

ARIZONA CONTRACTOR LICENSE – LOW VOLTAGE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (CR-67) PRACTICE EXAM (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 type of cables is recommended for low-power network-powered broadband communication circuits outside of a building?**
 - A. Type BLU or BLX cables
 - B. Type BMU cables
 - C. Type D cables
 - D. Type E cables

- 2. What is true about the conductors of power-supply and fire alarm circuits when placed in the same cable?**
 - A. They must be from different equipment
 - B. They can share cable if connected to different systems
 - C. They can remain in the same cable if connected to the same equipment
 - D. They are prohibited from being in the same cable

- 3. What is a short circuit?**
 - A. When the voltage in a circuit exceeds the limit
 - B. When two points in the circuit accidentally come in contact
 - C. When there is insufficient current in the circuit
 - D. When the circuit is intentionally interrupted

- 4. What is one of the key installation requirements for Class 2 circuits?**
 - A. They require a secondary ground.
 - B. They must not exceed 10Amps of current.
 - C. They should be protected from physical damage.
 - D. They must be labeled clearly at all junctions.

- 5. What is the minimum receptacle rating that should be used in kitchens where portable appliances will be deployed, even in a low voltage configuration?**
 - A. 15-amperes
 - B. 20-amperes
 - C. 25-amperes
 - D. 30-amperes

- 6. Which of the following best describes Class 1 circuits?**
- A. They are less regulated than Class 2 circuits.
 - B. They can be single project or multiple project systems.
 - C. They are intended for installations involving life safety.
 - D. They are typically used in low-power applications.
- 7. What is true regarding Class 2 circuits and transformers?**
- A. They may be derived from a large transformer using fuses.
 - B. They may not be derived from a large transformer using fuses.
 - C. They can only use transformers rated below 100VA.
 - D. They must have a separate ground connection.
- 8. What is Class 1, Division 1 equipment commonly referred to as?**
- A. Explosion-proof
 - B. Shock-resistant
 - C. Weatherproof
 - D. Corrosion-resistant
- 9. What is the voltage limitation for Class 2 circuits?**
- A. 50 volts
 - B. 30 volts
 - C. 120 volts
 - D. 24 volts
- 10. Are Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits required to have limited power output?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only under certain conditions
 - D. Depends on the installation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of cables is recommended for low-power network-powered broadband communication circuits outside of a building?

A. Type BLU or BLX cables

B. Type BMU cables

C. Type D cables

D. Type E cables

Type BLU or BLX cables are specifically designed for low-power network-powered broadband communication circuits used outside of a building. These cables are suitable for outdoor applications due to their construction, which includes materials and designs that offer resistance to environmental factors such as moisture, UV exposure, and temperature extremes. Using Type BLU or BLX cables ensures reliable and efficient signal transmission while protecting the integrity of the communication system in outdoor settings. Proper cable selection is crucial in maintaining the performance and safety of low-voltage systems, especially in varying external conditions. The other cable types mentioned may not have the same level of suitability for outdoor use, which is why they would not be recommended for this specific application.

2. What is true about the conductors of power-supply and fire alarm circuits when placed in the same cable?

A. They must be from different equipment

B. They can share cable if connected to different systems

C. They can remain in the same cable if connected to the same equipment

D. They are prohibited from being in the same cable

When discussing the conductors of power-supply and fire alarm circuits, it's important to consider safety and regulatory compliance. The correct choice highlights that if both the power-supply and fire alarm circuits are connected to the same piece of equipment, it's permissible for their conductors to be housed within the same cable. This is often due to shared functionalities and the need for reliable power supply to critical systems, as long as proper installations are followed in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) or other relevant regulations. Keeping the conductors together when they are part of the same system can simplify installation and maintenance, ensuring that the fire alarm system is receiving adequate power in case of an emergency, all while adhering to necessary safety practices. However, considerations must always be taken to ensure that the installation does not conflict with any specific codes or standards that might be applicable in a given jurisdiction. In scenarios where the conductors are from different systems or equipment, placing them in the same cable could lead to issues such as electrical interference or compliance violations, underscoring the importance of proper conductor management based on their connections and functions within a system.

3. What is a short circuit?

- A. When the voltage in a circuit exceeds the limit
- B. When two points in the circuit accidentally come in contact**
- C. When there is insufficient current in the circuit
- D. When the circuit is intentionally interrupted

A short circuit occurs when two points in an electrical circuit accidentally come into contact, allowing current to flow along an unintended path. This typically results in a low-resistance connection, which can lead to an excessive flow of current. The consequences can be severe, including overheating, damage to components, or fire hazards due to the rapid increase in current beyond the normal operating levels. Understanding short circuits is crucial for anyone working with electrical systems, especially in low-voltage communication systems, where the integrity of circuit paths is vital for maintaining proper functionality and safety. Recognizing the signs of a short circuit can help prevent equipment damage and ensure safe operation. The other options describe different electrical issues or characteristics but do not accurately define a short circuit. For instance, exceeding voltage limits pertains more to overvoltage conditions; insufficient current relates to load issues or component failures rather than a short circuit; and intentional interruptions relate to opening a circuit rather than the unintended consequences of a short circuit.

4. What is one of the key installation requirements for Class 2 circuits?

- A. They require a secondary ground.
- B. They must not exceed 10Amps of current.
- C. They should be protected from physical damage.**
- D. They must be labeled clearly at all junctions.

Class 2 circuits are designed to operate safely and efficiently at lower voltage levels, typically under 60 volts, with limited power output. One of the key installation requirements for these circuits is that they should be protected from physical damage. This means that the wiring and components associated with Class 2 circuits must be installed in a manner that reduces the risk of mechanical injury or environmental factors that could compromise their integrity. Such protection can include routing the cables through conduits, using non-conductive enclosures, or positioning the cables in areas where they are less likely to be inadvertently disturbed. By safeguarding these circuits from physical risks, it helps maintain the safety of the installation, reduces the likelihood of short circuits, and ensures that the low voltage communication systems function properly without interruption or hazard. While secondary grounding, current limitations, and labeling are important considerations in electrical work, the specific emphasis on physical protection underscores the need for safety in environments where low voltage systems operate, making it a key requirement for Class 2 installations.

5. What is the minimum receptacle rating that should be used in kitchens where portable appliances will be deployed, even in a low voltage configuration?

- A. 15-amperes
- B. 20-amperes**
- C. 25-amperes
- D. 30-amperes

In kitchen environments where portable appliances are commonly used, the National Electrical Code (NEC) stipulates the need for receptacles that can handle a sufficient amount of current to ensure safe and efficient operation. The 20-ampere receptacle rating is specifically designed to accommodate the demands of multiple appliances that may be used simultaneously. Kitchen appliances often require more power, especially when considering items such as toasters, blenders, and microwaves, which may have higher amperage ratings. Using a 20-ampere receptacle allows for a greater load capacity compared to a 15-ampere receptacle while still being compliant with the NEC regulations. This helps to prevent potential tripping of circuit breakers or overheating of wiring, both of which can pose safety hazards. Additionally, in a low-voltage setup, ensuring that receptacles are appropriately rated is crucial for the performance and safety of the devices connected. The other receptacle ratings, while durable in specific applications, may not be suitable for the variety of appliances frequently used in kitchens, which often exceed the lower amperage ratings in terms of power requirements. Employing a 20-ampere rating strikes a balance between providing adequate power and adhering to safety standards.

6. Which of the following best describes Class 1 circuits?

- A. They are less regulated than Class 2 circuits.
- B. They can be single project or multiple project systems.
- C. They are intended for installations involving life safety.**
- D. They are typically used in low-power applications.

Class 1 circuits are primarily associated with installations that involve life safety. These circuits carry higher voltages (typically over 30 volts) and are subject to more stringent regulations due to the potential hazards they pose. Since they are utilized in systems such as fire alarms, emergency lighting, and other critical safety functions, proper installation and adherence to safety codes are paramount. The emphasis on life safety in Class 1 circuits ensures that they must be installed by qualified personnel who understand the risks and technical requirements involved. This classification indicates a higher level of responsibility for contractors working with such systems to ensure safety and compliance with the relevant electrical and safety standards. Thus, the focus on life safety is a defining characteristic of Class 1 circuits.

7. What is true regarding Class 2 circuits and transformers?

- A. They may be derived from a large transformer using fuses.
- B. They may not be derived from a large transformer using fuses.**
- C. They can only use transformers rated below 100VA.
- D. They must have a separate ground connection.

Class 2 circuits are defined by their specific safety standards and operational parameters. A key aspect of these circuits is that they are intended to be powered by low-voltage sources, which helps in minimizing potential hazards associated with electric shock and fire risks. When considering the derivation of Class 2 circuits from transformers, it is important to note that these circuits should not be derived from a large transformer using fuses. Class 2 circuits typically require the use of transformers specifically designed for low voltage and current applications to maintain their safety and regulatory status. This means that they should be supplied from dedicated Class 2 transformers that are rated for providing output with limited voltage and current, ensuring they remain within the designated safety boundaries. Additionally, deriving Class 2 circuits from a large transformer often introduces risks associated with higher voltage levels and potential overloads. Hence, the requirement reinforces the regulatory compliance for safety in low voltage installations, ensuring that Class 2 circuits retain their intended purpose and safety features. This reasoning solidifies the view that Class 2 circuits should not be connected to larger transformers which might not conform to the same low voltage and current limitations necessary for their operation.

8. What is Class 1, Division 1 equipment commonly referred to as?

- A. Explosion-proof**
- B. Shock-resistant
- C. Weatherproof
- D. Corrosion-resistant

Class 1, Division 1 equipment is commonly referred to as explosion-proof equipment. This classification is used in hazardous locations where flammable gases or vapors may be present in the atmosphere under normal operating conditions. The term "explosion-proof" indicates that the equipment is designed to contain any explosion that occurs within its enclosure, preventing the ignition of the surrounding flammable atmosphere. The design features of explosion-proof equipment involve robust housing and materials that can withstand the pressure of an internal explosion, along with appropriate seals and gaskets to minimize the escape of explosive gases. This is critical in environments such as petrochemical plants, refineries, and other sites where explosive gases are a risk. Understanding this classification is essential for professionals working with low voltage communication systems, particularly when installing equipment in potentially hazardous environments. It ensures compliance with safety regulations and industry standards, thereby protecting both personnel and property.

9. What is the voltage limitation for Class 2 circuits?

- A. 50 volts**
- B. 30 volts
- C. 120 volts
- D. 24 volts

The voltage limitation for Class 2 circuits is 30 volts. Class 2 circuits are defined by the National Electrical Code (NEC) and are designed to operate at low voltage levels to reduce the risk of electrical shock and fire hazards. These circuits typically handle power and communication applications such as telephone systems, fire alarms, and some types of control systems. While Class 1 circuits can handle higher voltage levels, Class 2 is specifically capped at 30 volts to ensure safety and compliance with installation requirements. The established limit is intended for use in common low-voltage applications, allowing for the safe installation and operation of various low-voltage equipment without requiring extensive protective measures. Therefore, understanding the correct voltage limitation is crucial for anyone working with low voltage communication systems, as it directly impacts the design, installation, and maintenance of these systems according to electrical code standards.

10. Are Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits required to have limited power output?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only under certain conditions
- D. Depends on the installation

Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits are not required to have limited power output because they are designed to operate under specific guidelines that allow for higher voltage levels compared to other classes. These circuits are typically utilized in applications that support remote control and signaling and include various types of automation and signaling equipment. In Class 1 circuits, there is a greater emphasis on the functionality and design over strict power limitations, allowing for more robust transmission capabilities. This characteristic sets them apart from other classes, which may have strict limitations on power to ensure safety and minimize risks such as electrical interference or potential hazards. Understanding the nature and purpose of Class 1 circuits helps clarify why they are not subjected to limitations on power output, allowing for a wider range of applications where more power could enhance performance and reliability.

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://azcontractorcr67.examzify.com>

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

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