

# 4TH YEAR PLUMBING TQ PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



*Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence*



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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. What is a common symptom of a faulty toilet flapper?**
  - A. Gurgling sounds
  - B. Continuous running water in the toilet tank
  - C. Low water pressure
  - D. Overflowing toilet bowl
  
- 2. Which appliance is known for having low limits?**
  - A. Heat exchanger
  - B. Make up air unit
  - C. Boiler
  - D. Refrigeration unit
  
- 3. What is the ultimate allowed CO2 percentage in a plumbing system?**
  - A. 5%
  - B. 8%
  - C. 10%
  - D. 12%
  
- 4. What is commonly checked in the venting system of gas appliances?**
  - A. Condensation build-up
  - B. Flue gas temperature
  - C. Both condensation and temperature
  - D. Burner pressure
  
- 5. Which type of plumbing system utilizes a Venturi tee?**
  - A. Two-pipe system
  - B. Gravity sewer system
  - C. One pipe or monoflow system
  - D. Drainage and vent system
  
- 6. How do you determine the correct size of a drain pipe?**
  - A. Based on the length of the pipe run
  - B. Based on the number of fixtures and the flow rate of each fixture
  - C. Based on the type of pipe material used
  - D. Based on the height of the installation above ground

- 7. What is the required distance between a septic tank and a water source?**
- A. 5 meters
  - B. 10 meters
  - C. 15 meters
  - D. 20 meters
- 8. What type of transformer is utilized when the H terminals are connected to a load?**
- A. Step down transformer
  - B. Isolation transformer
  - C. Step up transformer
  - D. Autotransformer
- 9. What is the formula to size an interceptor?**
- A. Length x Width x Depth, then divide by 231
  - B. Length + Width + Depth, then multiply by 0.75
  - C. Length x Width, then convert to cubic meters
  - D. Length x Depth x 0.75, then add 231
- 10. What is typically used to measure the performance of a gas meter?**
- A. Cubic meters
  - B. Cubic feet
  - C. Gallons
  - D. Liters

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is a common symptom of a faulty toilet flapper?

- A. Gurgling sounds
- B. Continuous running water in the toilet tank**
- C. Low water pressure
- D. Overflowing toilet bowl

A common symptom of a faulty toilet flapper is continuous running water in the toilet tank. The flapper is a crucial component that seals the toilet tank and prevents water from leaking into the bowl. When the flapper is worn, misaligned, or damaged, it may not create a proper seal, leading to a situation where water continuously flows from the tank into the bowl. This issue not only wastes water but can also increase the water bill significantly. The other symptoms listed, such as gurgling sounds, low water pressure, and an overflowing toilet bowl, could indicate different plumbing issues. Gurgling sounds might suggest problems with the venting system or blockages in the drain line. Low water pressure is typically related to plumbing blockages or faulty fixtures. An overflowing toilet bowl could be the result of a blockage in the toilet trap or the main sewer line. Each of these symptoms points to distinct plumbing concerns, whereas continuous running water is directly associated with a problem in the flapper mechanism.

## 2. Which appliance is known for having low limits?

- A. Heat exchanger
- B. Make up air unit**
- C. Boiler
- D. Refrigeration unit

The make-up air unit is known for having low limits, primarily because it functions to replenish indoor air that has been exhausted from a building. These units often operate with a focus on maintaining indoor air quality and ensuring adequate ventilation. They typically introduce conditioned outside air to replace the air that is expelled, and in doing so, are designed to work efficiently even with varying external conditions. This focus on providing a steady supply of air with minimal energy expenditure leads to lower operational limits. For example, they may not need to reach the high temperatures or pressures seen in systems like boilers or refrigeration units, which are designed to handle more extreme conditions within their operations. In contrast, other appliances, like heat exchangers or boilers, are designed to operate at higher limits for efficiency and functionality, such as producing steam or heating water to significant temperatures. This understanding of the operational parameters and intended function of make-up air units highlights why this appliance is associated with low limits, making it the correct answer in this context.

### 3. What is the ultimate allowed CO2 percentage in a plumbing system?

- A. 5%
- B. 8%
- C. 10%
- D. 12%**

*In plumbing systems, the ultimate allowed CO2 percentage refers to the maximum concentration of carbon dioxide that is deemed acceptable within the system to ensure safety and proper functioning. The correct answer, which states that this maximum allowable percentage is 12%, is based on established safety standards and regulations relating to ventilation and air quality in enclosed spaces. A CO2 concentration above this level can lead to health risks for occupants and can affect the performance of plumbing systems. Therefore, a concentration limit of 12% is set to provide a safe margin for air quality, preventing harmful effects while also ensuring any potential build-up of gases is effectively managed. This benchmark helps in designing ventilation systems and also dictates maintenance practices to monitor and manage air quality within the plumbing infrastructure. Understanding this standard is crucial for ensuring that plumbing systems operate safely and effectively within residential or commercial settings.*

### 4. What is commonly checked in the venting system of gas appliances?

- A. Condensation build-up
- B. Flue gas temperature
- C. Both condensation and temperature**
- D. Burner pressure

*In assessing the venting system of gas appliances, both condensation build-up and flue gas temperature are critical factors that must be monitored to ensure safe and efficient operation. Condensation build-up can lead to various issues, including corrosion of venting materials and the potential for water damage and mold growth. If condensation occurs, it might indicate a problem with the venting system's design or operation, potentially leading to back drafting or improper venting conditions, which can be dangerous. Flue gas temperature is equally important as it indicates whether the flue gases are being expelled at the right temperature. If the temperature is too low, it may encourage condensation, while if it is too high, it could signal a blockage or other problems that could pose a safety risk, such as overheating the venting materials or potentially creating a fire hazard. Therefore, actively checking for both issues is essential in maintaining the integrity and safety of the gas appliance's venting system. This comprehensive approach ensures that gas appliances operate reliably while minimizing the risk of hazardous situations.*

## 5. Which type of plumbing system utilizes a Venturi tee?

- A. Two-pipe system
- B. Gravity sewer system
- C. One pipe or monoflow system**
- D. Drainage and vent system

The one pipe or monoflow system is designed to move fluids, often in heating or cooling applications, using a single pipe for both supply and return. This system utilizes the Venturi effect, which is the principle that a fluid's velocity increases as it moves through a constricted section of a pipe, causing a decrease in pressure. In the context of plumbing, a Venturi tee is a fitting that allows a liquid to be drawn from a main line into a branch, which is useful in creating circulation without the need for a large number of pumps or additional pipe work. The system benefits from reduced complexity and material costs, as the single pipe can handle multiple functions efficiently. The other options do not align with the characteristics of a Venturi tee. A two-pipe system typically uses separate pipes for supply and return, which would not utilize a single point of fluid introduction as seen in the monoflow approach. The gravity sewer system relies on gravitational flow rather than pressure differences facilitated by a Venturi effect. Lastly, a drainage and vent system is primarily focused on waste removal and air venting rather than fluid transfer through variations of pressure and flow rates as achieved with a Venturi tee in a monoflow system.

## 6. How do you determine the correct size of a drain pipe?

- A. Based on the length of the pipe run
- B. Based on the number of fixtures and the flow rate of each fixture**
- C. Based on the type of pipe material used
- D. Based on the height of the installation above ground

The correct method for determining the size of a drain pipe is based on the number of fixtures and the flow rate of each fixture. This approach takes into account the combined drainage load that the pipe will need to handle. Each plumbing fixture, whether it be a sink, toilet, or bathtub, has a specific flow rate and contributes to the total demand on the drainage system. By calculating the flow rates for all fixtures connected to the drain line, you can ensure that the pipe's capacity is sufficient to handle peak usage without risking slow drainage or backups. This is critical for maintaining an efficient plumbing system and adhering to code requirements. Additionally, the size of the drain pipe must accommodate the total fixture units to ensure proper ventilation and prevent issues such as siphoning or blockages. Other factors, such as the length of the pipe run or the type of pipe material, can influence specific installation choices or performance but are secondary to the primary consideration of properly sizing the drain based on the fixtures' flow rates and quantities. The height of the installation pertains more to drainage slope and not the pipe's size.

**7. What is the required distance between a septic tank and a water source?**

- A. 5 meters
- B. 10 meters**
- C. 15 meters
- D. 20 meters

*The correct distance between a septic tank and a water source is typically set at 10 meters to ensure the safety and integrity of the water supply. This distance helps prevent the potential contamination of drinking water or other water sources from pathogens and pollutants that may leach from the septic system. Septic tanks hold wastewater, which contains harmful bacteria, viruses, and other contaminants. By maintaining a distance of 10 meters, regulations aim to create a buffer zone that reduces the risk of these contaminants migrating to nearby wells, springs, or other water sources. This is crucial for protecting public health and ensuring safe drinking water. Distances may vary depending on local regulations or specific site conditions, but the 10-meter guideline is a common standard in many plumbing codes to safeguard water quality.*

**8. What type of transformer is utilized when the H terminals are connected to a load?**

- A. Step down transformer
- B. Isolation transformer
- C. Step up transformer**
- D. Autotransformer

*In electrical systems, transformers are used to either increase or decrease voltage levels. When discussing transformers, it's important to understand their operational characteristics. A step-up transformer is specifically designed to increase the voltage from the primary coil to the secondary coil. When the H terminals, which refer to the high-voltage side of the transformer, are connected to a load, it indicates that the transformer is being used to deliver higher voltage levels to the load, making it essential for applications where increased voltage is required to power devices or systems effectively. In these scenarios, the current will correspondingly decrease, as the power must remain constant (assuming an ideal transformer). In contrast, a step-down transformer does the opposite by reducing voltage, while an isolation transformer is used primarily to isolate electrical circuits for safety and noise reduction, without changing the voltage levels. An autotransformer can provide variable voltage levels but does not serve the same purpose of consistent voltage step-up that a step-up transformer does. Thus, choosing a step-up transformer when H terminals are connected to a load correctly reflects its function of elevating voltage to meet the load's needs.*

## 9. What is the formula to size an interceptor?

- A. Length x Width x Depth, then divide by 231
- B. Length + Width + Depth, then multiply by 0.75
- C. Length x Width, then convert to cubic meters
- D. Length x Depth x 0.75, then add 231

*The formula for sizing an interceptor involves calculating the volume of the interceptor using the dimensions of length, width, and depth. The specific calculation of multiplying length by width by depth provides the total volume in cubic inches. To convert this volume into gallons, which is a common unit for sizing plumbing interceptors, the result is then divided by 231. This is because there are 231 cubic inches in one gallon. Using this approach ensures that the interceptor can effectively handle the flow and solid waste produced in a given system, which is essential for proper functioning and compliance with plumbing codes. This focus on accurate volume calculation is critical for maintaining the system's efficiency and preventing potential issues such as backups or insufficient waste removal. The other options provide alternative methods that do not align with the standard practice for calculating an interceptor's size. They either utilize incorrect arithmetic operations or fail to address the necessary conversion to proper volumetric units relevant to plumbing systems.*

## 10. What is typically used to measure the performance of a gas meter?

- A. Cubic meters
- B. Cubic feet
- C. Gallons
- D. Liters

*The performance of a gas meter is typically measured in cubic feet. This unit measures the volume of gas that passes through the meter, which is essential for determining consumption and billing in residential and commercial settings. Gas services are designed to account for the cubic volume of gas delivered, and using cubic feet provides a standardized measure that is widely accepted in the industry for billing purposes. This ensures that there is uniformity and clarity in transactions between gas suppliers and consumers. Other measurement units such as gallons or liters are not standard for gas measurement, as they are more commonly used for liquid volumes. Cubic meters are used in some contexts but are less common in the United States where gas meters predominantly report in cubic feet. Thus, cubic feet is the correct choice here for measuring gas meter performance.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://4thyrplumbingtq.examzify.com>

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

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