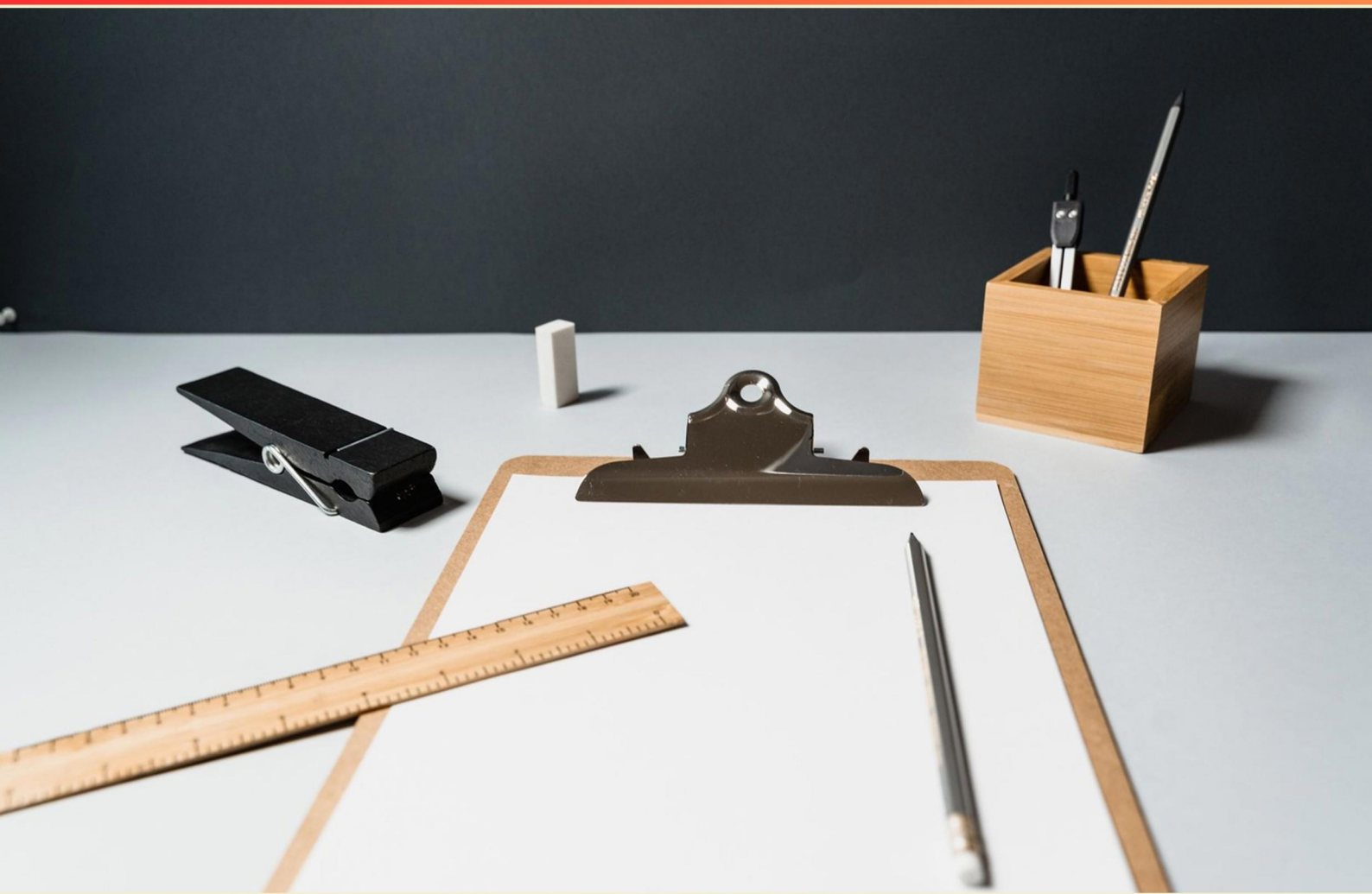


CHAMPIONS RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS SAE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



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 organization sets the rules and regulations that inspectors in other states must follow?**
 - A. National Association of Realtors
 - B. American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI)
 - C. International Code Council
 - D. National Home Builders Association
- 2. What does the Plasticity Index measure?**
 - A. The weight of soil
 - B. The moisture content of soil
 - C. The expansiveness of soil
 - D. The compaction level of soil
- 3. How far should firewood be stored from the house?**
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 3 feet
- 4. What Plasticity Index is regarded as very expansive, necessitating careful site preparation?**
 - A. Less than 20
 - B. 20-40
 - C. 40 or more
 - D. 10-30
- 5. Which of the following is commonly used to prevent electrical shock?**
 - A. Insulation
 - B. Surge protector
 - C. GFCI
 - D. Voltage stabilizer

6. True or False: It is a good idea to leave the pilot light in the furnace on during the summer months.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on the model
 - D. Only if necessary
7. Which framing system is commonly used in attic constructions for structural strength?
- A. Truss system
 - B. Rafter system
 - C. Panel system
 - D. Post and beam system
8. Which conditions are considered conducive for termite infestations?
- A. Dry wood and insulation
 - B. Rotted siding and decayed wood
 - C. Freshly painted surfaces
 - D. Completely sealed foundations
9. How many wires should come into the house to provide 110/220 volts?
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
10. The formula for calculating Watts is represented as?
- A. Amps + Volts
 - B. Amps - Volts
 - C. Amps x Volts
 - D. Amps / Volts

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What organization sets the rules and regulations that inspectors in other states must follow?

- A. National Association of Realtors
- B. American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI)**
- C. International Code Council
- D. National Home Builders Association

The American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI) is recognized as a leading professional association that establishes standards and guidelines for the home inspection profession. ASHI sets a framework of best practices and a code of ethics that inspectors are encouraged to follow, which helps ensure a certain level of professionalism and quality in home inspections across various states. This organization plays a significant role in shaping the industry by providing training, certification, and support for home inspectors, thereby promoting consistency and professionalism in the field. While other organizations influence different aspects of the real estate and construction industries, ASHI directly impacts the standards of home inspection specifically, making it the appropriate choice in this context.

2. What does the Plasticity Index measure?

- A. The weight of soil
- B. The moisture content of soil
- C. The expansiveness of soil**
- D. The compaction level of soil

The Plasticity Index is a crucial indicator in soil mechanics that measures the range of moisture content in which a particular soil can exist as a plastic material. Specifically, it defines the difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit of the soil, allowing for an understanding of how the soil behaves under varying moisture conditions. A high Plasticity Index signifies that a soil has greater expansiveness, meaning it can undergo significant volume changes with moisture fluctuations. This characteristic is vital for construction and engineering projects, as expansive soils can lead to structural issues if not properly accounted for. The other options focus on different soil attributes that are not directly linked to the concept of plasticity. For instance, the weight of soil pertains more to its density rather than its moisture-related behavior, while moisture content is a broader measurement that doesn't specifically capture the soil's ability to undergo plastic deformation. Compaction level, on the other hand, relates to the soil's density and stability under load but does not address the expansiveness or plastic characteristics that the Plasticity Index is designed to measure. Therefore, recognizing the role of the Plasticity Index in determining the expansiveness of soil is crucial for understanding its behavior and implications in construction and geotechnics.

3. How far should firewood be stored from the house?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 24 inches
- D. 3 feet

Storing firewood at least 12 inches from the house is important for several reasons related to safety and pest control. This distance helps to prevent potential fire hazards, as firewood can attract pests such as termites or ants that may attempt to enter the home. Storing firewood too close to the structure increases the risk of these pests infesting the home, as well as the possibility of flames reaching the wood during a fire, which could lead to an uncontrolled situation. Additionally, keeping firewood at this distance allows for better air circulation around the logs, which helps them dry out properly. Properly seasoned firewood with lower moisture content burns more efficiently, producing less creosote buildup in chimneys, thereby reducing the risk of chimney fires. This 12-inch guideline serves as a balanced measure for minimizing risks while accommodating effective wood storage practices.

4. What Plasticity Index is regarded as very expansive, necessitating careful site preparation?

- A. Less than 20
- B. 20-40
- C. 40 or more**
- D. 10-30

The Plasticity Index (PI) is a measure of the plasticity or plastic behavior of soil, which is crucial in understanding how soil will react under different moisture conditions. A PI of 40 or more indicates that the soil has a high potential for expansion and contraction, making it very expansive. This characteristic is particularly important because expansive soils can lead to significant structural issues if not properly managed during construction. For residential inspections and site preparation, soils with a PI of 40 or more require careful attention. This often means implementing specific foundation designs, moisture control measures, or other engineering solutions to mitigate the risks associated with soil expansion. If these measures are neglected, buildings constructed on such soils can experience foundation movement, cracking, and other forms of damage over time. The other ranges, such as less than 20 or between 20-40, generally indicate soils that are either non-plastic or moderately plastic and do not carry the same level of risk. While they may still require some consideration during construction, they do not necessitate the same level of careful site preparation as soils with a PI of 40 or more. Therefore, recognizing the implications of a high Plasticity Index is essential for ensuring the stability and longevity of structures built on expansive soils.

5. Which of the following is commonly used to prevent electrical shock?

- A. Insulation
- B. Surge protector
- C. GFCI**
- D. Voltage stabilizer

The correct choice, which is the Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI), is specifically designed to prevent electrical shock by quickly shutting off power when it detects that current is flowing along an unintended path, such as through water or a person. This device is crucial in areas where water is present, such as kitchens and bathrooms, and effectively provides a safety mechanism that can save lives by minimizing the risk of severe electric shock. In contrast, insulation is used to prevent electrical current from leaking or to prevent contact with conductive materials, but it does not react in real-time to dangerous conditions. A surge protector is designed to protect electrical devices from voltage spikes, which is important for equipment safety but does not directly prevent electric shock. A voltage stabilizer helps maintain a consistent voltage level to protect appliances from over- or under-voltage situations but also does not function as a shock-prevention device. Therefore, while these other devices play important roles in electrical safety, none match the specific protective function provided by a GFCI when it comes to preventing electrical shock.

6. True or False: It is a good idea to leave the pilot light in the furnace on during the summer months.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Depends on the model
- D. Only if necessary

Leaving the pilot light on in the furnace during the summer months can be seen as a good idea in certain circumstances. When the pilot light remains lit, it allows the system to be ready for immediate use when the colder months approach without needing to re-light it, which can be inconvenient and sometimes problematic if there are issues with the system. In addition, keeping the pilot light on can help prevent moisture accumulation within the furnace, which could lead to rust or corrosion over time. In some models, the design is such that it's safer and more efficient to keep the pilot light on, as the energy consumed by the pilot is minimal, and this practice can ensure the overall readiness and functionality of the heating system. However, there are scenarios, particularly with certain more modern or efficient furnace systems, where the pilot light may not need to remain on, or could even potentially be harmful if left lit without regular maintenance.

7. Which framing system is commonly used in attic constructions for structural strength?

- A. Truss system**
- B. Rafter system
- C. Panel system
- D. Post and beam system

The truss system is commonly used in attic constructions for its structural strength due to its engineered design, which distributes weight evenly and provides a high degree of stability. Trusses are made up of triangular units that efficiently transfer loads from the roof to the walls below, allowing for larger spans without the need for additional support columns. This design not only maximizes the use of space in the attic but also provides flexibility in roofing styles and materials. In contrast, while the rafter system is an alternative option for roof framing, it typically requires more individual components and may not be as effective in large, open spaces as a truss system. The panel system consists of prefabricated panels, which can be useful for certain architectural designs but isn't primarily known for attic constructions. The post and beam system, though strong and versatile, is more common in open spaces and structures requiring larger spans rather than specifically for attic framing. Thus, the truss system stands out as the preferred method for ensuring structural integrity in attic constructions.

8. Which conditions are considered conducive for termite infestations?

- A. Dry wood and insulation
- B. Rotted siding and decayed wood**
- C. Freshly painted surfaces
- D. Completely sealed foundations

Conditions that promote termite infestations are often linked to the presence of moisture and materials that serve as food sources for these pests. Rotted siding and decayed wood provide ideal environments for termites, as these materials are both moist and decomposed, making them attractive to termites seeking nourishment. The structural damage that results from decay also creates entry points and harborage opportunities for termite colonies. In contrast, dry wood and insulation do not create conducive conditions for termite activity. Freshly painted surfaces typically deter termites, as the paint seals the wood and minimizes moisture exposure and access to potential food sources. Completely sealed foundations eliminate gaps through which termites can enter, effectively protecting the structure from these pests. Thus, rotted siding and decayed wood represent a combination of moisture and food availability, making them the most favorable conditions for termite infestations.

9. How many wires should come into the house to provide 110/220 volts?

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

The correct choice of three wires coming into the house for providing 110/220 volts is based on the standard electrical service configuration in residential systems. Typically, the three wires consist of two hot wires and one neutral wire. In a split-phase electrical system, which is common in North America, the two hot wires are 180 degrees out of phase with each other, allowing for both the higher voltage (220 volts) to be drawn across them and lower voltage (110 volts) to be utilized from either hot wire to neutral. The neutral wire provides a return path for current and is important for safety and proper operation of the electrical system. This configuration allows for versatility in delivering power to both standard 110-volt outlets and higher-demand 220-volt appliances, such as dryers or ovens. Therefore, having three wires – two hot and one neutral – is vital for the typical household electrical service that supports both voltage configurations.

10. The formula for calculating Watts is represented as?

- A. Amps + Volts
- B. Amps - Volts
- C. Amps x Volts**
- D. Amps / Volts

The formula for calculating Watts is expressed as Amps multiplied by Volts. This relationship is derived from Ohm's Law, which states that power (measured in Watts) is the product of current (measured in Amps) and voltage (measured in Volts). In this context, Watts represent the rate of energy transfer, and it highlights how much power an electrical device consumes or produces. Understanding this formula is critical for tasks such as assessing the energy usage of appliances, designing electrical systems, or conducting inspections related to electrical installations. The incorrect options do not accurately represent this fundamental relationship in electrical calculations. For example, adding or subtracting Amps and Volts does not provide a meaningful measure of power, and dividing one by the other would yield a different measurement (specifically Ohms, if you consider Ohm's Law). Thus, the multiplication of Amps by Volts is the foundational formula for determining electrical power in Watts.

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://champresidentialinspsae.examzify.com>

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

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