

# BOMA-HVAC Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# 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. How does a heat pump operate?**
  - A. By generating heat directly**
  - B. By transferring heat from one location to another**
  - C. By storing heat for later use**
  - D. By absorbing heat from the air**
  
- 2. What are the three main components of an HVAC system?**
  - A. Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning**
  - B. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning**
  - C. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Quality**
  - D. Heating, Insulation, and Air Conditioning**
  
- 3. Which statement does NOT apply to backward inclined fans?**
  - A. They have a higher efficiency**
  - B. They are self-cleaning**
  - C. They can handle varying air volumes**
  - D. They have an overloading BHP horsepower curve**
  
- 4. The evaporator pressure regulator (EPR) \_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Increases evaporator pressure**
  - B. Protects the compressor**
  - C. Limits evaporator pressure**
  - D. Controls refrigerant flow**
  
- 5. In what type of compressor is a mechanical shaft seal necessary?**
  - A. Rotary type compressor**
  - B. Open type compressor**
  - C. Scroll compressor**
  - D. Reciprocating compressor**

- 6. What maintenance tasks are essential for HVAC system efficiency?**
- A. Regular filter changes and cleaning coils**
  - B. Checking refrigerant levels and inspecting ductwork**
  - C. Both of the above**
  - D. Annual system replacement**
- 7. What are common indicators of system failure in HVAC systems?**
- A. Consistent temperature delivery**
  - B. Unusual noises, inconsistent temperatures, and visible leaks**
  - C. Increased humidity levels**
  - D. Decreased energy consumption**
- 8. What is considered the most efficient method of capacity control in HVAC systems?**
- A. Dampers**
  - B. Speed control**
  - C. Two-stage compressors**
  - D. Thermostatic expansion valves**
- 9. How do economizers affect centrifugal chiller performance?**
- A. Decrease capacity for the same power input**
  - B. Increase capacity for the same power input**
  - C. Maintain constant capacity**
  - D. Reduce the need for maintenance**
- 10. What system component is typically checked during HVAC maintenance to ensure efficiency?**
- A. Heat exchangers**
  - B. Coil fins**
  - C. Refrigerant levels**
  - D. Air ducts**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. How does a heat pump operate?

- A. By generating heat directly
- B. By transferring heat from one location to another**
- C. By storing heat for later use
- D. By absorbing heat from the air

A heat pump operates primarily by transferring heat from one location to another, rather than generating heat directly. This mechanism allows the system to move heat energy, which can be drawn from the outside air, ground, or water, and then pumped indoors or vice versa, depending on whether it is in heating or cooling mode. In heating mode, a heat pump extracts heat from a colder outside environment and transfers it indoors, effectively using the refrigeration cycle to increase the temperature of the extracted heat before releasing it into the living space. Conversely, in cooling mode, the process is reversed, allowing the heat pump to remove heat from the indoor air and expel it outside. This operation method is highly efficient, as it utilizes existing heat rather than creating it, which is why heat pumps are valued for their energy efficiency in both residential and commercial applications.

## 2. What are the three main components of an HVAC system?

- A. Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning
- B. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning**
- C. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Quality
- D. Heating, Insulation, and Air Conditioning

The main components of an HVAC system are Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning, which are collectively referred to as HVAC. Heating is essential for maintaining a comfortable indoor environment during colder months, ensuring that spaces are adequately warmed. Ventilation is crucial for ensuring the circulation of fresh air, which helps to remove pollutants and maintain indoor air quality. Air Conditioning provides cooling during warmer months, regulating temperature and humidity to enhance comfort. These three components work together to create a balanced and comfortable indoor climate. Understanding the roles of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning is fundamental for anyone involved in the operation, maintenance, or design of HVAC systems. This integration helps ensure that spaces are not only temperature-controlled but also healthful and pleasant for occupants.

**3. Which statement does NOT apply to backward inclined fans?**

- A. They have a higher efficiency**
- B. They are self-cleaning**
- C. They can handle varying air volumes**
- D. They have an overloading BHP horsepower curve**

The statement regarding backward inclined fans having an overloading BHP horsepower curve is not accurate. Backward inclined fans are designed to operate more efficiently across a range of conditions, and their horsepower requirements don't exponentially increase with decreasing airflow. Instead, they generally maintain their efficiency and performance, which is a hallmark of their design. Options that indicate higher efficiency, self-cleaning properties, and the ability to handle varying air volumes highlight the beneficial aspects of backward inclined fans. Higher efficiency means they consume less power for the same output, while self-cleaning is due to their design minimizing dust and debris accumulation. Additionally, their ability to handle varying air volumes makes them versatile for different applications, distinguishing them from fans that might struggle with similar conditions.

**4. The evaporator pressure regulator (EPR) \_\_\_\_.**

- A. Increases evaporator pressure**
- B. Protects the compressor**
- C. Limits evaporator pressure**
- D. Controls refrigerant flow**

The evaporator pressure regulator (EPR) plays a crucial role in managing the pressure within the evaporator section of a refrigeration system. By limiting the evaporator pressure, the EPR ensures that the system operates effectively and efficiently under varying load conditions. This function is essential for maintaining optimal performance and preventing issues such as liquid refrigerant entering the compressor, which could lead to compressor damage or inefficiencies. When the evaporator pressure is controlled, it allows the evaporator to operate within a specific range that maximizes heat absorption without causing excessive pressure, which could lead to diminished performance or potential system failures. Thus, the EPR is vital for maintaining a stable operational environment in the evaporator, directly affecting the comfort levels in HVAC applications and the energy efficiency of refrigeration systems. In this context, while the EPR does contribute to protecting the compressor and controlling refrigerant flow indirectly, its primary function is to limit the evaporator pressure, thereby supporting the overall reliability and functionality of the refrigeration system.

**5. In what type of compressor is a mechanical shaft seal necessary?**

- A. Rotary type compressor**
- B. Open type compressor**
- C. Scroll compressor**
- D. Reciprocating compressor**

A mechanical shaft seal is necessary primarily in open type compressors. Open type compressors are designed with a motor that is separate from the compressor housing, which means that the shaft connecting the motor to the compressor has to penetrate the compressor housing. To prevent refrigerant leakage from this shaft penetration, a mechanical seal is used. This seal ensures that the refrigerant does not escape, maintaining system pressure and efficiency. In contrast, other types of compressors, such as rotary, scroll, and reciprocating compressors, either have the motor built into the compressor housing or use other sealing methods that do not require a mechanical shaft seal. Therefore, the design configuration of open type compressors makes a mechanical shaft seal essential for their operation.

**6. What maintenance tasks are essential for HVAC system efficiency?**

- A. Regular filter changes and cleaning coils**
- B. Checking refrigerant levels and inspecting ductwork**
- C. Both of the above**
- D. Annual system replacement**

Maintaining HVAC system efficiency is crucial for ensuring optimal performance and energy savings. Regular filter changes and cleaning coils are essential maintenance tasks because filters that are clogged can restrict airflow, leading to reduced efficiency and increased strain on the system. Clean coils are vital for heat exchange; dirty coils cannot transfer heat effectively, which can further diminish system performance. In addition to these tasks, checking refrigerant levels and inspecting ductwork are equally important. Proper refrigerant levels are critical for the HVAC system to cool or heat effectively—too little refrigerant can lead to system inefficiencies and potential compressor damage. Ductwork inspection ensures that there are no leaks or blockages that could disrupt airflow and reduce the system's efficiency. By combining both regular filter changes and coil cleaning with refrigerant and ductwork checks, a comprehensive maintenance routine is established, leading to improved lifespan, reliability, and efficiency of the HVAC system. This holistic approach is precisely why the correct answer encompasses both sets of maintenance tasks.

**7. What are common indicators of system failure in HVAC systems?**

**A. Consistent temperature delivery**

**B. Unusual noises, inconsistent temperatures, and visible leaks**

**C. Increased humidity levels**

**D. Decreased energy consumption**

Common indicators of system failure in HVAC systems include unusual noises, inconsistent temperatures, and visible leaks. Each of these signs points to potential underlying issues within the system. Unusual noises, such as banging, hissing, or rattling, often indicate mechanical problems or obstructions in the system that can lead to further damage if not addressed. These noises can disrupt the normal operation of the system, suggesting that components may be worn out or at risk of failure. Inconsistent temperatures can be a significant indicator of failure, suggesting that the system is struggling to maintain the desired comfort levels in a space. This inconsistency can result from a range of issues, such as blocked ducts, a malfunctioning thermostat, or failing components like compressors or fans. Visible leaks, whether they be water, refrigerant, or air, are another critical sign of HVAC problems. Leaks can lead to reduced efficiency and even safety hazards, as refrigerant leaks can pose health risks, and water leaks can lead to mold growth or structural damage. Identifying these indicators early can help prevent more extensive and costly repairs, or system replacements, by allowing for timely maintenance and interventions.

**8. What is considered the most efficient method of capacity control in HVAC systems?**

**A. Dampers**

**B. Speed control**

**C. Two-stage compressors**

**D. Thermostatic expansion valves**

The most efficient method of capacity control in HVAC systems is speed control, particularly with variable speed drives. This method allows for precise adjustments to the compressor's operational speed, facilitating better matching of the cooling or heating output to the building's actual load requirements. By varying the speed of the compressor (or fan motors), the system can operate at optimal efficiency across a wide range of conditions, significantly reducing energy consumption and minimizing wear and tear on components. In contrast, the other options provide less flexibility and efficiency in capacity control. Dampers primarily modulate airflow, which can help balance the system but does not adjust the actual capacity of the equipment. Two-stage compressors offer improved efficiency over single-stage compressors by allowing for a low and high capacity but are still limited compared to the continuous adjustment provided by speed control. Thermostatic expansion valves regulate refrigerant flow and can improve performance but do not have the capacity modulation capabilities of variable speed technology. Therefore, speed control stands out as the most effective means of achieving energy efficiency and optimal performance in HVAC applications.

**9. How do economizers affect centrifugal chiller performance?**

- A. Decrease capacity for the same power input**
- B. Increase capacity for the same power input**
- C. Maintain constant capacity**
- D. Reduce the need for maintenance**

Economizers play a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency of centrifugal chillers by utilizing outdoor air to provide additional cooling. When an economizer is employed, it allows the system to leverage favorable outdoor temperatures to reduce the workload on the chiller. As a result, the chiller can maintain or even increase its cooling capacity without a proportional increase in power consumption. This optimization occurs because the economizer effectively supplements the cooling load by using cooler outdoor air, allowing the chiller to operate at higher efficiencies. This leads to increased capacity for the same power input, demonstrating the economic advantage of using economizers in HVAC systems. In essence, with proper implementation, economizers can significantly boost the performance and efficiency of centrifugal chillers, making them an essential component in modern HVAC design. Other choices may imply a decrease in capacity or constant capacity, which do not account for the ability of economizers to enhance cooling by minimizing reliance on mechanical cooling when conditions are favorable. The option regarding maintenance is also less relevant in the context of performance measurement, focusing instead purely on operational efficiency.

**10. What system component is typically checked during HVAC maintenance to ensure efficiency?**

- A. Heat exchangers**
- B. Coil fins**
- C. Refrigerant levels**
- D. Air ducts**

Refrigerant levels are a critical area to check during HVAC maintenance because the efficiency of the system largely depends on having the correct amount of refrigerant. If the refrigerant levels are low, the system will struggle to absorb and transfer heat effectively, leading to reduced cooling or heating performance. Additionally, incorrect refrigerant levels can cause the compressor to work harder, which can lead to increased energy usage and potential damage to the system over time. Therefore, ensuring that refrigerant levels are within the manufacturer's specified range is essential for optimal system efficiency and longevity. Checking other components like heat exchangers, coil fins, and air ducts is also important for maintaining the overall effectiveness of the HVAC system, but achieving correct refrigerant levels is fundamental to the system's 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://bomahvac.examzify.com>**

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