

Certified Apartment Maintenance Technician (CAMT) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What HVAC component is typically responsible for heating air?**
 - A. Compressor**
 - B. Furnace**
 - C. Evaporator**
 - D. Fan coil**
- 2. Why is regular inspection of fire extinguishers important?**
 - A. To ensure they are fully charged and properly functioning**
 - B. To determine their color coding**
 - C. To check for surface scratches**
 - D. To replace old extinguishers**
- 3. What is a common tool used for plumbing repairs?**
 - A. Pipe wrench**
 - B. Screwdriver**
 - C. Hammer**
 - D. Drill**
- 4. When troubleshooting an electrical issue, what should be the first safety step?**
 - A. Check for visible signs of damage**
 - B. Turn off the power to the affected circuit**
 - C. Use a multimeter to test voltage**
 - D. Consult a professional electrician**
- 5. Which issue must be addressed if the washing machine displays an error for being out of balance?**
 - A. Uneven load distribution**
 - B. Timer switch malfunction**
 - C. Drain hose blockage**
 - D. Faulty power connection**

- 6. What is the MAXIMUM amount of pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) that should be introduced into an R-410A-based system during a leak test, if the manufacturer's nameplate is missing?**
- A. 100 psi**
 - B. 150 psi**
 - C. 200 psi**
 - D. 250 psi**
- 7. What is the best practice for handling sharp objects in maintenance?**
- A. Use proper safety gloves and dispose of them in designated containers**
 - B. Handle them with bare hands for better control**
 - C. Place them in any available trash can**
 - D. Wrap them in cloth before disposal**
- 8. Which wire gauge is generally NOT suitable for residential lighting circuits?**
- A. 10**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 16**
 - D. 20**
- 9. What is the primary purpose of preventive maintenance?**
- A. To extend equipment warranties**
 - B. To avoid equipment failure and prolong life**
 - C. To comply with health and safety regulations**
 - D. To create a budget for repairs**
- 10. When painting walls, what is the purpose of using a primer?**
- A. To change the color of the wall**
 - B. To improve paint adhesion and durability**
 - C. To provide a smooth finish**
 - D. To protect against moisture**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. What HVAC component is typically responsible for heating air?

- A. Compressor**
- B. Furnace**
- C. Evaporator**
- D. Fan coil**

The furnace is the primary component responsible for heating air in an HVAC system. It functions by burning fuel or using electric elements to generate heat. This heat is then transferred to the air, which is subsequently circulated throughout the space via ductwork and vents. A furnace is designed to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures, particularly during colder months. While the other components mentioned play significant roles in the overall HVAC operation, they do not primarily heat the air. The compressor, for instance, is responsible for circulating refrigerant in air conditioning systems and does not heat air directly. The evaporator is involved in the cooling process, absorbing heat from the indoor air, while the fan coil serves to distribute conditioned air but relies on other components for heat production. Thus, the furnace is clearly identified as the key element responsible specifically for heating air within the HVAC system.

2. Why is regular inspection of fire extinguishers important?

- A. To ensure they are fully charged and properly functioning**
- B. To determine their color coding**
- C. To check for surface scratches**
- D. To replace old extinguishers**

Regular inspection of fire extinguishers is crucial to ensure they are fully charged and properly functioning because they are life-saving devices designed to control or extinguish small fires. An extinguisher that is not charged or malfunctioning may fail to operate in an emergency situation, putting lives and property at risk. Inspections help verify that the extinguisher is in good working order, including checking the pressure gauge, ensuring that the safety seals are intact, and confirming that there are no visible signs of damage, like corrosion or leakage. While determining color coding and checking for surface scratches can be part of the general maintenance process, they do not directly relate to the extinguisher's operational effectiveness in an emergency. Replacing old extinguishers is also important, but this is typically beyond the routine inspection phase and falls under maintenance responsibilities based on specific guidelines or the extinguisher's expiration date. Regular inspections focus on immediate functionality to ensure preparedness in case of a fire.

3. What is a common tool used for plumbing repairs?

- A. Pipe wrench**
- B. Screwdriver**
- C. Hammer**
- D. Drill**

A pipe wrench is a common tool used for plumbing repairs because it is specifically designed to grip and turn cylindrical objects, particularly pipes. Its adjustable jaw allows it to accommodate various pipe sizes, providing a secure grip that enables maintenance personnel to easily tighten or loosen plumbing fixtures and pipes without damaging their surfaces. This tool is essential for tasks such as connecting and disconnecting pipe fittings and performing repairs in plumbing systems. In contrast, while screwdrivers, hammers, and drills are valuable tools in various maintenance tasks, they do not serve the same specific purpose as a pipe wrench in plumbing. Screwdrivers are primarily used for driving screws, hammers are used for driving nails and other types of fasteners, and drills are used for creating holes or driving screws but are not intended for working specifically with pipes. This specialization of the pipe wrench makes it indispensable for anyone performing plumbing repairs.

4. When troubleshooting an electrical issue, what should be the first safety step?

- A. Check for visible signs of damage**
- B. Turn off the power to the affected circuit**
- C. Use a multimeter to test voltage**
- D. Consult a professional electrician**

Turning off the power to the affected circuit is the first and most crucial safety step when troubleshooting an electrical issue. This action significantly reduces the risk of electric shock or injury while inspecting or repairing any electrical components. Ensuring that the circuit is de-energized allows maintenance personnel to work on wiring or devices safely without the danger of electric current flowing through them. This safety protocol is in line with industry best practices and safety regulations, which emphasize the importance of deactivating power sources before carrying out any electrical maintenance. Only after confirming that the power is completely off should the technician proceed with further troubleshooting actions such as checking for visible signs of damage, testing voltage with a multimeter, or consulting a professional electrician if needed.

5. Which issue must be addressed if the washing machine displays an error for being out of balance?

- A. Uneven load distribution**
- B. Timer switch malfunction**
- C. Drain hose blockage**
- D. Faulty power connection**

When a washing machine displays an error for being out of balance, the primary concern that must be addressed is uneven load distribution. Washing machines are designed to operate efficiently when the load is evenly spread within the drum. If items are clustered to one side or if there is a mix of heavy and light laundry, the machine may struggle to maintain its balance during the spin cycle, triggering an error message. To resolve this issue, the user should redistribute the laundry evenly inside the drum, ensuring that larger items are balanced with smaller ones and avoiding overloading. Proper load distribution is essential for the machine's functioning and helps prolong its lifespan by reducing wear and tear from excessive vibrations. The other potential issues, while relevant to washing machine operation, do not directly address the specific concern of an "out of balance" error. Timer switch malfunctions, drain hose blockages, and faulty power connections may cause other errors or operational problems, but the immediate fix for an out of balance warning is to correct the laundry distribution within the machine.

6. What is the MAXIMUM amount of pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) that should be introduced into an R-410A-based system during a leak test, if the manufacturer's nameplate is missing?

- A. 100 psi**
- B. 150 psi**
- C. 200 psi**
- D. 250 psi**

In systems that utilize R-410A refrigerant, conducting a leak test requires careful consideration of pressure limits to ensure safety and effectiveness. When the manufacturer's nameplate is missing, industry standards recommend introducing a maximum pressure of 150 psi for leak testing. This is primarily because R-410A operates at higher pressures than many other refrigerants, and exceeding this limit can lead to potential damage to the system or pose safety risks. Setting the leak test pressure at 150 psi balances the need for effective detection of leaks while ensuring the system's components are not subjected to pressures that could exceed their design specifications. It's crucial to adhere to these guidelines to avoid compromising the integrity of the system and to ensure compliance with safety protocols. While options above 150 psi may be available, they could exceed the safe operating limits for certain components within the system, leading to unnecessary risk.

7. What is the best practice for handling sharp objects in maintenance?

A. Use proper safety gloves and dispose of them in designated containers

B. Handle them with bare hands for better control

C. Place them in any available trash can

D. Wrap them in cloth before disposal

Using proper safety gloves and ensuring the disposal of sharp objects in designated containers is best practice because it significantly reduces the risk of injury to maintenance personnel and others who may come into contact with the waste. Safety gloves provide a protective barrier that minimizes the potential for cuts and puncture wounds when handling these hazardous items, promoting a safer working environment. Disposing of sharp objects in designated containers is critical as these containers are specifically designed to prevent injuries and contain the sharp items securely until they can be safely processed. This method adheres to safety regulations and helps prevent incidents that could lead to accidents or health risks in the community. Handling sharp objects with bare hands may provide a feeling of better control, but it greatly increases the likelihood of injury. Placing sharp objects in any available trash can does not address safety concerns and can lead to accidental injury for anyone who might handle the trash later. Wrapping them in cloth before disposal may offer some protection, but it does not eliminate the risk or ensure proper containment of the sharp items. Thus, the best practice emphasizes both safety gear and appropriate disposal methods.

8. Which wire gauge is generally NOT suitable for residential lighting circuits?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 16

D. 20

In residential wiring, the selection of an appropriate wire gauge is crucial for ensuring safety and compliance with electrical codes. Generally, wire gauges that are too small cannot handle the electrical load without overheating, which poses a significant fire hazard. Wire gauge is measured using the American Wire Gauge (AWG) standard, where a smaller number indicates a thicker wire that can carry more current. For residential lighting circuits, commonly used wire gauges are 12 and 14. The 12-gauge wire is suitable for lighting circuits with higher amperage, typically for circuits rated at 20 amps. The 14-gauge wire is commonly used for circuits rated at 15 amps. The 10-gauge wire is often used for heavier loads or circuits requiring more amperage (for example, larger appliances) but still is somewhat acceptable in certain residential applications. Conversely, the 20-gauge wire is far too thin for typical residential circuits, especially lighting, as it cannot safely carry the required load without risking overheating. The 16-gauge wire is generally not suitable for residential lighting circuits due to its limited capacity to carry current safely. It is primarily used for low-power applications or in telecommunications and audio cables. By recognizing that 16-gauge wire is not designed for

9. What is the primary purpose of preventive maintenance?

- A. To extend equipment warranties**
- B. To avoid equipment failure and prolong life**
- C. To comply with health and safety regulations**
- D. To create a budget for repairs**

The primary purpose of preventive maintenance is to avoid equipment failure and prolong the life of the equipment. This proactive approach involves regular inspections, servicing, and maintenance of equipment to identify and address potential issues before they escalate into major problems. By implementing a preventive maintenance program, properties can reduce the risk of unplanned downtime, lower repair costs, and extend the operational lifespan of equipment and systems. In addition, preventive maintenance significantly contributes to the overall efficiency and safety of the property by ensuring that systems are working as intended. It helps maintain a comfortable living environment for residents, which can enhance tenant satisfaction and retention. This systematic attention to maintenance not only protects the physical assets but also supports future planning and budgeting due to more predictable and manageable maintenance needs. While extending equipment warranties, complying with health and safety regulations, and creating a budget for repairs are important aspects of property management, they are not the primary objective of preventive maintenance. Instead, the focus is on maintaining functionality and avoiding the disruptions and costs associated with sudden equipment failures.

10. When painting walls, what is the purpose of using a primer?

- A. To change the color of the wall**
- B. To improve paint adhesion and durability**
- C. To provide a smooth finish**
- D. To protect against moisture**

Using a primer when painting walls serves a crucial purpose in preparing the surface for the application of paint. The primary role of primer is to improve paint adhesion, which ensures that the paint adheres properly to the substrate and does not peel or flake off over time. Additionally, primer enhances the overall durability of the paint job, providing a foundation that can withstand wear and tear, as well as environmental factors. Primers are formulated to penetrate the surface and can seal porous materials, creating an even base that promotes uniform absorption of topcoat paint. This ultimately leads to a more vibrant and consistent finish. Furthermore, using primer can reduce the number of topcoat layers needed, resulting in cost-effectiveness and improved efficiency in painting projects. While other options may describe aspects of painting or include benefits of certain paint types, they do not capture the essential function of primer in the painting process as accurately.