guy must balance the resultant force pulling on that joint. The force that drives this balance is the tension in the conductor along the line that bisects the corner angle—the bisect tension. Knowing that tension is necessary to resolve the forces and determine how large the down guy must be to keep the system in equilibrium. Without the bisect tension, you don't have the reference force needed to compute the down guy tension accurately, because the down guy's job is to counteract the combined effect of the two span tensions.

7. The statement that dead-end and corner poles are typically pulled over 1 to 1.5 feet from plumb when a guy is installed is:

- A. False
- B. Only under certain pole types
- C. True**
- D. Cannot be determined

A pre-tilt is added to dead-end and corner poles when a guy is installed to counter the horizontal pull of the line and set up the correct final alignment under load. Specifically, the top of the pole is pulled away from plumb toward the guy anchor by about 1 to 1.5 feet. This offset helps ensure that once the guy is tensioned, the conductor, insulators, and clamps line up properly, provides the right sag and clearance, and reduces bending moments on the pole. Because this offset is a standard technique for these pole configurations, the statement is true.

8. Wood and fiberglass cross arms have insulating properties.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Sometimes

Cross arms are designed to prevent electricity from traveling from the conductors to the pole, so their insulating properties matter for safety and reliability. Wood and fiberglass are non-conductive materials compared with metals, which is why they're used to support energized lines without becoming paths for current. Dry wood acts as a good insulator because it has high electrical resistance, though its insulating ability can diminish when moisture content is high. Fiberglass, typically used in FRP cross arms, provides excellent dielectric strength and remains a strong insulator under normal operating conditions. So, the statement is true: wood and fiberglass cross arms have insulating properties, which is why they're chosen for this purpose.

9. Installing a three-bolt clamp to a guy wire ensures that there will be no loss of tension when the hoist is released.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Depends on the clamp size
- D. Only with a special tool

The main idea is that a properly installed clamp on a guy wire can lock in the tension and prevent it from slipping when the hoist is released. A three-bolt clamp grips the wire more securely and distributes the clamping force around the wire, creating a firm, non-slip hold. When installed correctly—using the correct wire size and tightening all bolts to the specified torque—the clamp keeps the wire from relaxing as the hoist is let go, so the tension remains in the line. It's not about needing a special tool or about the clamp's size alone; it's about using the right clamp for the wire and installing it correctly so the grip stays engaged under load changes.

10. The rule of thumb for predicting guy wire length uses height of attachment plus what percentage of the distance from pole to anchor.

A. 25%

B. 50%

C. 75%

D. 100%

When sizing a guy wire, think in terms of a right triangle formed by the vertical attachment height and the horizontal distance to the anchor. For a quick, field-friendly estimate, take the height of the attachment and add half of the ground distance to the anchor. That means the length you estimate is the attachment height plus 50% of the distance to the anchor. The exact length would be the square root of the height squared plus the distance squared, but the height plus half the distance is a practical rule of thumb that tends to give a safe, usable length. For example, with a 40 ft attachment and a 20 ft distance to the anchor, the estimate is $40 + 10 = 50$ ft, while the precise length is about 44.7 ft. The 50% rule provides a balanced, conservative estimate in typical layouts.

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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://swlcatdistributionbasics1.examzify.com>

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

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