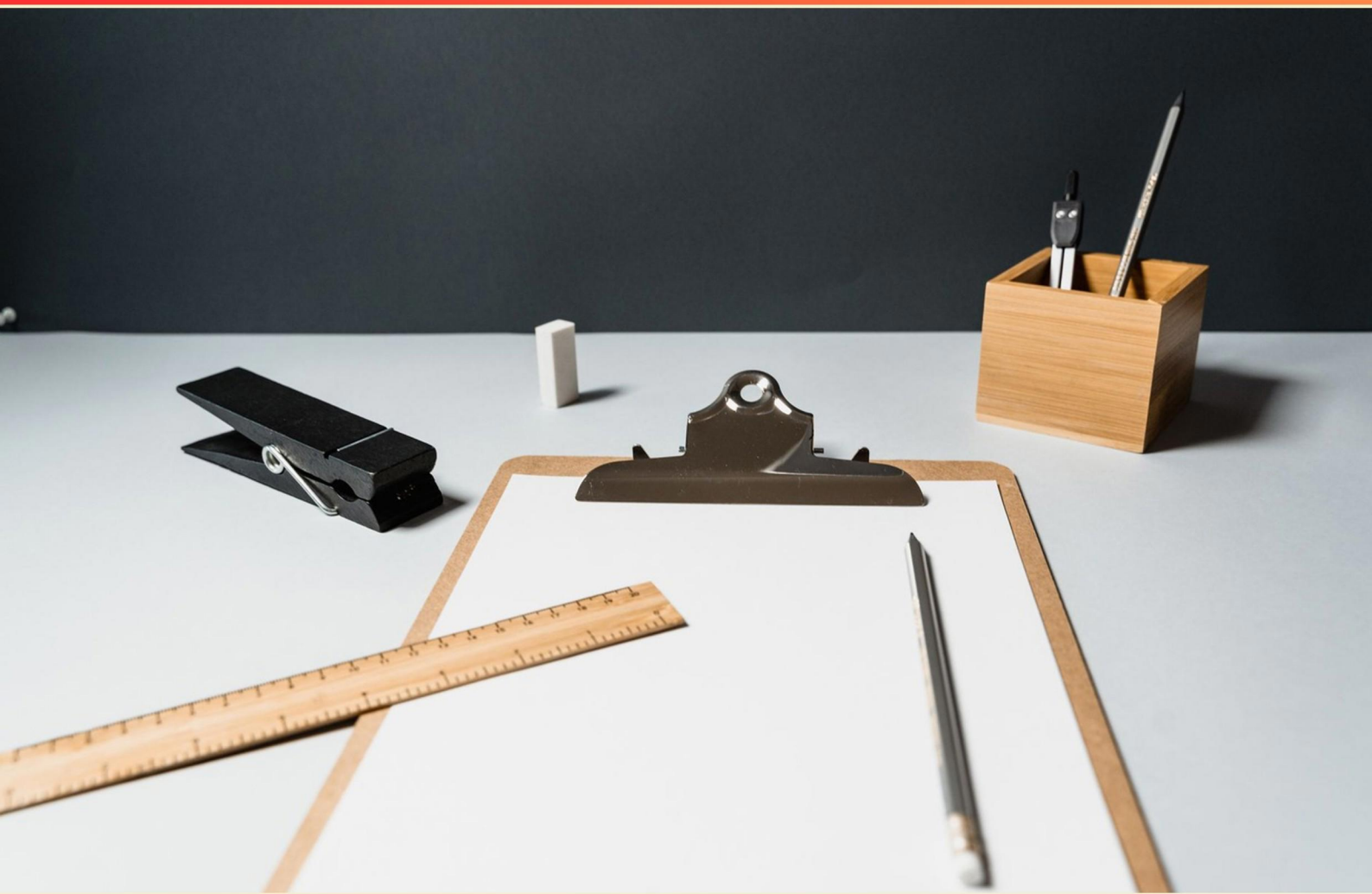


CHAMPIONS RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS SAE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Which type of termites can cause extensive damage in a shorter time due to their size?**
 - A. Drywood termites
 - B. Subterranean termites
 - C. Formosan termites
 - D. Carpenter ants
- 2. True or false: Texas is one of the few states that certifies environmental inspectors.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not Applicable
 - D. None of the above
- 3. What is the maximum recommended temperature for a water heater?**
 - A. 120 degrees
 - B. 130 degrees
 - C. 140 degrees
 - D. 150 degrees
- 4. How much should gutters drop for every lateral distance of 15 feet?**
 - A. One inch
 - B. One and a half inches
 - C. Two inches
 - D. Two and a half inches
- 5. Where are termite shelter tubes typically found?**
 - A. In attics
 - B. Extending from the soil to the foundation
 - C. Buried underground
 - D. Within wooden beams

- 6. What do carpenter ants do instead of eating the wood?**
- A. Consume it entirely
 - B. Carve galleries and tunnels
 - C. Just damage the surface
 - D. Dry it out
- 7. What type of plumbing trap is required under sinks for proper drainage?**
- A. U trap
 - B. J trap
 - C. P trap
 - D. S trap
- 8. Which type of remodeling project typically has the highest resale value?**
- A. Bathroom renovation
 - B. Roof replacement
 - C. Kitchen remodel
 - D. Basement finishing
- 9. Does a licensed home inspector require a separate license to perform a WDIR ("Termite Report")?**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends on the state
 - D. Only if dealing with commercial properties
- 10. What can occur when two dissimilar metals are joined together?**
- A. No impact
 - B. Rusting
 - C. Corrosion
 - D. Galvanic action

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of termites can cause extensive damage in a shorter time due to their size?

- A. Drywood termites
- B. Subterranean termites
- C. Formosan termites**
- D. Carpenter ants

Formosan termites are particularly notorious for causing extensive damage in a shorter timeframe due to their size and aggressive feeding habits. They are a subtype of subterranean termites but have distinct characteristics that make them more destructive. Formosan termites can produce large colonies, sometimes consisting of millions of individuals, which allows them to consume wood and other materials at a rapid pace. Their size contributes to their ability to create extensive galleries in wood, leading to more widespread damage than smaller termite species could achieve in the same period. Additionally, Formosan termites often establish secondary colonies to sustain their populations, further increasing their potential for destruction. In contrast, while drywood termites and standard subterranean termites can also cause significant damage, they do not match the aggressive nature and colony size of Formosan termites. Carpenter ants, while they can damage wood, do not actually consume wood for nourishment, which distinguishes them from the termite species and aligns them differently in terms of their impact.

2. True or false: Texas is one of the few states that certifies environmental inspectors.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Not Applicable
- D. None of the above

Texas is not one of the few states that certifies environmental inspectors, making the statement false. The state does have requirements for various professions, and while there are regulations surrounding environmental issues, formal certification specifically for environmental inspectors is not mandated at the state level. Many other states do implement certification programs or establish regulatory frameworks for environmental inspections, which illustrates that Texas does not stand out in this aspect. Consequently, the statement that Texas is one of the few states certifying these inspectors is inaccurate, and thus the correct choice is false.

3. What is the maximum recommended temperature for a water heater?

- A. 120 degrees
- B. 130 degrees
- C. 140 degrees**
- D. 150 degrees

The maximum recommended temperature for a water heater is 140 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is considered optimal for safely providing hot water while minimizing the risk of scalding injuries. Water at this temperature is still sufficiently hot for most household tasks, such as washing dishes, doing laundry, and taking showers. Setting the water heater at or below this temperature not only ensures user safety but also helps to prevent excessive energy consumption. Higher temperatures can lead to increased energy costs and potentially accelerate the wear and tear on plumbing fixtures and pipes. Temperatures above 140 degrees can significantly increase the risk of scalding, particularly for young children and the elderly, who may have more sensitive skin. For this reason, it's important to balance the need for hot water with safety considerations, making 140 degrees the widely accepted standard in residential settings.

4. How much should gutters drop for every lateral distance of 15 feet?

- A. One inch
- B. One and a half inches
- C. Two inches
- D. Two and a half inches

Gutters should have a slope to ensure that water flows properly toward the downspouts and away from the foundation of the building. The common recommendation for gutter slope is a drop of approximately one inch for every 15 feet of horizontal run. This ensures that any water that enters the gutter flows efficiently towards the downspout without pooling, which can lead to blockages and potential water damage. A drop of one inch over a distance of 15 feet creates a gentle slope that adequately directs water, while also being manageable and not so steep that it would risk overworking the gutter system. Properly sloped gutters are critical for effective drainage and the longevity of the gutter system itself.

5. Where are termite shelter tubes typically found?

- A. In attics
- B. Extending from the soil to the foundation
- C. Buried underground
- D. Within wooden beams

Termite shelter tubes are typically found extending from the soil to the foundation because these tubes serve as protective passages for termites to travel safely between their underground colonies and their food sources, which often include wooden structures of a building. Termites are largely subterranean and require moisture to survive, which is why they build these tubes to move above ground without drying out. These tubes are crucial for their survival and activity as they provide a shield against predators and desiccation. While termites can inhabit wood and other materials within the house, the tubes are specifically designed for their movement and access to wood located in above-ground structures. This explains why their primary locations are alongside the foundation, facilitating their access to wooden components of the building.

6. What do carpenter ants do instead of eating the wood?

- A. Consume it entirely
- B. Carve galleries and tunnels
- C. Just damage the surface
- D. Dry it out

Carpenter ants do not consume wood like termites do; instead, they excavate it to create galleries and tunnels for their nests. This behavior allows them to establish their colony within the wood itself while not digesting it. The process involves removing wood fragments and debris from their burrowing activities. These galleries can compromise the structural integrity of the wood, leading to significant damage over time. The alternative options do not accurately depict the behavior of carpenter ants. While consuming wood entirely would imply that they feed on it as a primary food source, carpenter ants primarily rely on proteins and sugars from other sources, such as honeydew or insects, rather than the wood they tunnel into. Merely damaging the surface does not reflect the extent of their activity, as they actually create extensive networks within the wood. Additionally, drying out the wood is not a behavior associated with them; they do not have the biological capability to desiccate wood as a means of nutrition or nest building. Thus, the correct understanding is that they carve galleries and tunnels to establish their nests, which is a defining characteristic of carpenter ant behavior.

7. What type of plumbing trap is required under sinks for proper drainage?

- A. U trap
- B. J trap
- C. P trap**
- D. S trap

The correct choice is P trap, which is essential for proper drainage under sinks. A P trap functions effectively by creating a water seal that prevents harmful sewer gases from entering a home while also allowing for effective drainage of wastewater. Its design includes a curved section that retains some water, ensuring that the sewer gases are contained. In residential plumbing, the P trap is typically made of plastic or metal and is also standard in kitchen and bathroom sink installations. This design not only helps in preventing clogs by trapping debris but also aids in easy inspection and cleaning if blockages occur. Other types of traps, such as the U trap, J trap, and S trap, are less commonly used in modern plumbing systems for sinks. An S trap, for example, can lead to issues with siphoning and is not allowed in many plumbing codes. Understanding the role and importance of the P trap in maintaining sanitary conditions is crucial for anyone involved in residential inspections or plumbing services.

8. Which type of remodeling project typically has the highest resale value?

- A. Bathroom renovation
- B. Roof replacement
- C. Kitchen remodel**
- D. Basement finishing

A kitchen remodel typically has the highest resale value among remodeling projects. This is primarily due to the kitchen being a central hub of the home where families gather for meals and socializing, making it a key selling point for potential buyers. When a kitchen is updated with modern appliances, fixtures, and finishes, it not only improves functionality but also enhances the aesthetic appeal of the home, which can significantly influence a buyer's decision. Additionally, trends in real estate show that buyers are often willing to invest more in a home that features a contemporary kitchen layout and updated materials, knowing that kitchen updates are generally seen as desirable and can lead to a quicker sale. While bathroom renovations, roof replacements, and basement finishing can also add value to a home, studies have consistently indicated that kitchen remodels yield the highest return on investment in the context of a property's resale. Factors such as design, layout, and quality of materials play a substantial role in determining the overall value added by a kitchen remodel.

9. Does a licensed home inspector require a separate license to perform a WDIR ("Termite Report")?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. It depends on the state
- D. Only if dealing with commercial properties

The answer indicates that a licensed home inspector does not require a separate license to perform a Wood-Destroying Insect Report (WDIR), or termite report. This is typically true in many states where home inspectors are authorized to include pest inspections within their scope of services, provided they have received adequate training or certification in that area as part of their home inspection license. In many jurisdictions, the home inspection license encompasses various inspection activities, including the evaluation of wood-destroying insects. Therefore, inspectors are often able to assess and report on issues related to termites or other wood-destroying organisms without needing a specific pest control license, provided they comply with all local regulations and guidelines. However, it's important to note that a home inspector's ability to conduct this type of inspection might vary based on state laws. Certain states have distinct requirements for pest control operators, which may necessitate a separate certification or license, especially if the inspection leads to recommendations for pest treatment. Thus, the variation in regulations is one of the reasons why options that specify 'it depends on the state' or focus on commercial properties may not be selected as the most straightforward answer in this context.

10. What can occur when two dissimilar metals are joined together?

- A. No impact
- B. Rusting
- C. Corrosion
- D. Galvanic action**

When two dissimilar metals are joined together, galvanic action can occur. This phenomenon happens when one metal is more anodic (more likely to oxidize and lose electrons) than the other and they are in contact in a conductive environment, such as water. In this situation, the anodic metal corrodes more rapidly than it would on its own, as it gives up electrons to the cathodic metal. This electrochemical reaction can lead to significant material degradation over time. While corrosion is a broader term that encompasses the degradation of materials, galvanic action specifically refers to the accelerated corrosion that takes place between two dissimilar metals due to their different electrochemical potentials. This is why galvanic action is the most precise answer in terms of what occurs as a direct consequence of joining dissimilar metals. Neither rusting nor a lack of impact logically applies here since rusting specifically pertains to the oxidation of iron in the presence of moisture and oxygen, while an absence of impact contradicts the nature of galvanic action.

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:

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

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