Canadian Welding Bureau (CWB) Level I 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. Which portion of project documents communicates the unit system used for dimensions?

A. Drawing

B. Construction Schedule

C. Equipment List

D. Change Order

2. When multiple weld symbols are used, the progression starts closest to the reference line.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Cannot be determined

3. Which statement is true regarding units of measure in welding drawings?

A. They are found on the drawing.

B. They are optional.

C. They must always be metric.

D. They are defined by the purchaser.

4. Where is a percentage of NDE requested?

A. To the left of a NDE symbol.

B. To the left of an NDE designation.

C. To the right of an NDE designation.

D. Above the NDE designation.

5. How is a request for test all around in the field indicated on a reference line?

A. With a statement indicating test all around in the field is located in the tail of the reference line.

B. With a field weld symbol connected to the reference and arrow line intersect with test all around indicated in the tail.

C. With a test all around symbol centered where the reference and arrow line intersect with the test in field flag attached to the all around symbol.

D. With a test all around symbol centered where the reference and arrow line intersect with the test in field flag attached to reference and arrow intersect.

6. Which weld joint is used to join a solid round bar to a plate with flush welds on both sides along its length?

A. A flare V-groove weld.

B. A double bevel groove weld.

C. A flare bevel groove weld.

D. A double flare bevel groove weld.

7. True or False: A weld symbol provides the necessary information to complete the joint preparation.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Cannot be determined

8. Where is the test quantity for multiple NDE tests indicated on the symbol?

A. Left of the symbol

B. Right of the symbol

C. Above or below the symbol

D. In the tail of the symbol

9. True or False: The order of progression for weld symbols starts from the far end away from the reference line.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Depends on the joint

10. When is a backing weld applied?

A. After all initial welding is completed.

B. Prior to the completion of a groove weld.

C. When there is no access to the other side of the joint.

D. When a double-sided groove weld is required.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which portion of project documents communicates the unit system used for dimensions?

A. Drawing

B. Construction Schedule

C. Equipment List

D. Change Order

The unit system for dimensions is communicated on the drawings. Drawings are where all measurements and dimension callouts appear, and they typically include a note in the title block or a general note on the sheet specifying whether dimensions are in inches, millimeters, or another unit. This makes the drawings the authoritative source for how things are measured and built. Other documents like the construction schedule, equipment list, or change orders focus on timing, items, or changes in scope, not the measurement units used for dimensions. They won't tell you what units to use—that information is established in the drawings.

2. When multiple weld symbols are used, the progression starts closest to the reference line.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Cannot be determined

When reading weld symbols that show more than one weld on the same joint, the symbols are arranged in a specific order: the one closest to the reference line represents the weld that sits nearest the joint face, and any additional symbols farther from the line indicate the other welds located along the joint. This ordering keeps reading the drawing intuitive and ensures you identify each weld in the correct location as you move along the joint. The same rule applies on each side of the joint, so you start with the symbol closest to the reference line and then proceed away from it toward the ends. This convention is why the statement is true.

3. Which statement is true regarding units of measure in welding drawings?

A. They are found on the drawing.

B. They are optional.

C. They must always be metric.

D. They are defined by the purchaser.

Dimensions on a welding drawing must be interpreted in a known unit system, so the drawing itself shows the units. This is typically placed in the title block or a notes area, making it clear whether dimensions are in millimetres or inches. Having the units stated on the drawing prevents ambiguity and ensures that weld sizes, gaps, and tolerances are interpreted correctly by the fabricator and inspector. The units are not optional; they don't have to be metric in all cases, and while a purchaser may specify preferences, the drawing (and contract) must clearly indicate the unit system to use for that project.

4. Where is a percentage of NDE requested?

A. To the left of a NDE symbol.

B. To the left of an NDE designation.

C. To the right of an NDE designation.

D. Above the NDE designation.

In welding symbols, the way much of the weld is to be subjected to non-destructive testing is shown directly with the NDE designation and the extent of testing. The method of NDE is listed after the NDE designation, and the percentage describing how much of the weld (or how many welds) is to be examined is placed to the right of that designation. This position keeps the information about the testing method separate from the scope of testing, making the instruction clear at a glance. So you'll see something like the NDE designation followed by a percentage to its right, which tells you the portion to be tested. Placing the percentage to the left or above the designation would not conform to standard notation and could create confusion about what is being specified.

5. How is a request for test all around in the field indicated on a reference line?

A. With a statement indicating test all around in the field is located in the tail of the reference line.

B. With a field weld symbol connected to the reference and arrow line intersect with test all around indicated in the tail.

C. With a test all around symbol centered where the reference and arrow line intersect with the test in field flag attached to the all around symbol.

D. With a test all around symbol centered where the reference and arrow line intersect with the test in field flag attached to reference and arrow intersect.

The key idea is how to show a weld that must go all the way around a joint and be done in the field. The all-around indication is used to tell the welder the weld extends around the circumference, and when it's to be performed in the field, a field flag is attached to that all-around symbol. Placing the all-around symbol centered at the intersection of the reference and arrow lines communicates the "go all around here" intent, and adding the field flag to that same symbol confirms it's a field weld. This arrangement ensures the field location and the complete circumferential nature of the weld are clear to the welder. Placing notes in the tail or attaching the flag to the wrong part (such as the reference/arrow lines) would not convey the field and all-around requirements as effectively.

6. Which weld joint is used to join a solid round bar to a plate with flush welds on both sides along its length?

A. A flare V-groove weld.

B. A double bevel groove weld.

C. A flare bevel groove weld.

D. A double flare bevel groove weld.

To join a solid round bar to a plate and have flush welds on both sides along the length, you need a groove geometry that lets you weld from both sides and around the bar. A double flare bevel groove weld provides two bevels, one on each side, with the flare open enough to expose the root and allow full fusion as you lay weld beads on both sides. This setup enables two continuous weld paths, resulting in flush surfaces along the entire length of the bar. Other groove configurations don't give you the same dual-side access along the length. A single flare bevel groove would only provide access from one side, and other options don't naturally create two accessible root openings on opposite sides for the bar, making it harder to achieve flush welds on both sides along the length.

7. True or False: A weld symbol provides the necessary information to complete the joint preparation.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Cannot be determined

A weld symbol shows what weld is required and some basic geometry, but it does not by itself spell out every step needed to prepare the joint. To complete joint preparation you also rely on the Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) and project drawings, which provide the exact bevel type and angle, root opening, edge preparations, surface finish, cleaning requirements, fit-up tolerances, and any preheat or interpass conditions. The symbol may indicate groove vs. fillet, size, and contour, and sometimes groove form, but the precise preparation details come from the WPS and codes, not the symbol alone. So the statement is not true because the symbol alone doesn't deliver all the preparatory instructions needed.

8. Where is the test quantity for multiple NDE tests indicated on the symbol?

A. Left of the symbol

B. Right of the symbol

C. Above or below the symbol

D. In the tail of the symbol

When reading NDE symbols, the number of tests performed is shown as a numeric note placed above or below the symbol. This separation keeps the main symbol—the technique and its application—clear, while the quantity sits in a distinct position so you can quickly see how many tests were done. The tail is reserved for other notes or standards references, and left or right positions are used for other directional or relational details, which would mix with the quantity information. So, placing the test quantity above or below the symbol is the standard way to indicate how many NDE tests were conducted.

9. True or False: The order of progression for weld symbols starts from the far end away from the reference line.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Depends on the joint

The way weld symbols are interpreted is fixed: you start at the reference line and work outward from it. The symbol's position (above or below the reference line) and which side of the joint it's on tell you where the weld applies. If there are symbols on both sides of the reference line, you interpret them in a defined sequence, beginning with the features closest to the reference line and then moving outward along that side, with any additional details read in their established order. So the idea that you begin from the far end away from the reference line isn't how the notation is read. The reference line serves as the starting point, and you proceed outward from there.

10. When is a backing weld applied?

A. After all initial welding is completed.

B. Prior to the completion of a groove weld.

C. When there is no access to the other side of the joint.

D. When a double-sided groove weld is required.

Backing welds are placed to support and define the root of a groove weld. They are added during the initial weld stage, before the groove weld is completed, so the root bead has something to fuse to and so proper penetration and weld geometry are established from the start. If you wait until the groove weld is finished, the root may not fuse properly and you lose the backing support, which can lead to lack of penetration or defects. The timing described ensures a solid root and a stable base for the remaining weld passes.

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://cwblevel1.examzify.com

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