

CHAMPIONS SCHOOL HOME INSPECTION 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. What safety items should be inspected on an overhead garage door opener?**
 - A. Electronic sensors
 - B. Auto and manual reverse
 - C. Emergency manual release and door operation
 - D. All of the above
- 2. What serves as the heat source for an air-to-air heat pump?**
 - A. The ground temperature
 - B. Outside air
 - C. Electrical resistors
 - D. Thermal panels
- 3. Which of the following is a component included in the body of a report?**
 - A. Contractual obligations
 - B. Scope/contract
 - C. Client preferences
 - D. Inspection fees
- 4. How many windows should be opened to comply with the standards?**
 - A. All windows for thorough inspection
 - B. A random selection of windows
 - C. A representative number, usually one per room
 - D. None, unless observed for issues
- 5. What kind of a flow rate from a well is usually considered acceptable?**
 - A. 2 gpm
 - B. 3 gpm
 - C. 5 gpm
 - D. 10 gpm
- 6. Why is it important to check the breather holes in a thermal pane window?**
 - A. To enhance energy efficiency
 - B. To prevent air leaks
 - C. To prevent condensation build-up
 - D. To ensure proper opening mechanism

- 7. What happens to the brightness of each bulb when you add another parallel branch circuit of 60W bulbs?**
- A. Each light bulb becomes brighter
 - B. Each bulb will have the same brightness
 - C. Only the last bulb will get brighter
 - D. The first bulb will get dimmer
- 8. What distinguishes Mission tiles from Spanish tiles?**
- A. Mission tiles come in one piece - pan
 - B. Mission tiles come in four pieces - pans and covers
 - C. Mission tiles come in two pieces - pans and covers
 - D. Mission tiles come in six pieces - pans and covers
- 9. Which roof style is least likely to allow for drainage issues?**
- A. Low slope roofs
 - B. Typical pitched roofs
 - C. Steep roofs
 - D. Flat roofs
- 10. What is the minimum inches a hearth extension must be if the masonry fireplace opening is less than 6 square feet?**
- A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 16
 - D. 14

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What safety items should be inspected on an overhead garage door opener?

- A. Electronic sensors
- B. Auto and manual reverse
- C. Emergency manual release and door operation**
- D. All of the above

When inspecting an overhead garage door opener, it's essential to consider multiple safety features to ensure both proper function and safety. Among these, the emergency manual release and door operation are crucial, as they allow the door to be operated manually in the event of a power failure or malfunction. This direct ability to disengage the opener ensures that users can safely exit or access the garage without being reliant solely on the electronic system, which could fail. However, the other safety items, such as electronic sensors and the auto/manual reverse mechanisms, also play vital roles in preventing accidents. Electronic sensors help detect obstacles in the path of the closing garage door, while the reverse feature ensures that the door will automatically reverse if it encounters an object, thus preventing injury. In summary, while the emergency manual release and door operation are critically important for safety, a comprehensive inspection includes checking all suggested safety features to ensure complete functionality and minimize potential risks. Therefore, encompassing all these safety features would lead to a more thorough understanding of garage door opener safety.

2. What serves as the heat source for an air-to-air heat pump?

- A. The ground temperature
- B. Outside air**
- C. Electrical resistors
- D. Thermal panels

An air-to-air heat pump utilizes outside air as its primary heat source. This system operates by extracting heat from the ambient air, even in cold temperatures, and transferring it indoors to provide heating. Since the heat pump can absorb heat from the air, it functions efficiently across a range of outdoor conditions. When the temperature outside is lower, the heat pump employs refrigeration principles to absorb heat from the outside air and deliver it inside. This process is made effective by using refrigerants that evaporate at low temperatures, allowing them to extract heat from the air efficiently. Thus, outside air is the key component that enables the system to provide heating to a building. Other heat sources listed, like ground temperature, electrical resistors, and thermal panels, pertain to different types of heating systems or methods but do not apply to the operation of an air-to-air heat pump. Ground temperature relates to geothermal systems, while electrical resistors serve as a backup heating method, and thermal panels typically refer to solar heating systems.

3. Which of the following is a component included in the body of a report?

- A. Contractual obligations
- B. Scope/contract**
- C. Client preferences
- D. Inspection fees

The inclusion of the scope or contract in the body of a home inspection report is crucial as it outlines the extent and limitations of the inspection conducted. This component details what areas of the property were inspected, what standards were utilized, and any disclaimers relevant to the inspection process. By clearly defining the scope, the report helps set expectations for the client about the inspection's level of thoroughness and what aspects of the property were not covered. This transparency is essential for both the inspector and the client, ensuring that both parties have a clear understanding of the services rendered. The other options, while related to the overall engagement with a client, do not belong in the body of the report itself. Contractual obligations, client preferences, and inspection fees typically pertain to agreements made prior to or outside the actual inspection process and serve as background context rather than direct components of the inspection findings presented in the report.

4. How many windows should be opened to comply with the standards?

- A. All windows for thorough inspection
- B. A random selection of windows
- C. A representative number, usually one per room**
- D. None, unless observed for issues

To determine the correct approach to the number of windows that should be opened for inspection, it's important to focus on the concept of obtaining a representative number of windows. Inspectors aim to assess the condition and functionality of windows throughout a property without needing to open every single one. This approach is practical and aligns with industry standards which typically suggest inspecting a representative sample. By opening one window per room, inspectors can effectively gauge overall window performance, look for signs of damage, check for proper operation, and evaluate any potential safety hazards. This method allows for an efficient inspection while still providing adequate information about the windows in the home. The other methods proposed, such as opening all windows or selecting a random group, may not provide a comprehensive overview while still wasting time and effort. Furthermore, doing nothing unless issues are seen may lead to missed underlying problems that could affect the property's safety and value. Therefore, the chosen strategy carefully balances thoroughness and efficiency, ensuring a solid assessment of the home's window condition.

5. What kind of a flow rate from a well is usually considered acceptable?

- A. 2 gpm
- B. 3 gpm**
- C. 5 gpm
- D. 10 gpm

An acceptable flow rate from a well is often determined by the water demand of the household or facility it serves. A flow rate of 3 gallons per minute (gpm) is generally viewed as adequate for most residential scenarios, as it can meet the basic needs of a home, such as cooking, cleaning, and bathing, without significant interruptions. This flow rate can typically provide enough water for daily activities while also allowing for simultaneous usage of multiple outlets, such as using the shower while running the dishwasher. In areas where water requirements are higher or where irrigation and other uses are common, flow rates of 5 gpm or higher may be considered more desirable. However, in the context of standard household needs, 3 gpm strikes a balance between being sufficient for daily use and being achievable in various well yield situations. In summary, while flow rates of 2 gpm or lower might not adequately support a typical household's water needs, and rates of 5 gpm or 10 gpm are often more ideal for larger demands, the rate of 3 gpm is widely accepted as the minimum threshold to ensure that basic domestic needs are met comfortably.

6. Why is it important to check the breather holes in a thermal pane window?

- A. To enhance energy efficiency
- B. To prevent air leaks
- C. To prevent condensation build-up**
- D. To ensure proper opening mechanism

Checking the breather holes in a thermal pane window is important primarily to prevent condensation build-up. Thermal pane windows, also known as insulated glass units (IGUs), are designed with an airspace between two panes of glass. This airspace is crucial for thermal insulation; however, it must also be able to regulate moisture. Breather holes are small openings that allow air to escape during the manufacturing process and help equalize air pressure as temperatures change. If these holes are blocked or not functioning properly, moisture can accumulate in the airspace, leading to condensation. This not only reduces the insulating properties of the window but can also result in foggy glass and deterioration of the sealant or other components over time. While enhancing energy efficiency, preventing air leaks, and ensuring the proper functioning of the opening mechanism are all important aspects of window inspection and maintenance, they relate to different functions and components of the window. Condensation build-up specifically ties back to the functionality of the breather holes, highlighting their critical role in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of thermal pane windows.

7. What happens to the brightness of each bulb when you add another parallel branch circuit of 60W bulbs?

- A. Each light bulb becomes brighter
- B. Each bulb will have the same brightness**
- C. Only the last bulb will get brighter
- D. The first bulb will get dimmer

When additional parallel branches of 60W bulbs are added to a circuit, the brightness of each individual bulb remains the same as it was before the new branches were added. In a parallel circuit, each bulb experiences the same voltage from the power source. This means that the electrical energy supplied to each bulb does not change with the addition of more bulbs. As more branches are added, they provide additional paths for current to flow, effectively decreasing the overall resistance of the circuit. However, since the voltage across each parallel branch remains constant, the wattage (power) consumed by each bulb does not change, resulting in consistent brightness for each light bulb. This key characteristic of parallel circuits ensures that each bulb operates independently of the others, preserving their brightness despite the presence of additional bulbs in the circuit.

8. What distinguishes Mission tiles from Spanish tiles?

- A. Mission tiles come in one piece - pan
- B. Mission tiles come in four pieces - pans and covers
- C. Mission tiles come in two pieces - pans and covers**
- D. Mission tiles come in six pieces - pans and covers

Mission tiles are characterized by their construction, which typically consists of two distinct pieces: the pan and the cover. The pan is the base part that is installed on the roof, while the cover tile is laid over the pan to create a waterproof seal and an aesthetically pleasing appearance. This two-piece system allows for better drainage and a more effective way to manage water runoff compared to other roofing tile systems. Understanding the structure of tiles is crucial, as it affects the roof's performance, durability, and installation method. Mission tiles are particularly noted for their use in Mediterranean-style architecture, where their functional design meets traditional aesthetics. Recognizing the two-piece configuration distinguishes Mission tiles from other types of tiles, such as Spanish tiles, which typically involve a different assembly method or number of components.

9. Which roof style is least likely to allow for drainage issues?

- A. Low slope roofs
- B. Typical pitched roofs**
- C. Steep roofs
- D. Flat roofs

The typical pitched roof is least likely to allow for drainage issues due to its design, which encourages water runoff. The angled nature of a pitched roof prevents water from standing or pooling on the surface, allowing it to flow off the sides and into gutters more effectively. This design minimizes the risk of water accumulating on the roof, which can lead to leaks, water damage, and other drainage-related problems. In contrast, low slope roofs and flat roofs can lead to drainage challenges because their minimal incline may allow water to collect, especially if the drainage system is not functioning optimally. Steep roofs also effectively shed water, but they are generally more susceptible to wind-driven rain that can force water under shingles, affecting their performance in certain conditions. Hence, the pitched roof stands out for its overall efficiency in managing water drainage compared to other roof styles.

10. What is the minimum inches a hearth extension must be if the masonry fireplace opening is less than 6 square feet?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 16**
- D. 14

The correct answer is based on the guidelines set forth in safety and building codes related to masonry fireplaces. For a fireplace opening that measures less than 6 square feet, the minimum required hearth extension is typically established at a distance of 16 inches. This dimension serves a critical purpose in enhancing fire safety by providing a barrier to catch embers and direct heat away from combustible flooring materials. Adequate hearth extension helps to mitigate the risk of fire hazards that may arise from logs rolling out or embers escaping during the use of the fireplace. If a hearth extension were inadequate—such as being only 10, 12, or 14 inches—it would not offer the same level of protection, potentially allowing for increased risks of fire spreading to surrounding areas or combustibles near the fireplace. Therefore, adhering to the specified minimum of 16 inches aligns with safety standards intended to ensure proper containment of heat and embers.

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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