

# Air Conditioning Repair Certification (ETI) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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**

- 1. What is the first step to take if an AC unit is not blowing cold air?**
  - A. Check the thermostat settings**
  - B. Replace the capacitor**
  - C. Clean the condenser coils**
  - D. Inspect the ductwork**
- 2. What is the role of the condenser in an AC system?**
  - A. To evaporate the refrigerant**
  - B. To remove heat from the refrigerant**
  - C. To compress the refrigerant**
  - D. To store refrigerant**
- 3. What is the optimal method for introducing refrigerant into a low side of an operating system?**
  - A. Introduce refrigerant as a vapor**
  - B. Use a high-pressure gas cylinder**
  - C. Introduce refrigerant as a liquid using a throttle valve**
  - D. Allow the refrigerant to self-evaporate**
- 4. What is a primary reason homeowners upgrade their air conditioning system?**
  - A. To acquire a larger indoor unit**
  - B. Increased energy efficiency and lower utility bills**
  - C. To change the aesthetic of their home**
  - D. To enhance the sound level of the system**
- 5. Which type of heat is primarily absorbed by the refrigerant in a condenser?**
  - A. Conductive heat**
  - B. Latent heat**
  - C. Radiation heat**
  - D. Convection heat**

- 6. What could bubbles in a sight glass indicate?**
- A. Refrigerant overcharge**
  - B. Refrigerant blend with low temperature glide**
  - C. A refrigerant blend with a high temperature glide**
  - D. An undercharge of refrigerant**
- 7. Low operating pressures and low amperage draw in a split system may indicate what condition?**
- A. High suction and high discharge pressures**
  - B. Low refrigerant charge**
  - C. Faulty expansion valve**
  - D. Clogged air filters**
- 8. What is the term for the process where refrigerant transitions from a liquid to a gas?**
- A. Condensation**
  - B. Evaporation**
  - C. Subcooling**
  - D. Vaporization**
- 9. What is the purpose of the clearance space in a reciprocating compressor?**
- A. To reduce noise**
  - B. To accommodate thermal expansion**
  - C. To allow for oil circulation**
  - D. To maintain pressure equilibrium**
- 10. What type of refrigerant is commonly used in modern air conditioning systems?**
- A. R-22**
  - B. R-410A**
  - C. Freon-12**
  - D. R-134A**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What is the first step to take if an AC unit is not blowing cold air?**

**A. Check the thermostat settings**

**B. Replace the capacitor**

**C. Clean the condenser coils**

**D. Inspect the ductwork**

The first step in addressing an air conditioning unit that is not blowing cold air is to check the thermostat settings. The thermostat is the control center for the HVAC system, and its settings directly influence the operation of the AC unit. If the thermostat is set incorrectly, such as being set to 'off' or 'heat' instead of 'cool', the AC will not operate as expected. Verifying that the thermostat is set to the desired cooling temperature and functioning correctly is essential before proceeding with more complex troubleshooting measures. This initial step can save time and effort that might otherwise be spent on diagnosing more complicated issues, such as electrical components or airflow problems, which could ultimately prove unnecessary if the issue lies solely with the thermostat settings. After confirming the settings, if the problem persists, the technician can then move on to inspect other components like the capacitor, condenser coils, and ductwork for potential faults.

**2. What is the role of the condenser in an AC system?**

**A. To evaporate the refrigerant**

**B. To remove heat from the refrigerant**

**C. To compress the refrigerant**

**D. To store refrigerant**

The role of the condenser in an air conditioning system is to remove heat from the refrigerant. After the refrigerant has absorbed heat from the indoor environment during the evaporation process, it then travels to the condenser, which is typically located outside the building. In the condenser, the refrigerant releases this heat to the outside air, allowing it to cool down and transition from a gaseous state to a liquid state. This process is essential for the functioning of the air conditioning system, as it helps maintain a continuous cycle of cooling. When the refrigerant is condensed back into a liquid, it can then return to the evaporator to absorb more heat, thereby sustaining the cooling process. Understanding this function is crucial for diagnosing and repairing AC systems effectively.

**3. What is the optimal method for introducing refrigerant into a low side of an operating system?**

- A. Introduce refrigerant as a vapor**
- B. Use a high-pressure gas cylinder**
- C. Introduce refrigerant as a liquid using a throttle valve**
- D. Allow the refrigerant to self-evaporate**

Introducing refrigerant as a liquid using a throttle valve is the optimal method for adding refrigerant to the low side of an operating system. This method ensures that the refrigerant enters the system in a controlled manner, allowing for efficient absorption of heat as it evaporates in the evaporator coil. By introducing the refrigerant as a liquid, the system can maintain proper pressure levels and experience immediate changes in state when it reaches the evaporator, where it absorbs heat from the surrounding air. Using a throttle valve allows for the regulation of the flow rate and pressure, ensuring that the refrigerant is metered correctly and prevents flooding of the evaporator, which can reduce efficiency and cause damage to the compressor. The controlled introduction also helps to prevent issues such as slugging, where liquid refrigerant enters the compressor, which can harm the equipment. In contrast, introducing refrigerant as a vapor wouldn't provide the immediate cooling effect needed within the evaporator, as the vapor would need to undergo a phase change before it can absorb heat effectively. High-pressure gas from a cylinder might not be appropriate for the low side and could pose risks if not managed properly. Allowing refrigerant to self-evaporate is not practical in this context, as it will not provide

**4. What is a primary reason homeowners upgrade their air conditioning system?**

- A. To acquire a larger indoor unit**
- B. Increased energy efficiency and lower utility bills**
- C. To change the aesthetic of their home**
- D. To enhance the sound level of the system**

Homeowners often choose to upgrade their air conditioning systems primarily due to the desire for increased energy efficiency and lower utility bills. Modern air conditioning units are designed with advanced technology that allows them to consume less electricity while providing the same or better cooling comfort compared to older models. This enhanced efficiency translates into significant cost savings on energy bills over time, making it a compelling reason for homeowners to invest in an upgrade. With rising energy costs and growing environmental concerns, many homeowners are motivated to choose systems that not only lower their expenses but also reduce their carbon footprint. Features such as SEER (Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio) ratings help consumers identify units that will save them the most money-yearly, so this aspect of efficiency often drives the decision-making process. Upgrading to a more efficient system can genuinely lead to better financial management and environmental stewardship.

**5. Which type of heat is primarily absorbed by the refrigerant in a condenser?**

- A. Conductive heat**
- B. Latent heat**
- C. Radiation heat**
- D. Convection heat**

The correct choice highlights that latent heat is the primary type of heat absorbed by the refrigerant in a condenser. Latent heat refers to the heat energy absorbed or released by a substance during a phase change, without a change in temperature. In a refrigeration cycle, when the refrigerant enters the condenser in a vapor state, it releases latent heat as it transitions to a liquid state. This process is crucial because it allows the refrigerant to condense and thereby release the heat it collected in the evaporator, effectively cooling the surrounding space. The efficient removal of latent heat is key to the overall function of the refrigeration and air conditioning systems, ensuring that the cycle operates smoothly and maintains desired temperature levels. In contrast, conductive heat pertains to heat transfer through direct contact, radiation heat involves the transfer of energy via electromagnetic waves, and convection heat involves the transfer of heat through the movement of fluids. While these heat transfer methods are important in various contexts, they are not the primary focus within the condenser's operation, where the release of latent heat plays a central role in the refrigerant's phase change from vapor to liquid.

**6. What could bubbles in a sight glass indicate?**

- A. Refrigerant overcharge**
- B. Refrigerant blend with low temperature glide**
- C. A refrigerant blend with a high temperature glide**
- D. An undercharge of refrigerant**

Bubbles in a sight glass typically indicate that there is an undercharge of refrigerant. When the refrigerant level is low, the liquid refrigerant cannot fully occupy the liquid line leading to the evaporator. As a result, some of the refrigerant vaporizes prematurely, creating bubbles that can be seen in the sight glass. Maintaining the correct refrigerant charge is critical for the efficient operation of an AC system. If the system is undercharged, it may not cool effectively and can lead to greater issues, such as compressor damage over time. Monitoring the sight glass for bubbles can therefore be a valuable diagnostic tool for service technicians.

**7. Low operating pressures and low amperage draw in a split system may indicate what condition?**

- A. High suction and high discharge pressures**
- B. Low refrigerant charge**
- C. Faulty expansion valve**
- D. Clogged air filters**

Low operating pressures and low amperage draw in a split system typically suggest that there may be an insufficient refrigerant charge. When the refrigerant charge is low, the system cannot adequately absorb heat from the indoor environment, leading to low suction pressures. This subsequently affects the compressor's workload, resulting in lower amperage draw as it struggles to operate efficiently. In a properly functioning system, a balanced refrigerant charge helps maintain appropriate pressures within the system, ensuring that it can effectively cool the space. When the charge is insufficient, both suction and discharge pressures drop, and the compressor operates at less than optimal performance levels. Understanding this relationship is crucial for diagnosing refrigerant-related issues in HVAC systems.

**8. What is the term for the process where refrigerant transitions from a liquid to a gas?**

- A. Condensation**
- B. Evaporation**
- C. Subcooling**
- D. Vaporization**

The term for the process where refrigerant transitions from a liquid to a gas is vaporization. During this process, the refrigerant absorbs heat from its surroundings, which allows it to overcome the intermolecular forces keeping the liquid together. As the liquid refrigerant gains enough energy, it transforms into a gas, effectively removing heat from the evaporator coil and thereby cooling the air around it. Understanding vaporization is crucial for grasping how air conditioning systems operate, as it is the key phase change that facilitates the absorption of heat within the system. This process is vital for the refrigeration cycle, as it helps maintain efficient cooling and temperature control in HVAC systems.

**9. What is the purpose of the clearance space in a reciprocating compressor?**

- A. To reduce noise**
- B. To accommodate thermal expansion**
- C. To allow for oil circulation**
- D. To maintain pressure equilibrium**

The purpose of the clearance space in a reciprocating compressor is primarily to maintain pressure equilibrium. This space exists at the top of the piston and allows for the necessary breathing room between the piston and the cylinder head. When the piston reaches the end of its stroke, it cannot compress the gas indefinitely; the clearance space provides a small volume that helps alleviate the increase in pressure that would otherwise occur if the piston were to attempt to compress gas without sufficient room. Maintaining pressure equilibrium is crucial for the efficiency and effectiveness of the compression cycle. Without this space, the compressor could experience excessive pressures, which can lead to mechanical failure, wear and tear on components, and ultimately, reduced lifespan of the unit. Proper design of the clearance space also ensures that there is a balance between the high and low-pressure sides of the compressor, enabling smoother operation. While the other options may touch on relevant aspects of compressor function, they do not fully capture the primary role of the clearance space. Reducing noise, accommodating thermal expansion, and allowing for oil circulation are secondary functions that do not directly relate to the fundamental purpose of the clearance space in maintaining operational efficiency and preventing damage in the compression cycle.

**10. What type of refrigerant is commonly used in modern air conditioning systems?**

- A. R-22**
- B. R-410A**
- C. Freon-12**
- D. R-134A**

The most commonly used refrigerant in modern air conditioning systems is R-410A. This refrigerant is a hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) blend designed to replace R-22, which has been phased out due to its ozone-depleting properties. R-410A has several advantages, including being more energy-efficient, which helps in reducing operating costs and enhancing overall system performance. Additionally, it operates at higher pressures than R-22, allowing for the development of more compact and efficient cooling systems. Using R-410A also aligns with global efforts to minimize the impact of refrigerants on climate change, as it has a lower global warming potential compared to some of its predecessors. This makes it a suitable choice for energy-conscious designs that comply with environmental regulations and standards set by agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In contrast, R-22 and Freon-12 are older refrigerants that are being phased out or are already banned due to their harmful effects on the ozone layer. R-134A is typically used in automotive air conditioning and has been phased out in many applications due to its environmental impact, making R-410A the preferred option for residential and commercial air conditioning systems today.



## 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://airconditioningrepair-eti.examzify.com>**

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