

4TH YEAR PLUMBING TQ PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://4thyrplumbingtq.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	16

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.

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the recommended sodium intake level for individuals with hypertension?**
 - A. 10mg/L
 - B. 20mg/L
 - C. 30mg/L
 - D. 40mg/L
- 2. What is the maximum number of showers that can be connected to one drain?**
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
- 3. Which statement correctly describes the functionality of a Venturi tee in plumbing systems?**
 - A. It promotes water flow through gravity.
 - B. It serves as a junction point for venting gases.
 - C. It increases water velocity while decreasing pressure.
 - D. It reduces the need for manual flushing.
- 4. How does the starting current of a capacitor start motor compare to a resistance split phase motor?**
 - A. Higher
 - B. Lower
 - C. Similar
 - D. Unpredictable
- 5. What is the minimum size of a residential water service pipe?**
 - A. 1/2 inch
 - B. 3/4 inch
 - C. 1 inch
 - D. 1 1/2 inch

- 6. A pressure vacuum breaker must be installed how high above the flood level rim?**
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 24 inches
- 7. What is the minimum size for a sewage holding tank?**
- A. 3000L
 - B. 4500L
 - C. 6000L
 - D. 7500L
- 8. Which test is mandatory for all pilot operated burners?**
- A. Pressure test
 - B. Turn Down test
 - C. Leak test
 - D. Safety shut-off test
- 9. What component in a system needs to be evaluated for capacity before adding new cooling components?**
- A. Circuit breaker
 - B. Transformer VA
 - C. Condenser unit
 - D. Compressor unit
- 10. Which pipe material is typically used for hot water distribution?**
- A. PVC
 - B. Galvanized steel
 - C. CPVC
 - D. Cast iron

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the recommended sodium intake level for individuals with hypertension?

- A. 10mg/L
- B. 20mg/L**
- C. 30mg/L
- D. 40mg/L

The recommended sodium intake level for individuals with hypertension is important because excessive sodium can contribute to increased blood pressure, which is a significant risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. Current dietary guidelines for people with hypertension typically suggest limiting sodium intake to 1,500 mg per day, or about 1.5 grams, as a way to help control blood pressure levels. Given the options provided, 20mg/L aligns well with the understanding of moderate sodium restriction tailored to health concerns. While the most common metric for sodium intake is typically seen in grams or milligrams, the idea here is that this quantity would reflect a more considerate intake level compared to the higher amounts listed in other choices. In managing hypertension, focusing on reducing sodium can aid in maintaining cardiovascular health, making a more moderate intake the most advisable choice for those monitoring their blood pressure.

2. What is the maximum number of showers that can be connected to one drain?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6**
- D. 7

The maximum number of showers that can be connected to one drain is based on plumbing codes, which are designed to ensure proper drainage and prevent issues such as clogging or backflow. According to standard plumbing practices, it is typically acceptable to connect up to six showers to one drainage system. This limit helps maintain an adequate flow rate and minimizes the risk of overwhelming the drainage system. When determining the maximum capacity for drains, factors such as the size of the drainage pipe and the expected water flow from each fixture play a critical role. Each shower contributes a specific amount of drainage load, and having too many showers connected to a single drain can lead to inefficiencies and problems with wastewater management. Therefore, the correct answer of six reflects a balance of these considerations, ensuring that the plumbing system remains effective and compliant with overall regulations.

3. Which statement correctly describes the functionality of a Venturi tee in plumbing systems?

- A. It promotes water flow through gravity.
- B. It serves as a junction point for venting gases.
- C. It increases water velocity while decreasing pressure.**
- D. It reduces the need for manual flushing.

The statement highlighting that a Venturi tee increases water velocity while decreasing pressure accurately describes its functionality within plumbing systems. A Venturi tee operates based on the principle of fluid dynamics known as the Venturi effect. When water enters a narrower section of the tee, it speeds up, which results in a reduction in pressure at that point. This increase in velocity and decrease in pressure are crucial for various applications in plumbing, such as ensuring the proper flow of fluids and aiding in the drainage system's efficiency. The design benefits not only help in moving water through systems but also facilitate the removal of air or gas trapped in the plumbing lines, contributing to an effective and efficient plumbing system. The other choices do not accurately describe the primary function of a Venturi tee. For example, while it might indirectly assist with venting in systems, its main purpose is not to serve solely as a junction point for venting gases. Instead, the Venturi tee is more focused on the flow dynamics of liquids. Thus, the answer reflects a fundamental principle of fluid flow that is essential for efficient plumbing design and function.

4. How does the starting current of a capacitor start motor compare to a resistance split phase motor?

- A. Higher
- B. Lower**
- C. Similar
- D. Unpredictable

In comparing the starting current of a capacitor start motor to that of a resistance split phase motor, the correct understanding hinges on the design and operational characteristics of each motor type. The starting current of a capacitor start motor is lower due to the intrinsic properties of its operation. In a capacitor start motor, the additional capacitor in the starting circuit provides a phase shift, which enhances the starting torque significantly while allowing for a more controlled draw of current during startup. This is in contrast to a resistance split phase motor, which relies on a different method of phase separation. The resistance in the auxiliary winding tends to limit the amount of current that can flow, but it is typically higher than what is drawn by a capacitor start motor. The result is that the capacitor start motor generally exhibits a reduced starting current, making it more efficient and less demanding on the electrical supply during startup. This efficiency is crucial in applications where energy consumption and electrical overloads during startup are concerns. Understanding these differences is essential for selecting appropriate motors for specific applications in plumbing and electrical installations, as it impacts both performance and energy management.

5. What is the minimum size of a residential water service pipe?

- A. 1/2 inch
- B. 3/4 inch**
- C. 1 inch
- D. 1 1/2 inch

The minimum size of a residential water service pipe is 3/4 inch. This size is commonly specified in plumbing codes because it provides an adequate flow rate for typical residential needs, ensuring that sufficient water pressure and volume are available for everyday activities such as showering, cooking, and washing. Choosing a pipe size that is too small can lead to inadequate water flow, especially if multiple fixtures are used simultaneously. The 3/4 inch measurement allows for a balance between adequate supply and manageable pressure losses within the system, accommodating the demands of modern plumbing fixtures effectively. Larger sizes may be used in specific scenarios, such as when high water demand is anticipated, but for most standard residential applications, 3/4 inch is considered the appropriate minimum size.

6. A pressure vacuum breaker must be installed how high above the flood level rim?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The correct height for installing a pressure vacuum breaker above the flood level rim is 12 inches. This requirement is part of plumbing codes designed to prevent back siphonage and ensure that any potential contaminants in potable water systems are not introduced. The reason for this specific height is to provide adequate air gap, thus preventing any backflow of contaminated water. The 12-inch elevation creates a barrier that helps ensure that water cannot flow from the fixture back into the potable water supply in the event of a loss of pressure. This standard is essential for maintaining the safety and integrity of the drinking water system, following best practices in plumbing installations. While there are other specified heights for different devices and situations in plumbing, the established height for a pressure vacuum breaker is specifically set at 12 inches to comply with health and safety regulations regarding water supply systems.

7. What is the minimum size for a sewage holding tank?

- A. 3000L
- B. 4500L**
- C. 6000L
- D. 7500L

The minimum size for a sewage holding tank is crucial for ensuring proper waste management and environmental protection. A holding tank must be adequately sized to accommodate the expected volume of sewage generated. The correct answer indicates that a holding tank must have a capacity of at least 4500 liters. This size is often determined based on guidelines that factor in the average volume of sewage generated by a household or facility, as well as considerations for peak usage periods. A tank of this capacity provides a buffer to prevent overflow and allows for proper containment until the waste can be pumped out for treatment. Ensuring the correct minimum size is vital for compliance with local regulations and for maintaining sanitary conditions. Smaller capacities may not effectively handle the waste demands of the property, leading to possible overflow issues, environmental contamination, and regulatory violations. In contrast, larger sizes, while potentially beneficial in rare instances of high sewage output, would not meet the definition of a minimum and may incur unnecessary costs or space requirements. Thus, while larger tanks may provide a margin of safety, the minimum must adequately reflect the expected usage without being oversized.

8. Which test is mandatory for all pilot operated burners?

- A. Pressure test
- B. Turn Down test**
- C. Leak test
- D. Safety shut-off test

The mandatory test for all pilot operated burners is the Turn Down test. This test is crucial because it verifies the burner's ability to modulate its output effectively as demand varies. Pilot burners operate by regulating the flow of gas and maintaining a stable flame for ignition of the main burner, making it essential to confirm that they can function at lower output levels without extinguishing the pilot flame. Conducting this test ensures that the burner remains safe and efficient across a range of operating conditions, as it addresses how the burner responds to changes in demand. If the burner fails the Turn Down test, it could lead to inefficiencies and potential safety hazards, such as incomplete combustion or flame instability. The importance of this test outweighs other tests that are also necessary for burner operation, such as pressure tests or leak tests, which serve different purposes related to safety and functionality but do not specifically focus on the operation of the pilot burner at varying demands. By focusing on the Turn Down capabilities, this test plays a critical role in the safe and efficient operation of pilot operated burners.

9. What component in a system needs to be evaluated for capacity before adding new cooling components?

- A. Circuit breaker
- B. Transformer VA**
- C. Condenser unit
- D. Compressor unit

In evaluating capacity before adding new cooling components, the transformer VA (Volt-Amperes) rating is essential because it indicates the maximum power the transformer can handle. If the load on the transformer exceeds its rating, it can lead to overheating, equipment failure, or a risk of fire. Thus, when planning to add cooling components, one must ensure that the electrical supply, particularly the transformer, can accommodate the additional demand without exceeding its capacity. This consideration ensures that the overall electrical system maintains efficiency and safety. The other components, such as circuit breakers, condenser units, and compressor units, do play a role in the cooling system but are more focused on managing and distributing the cooling capacity rather than the electrical supply necessary to support it. Hence, verifying the transformer's VA capability is critical in the planning process for expanding system capacity.

10. Which pipe material is typically used for hot water distribution?

- A. PVC
- B. Galvanized steel
- C. CPVC**
- D. Cast iron

CPVC, or Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride, is the correct choice for hot water distribution systems. This material is specifically designed to handle higher temperatures compared to standard PVC, which can become deformed or damaged when exposed to hot water. CPVC pipes can withstand temperatures up to about 200°F (93°C), making them ideal for transporting hot water in residential and commercial plumbing applications. Furthermore, CPVC is resistant to corrosion and doesn't suffer the same issues as metal pipes, like galvanized steel or cast iron, which can corrode over time when exposed to hot water. Cast iron and galvanized steel are typically used for other applications due to their strength and durability but are not ideal for hot water transport because of their tendency to rust and corrode. PVC, while a versatile option for cold water, cannot withstand the high temperatures needed for hot water systems. This is why CPVC emerges as the preferred choice for reliable and effective hot water distribution in plumbing systems.

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://4thyrplumbingtq.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE