CON EDISON TEST B – GAS SAFETY, ELECTRICAL THEORY, AND JOB PROCEDURES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. During cable pulling, what is the purpose of wearing leather gear?

A. To protect hands from cuts

B. To improve grip

C. To protect cable after basket

D. To protect from electrical shock

2. Which knot prevents rope from sliding through a basket?

A. Clove hitch

B. Bowline

C. Figure eight

D. Sheet bend

3. What steps should be taken before performing excavation near underground gas lines?

A. Contact utility locate services, review maps, hand-dig near marked lines, maintain spotter, and avoid heavy equipment until lines are verified.

B. Dig quickly to check line location.

C. Use metal detectors only.

D. Start with large equipment to remove soil.

4. In gas safety, what is the purpose of an assigned backup or standby person?

A. To operate the main shutoff only.

B. To supervise only administrative tasks.

C. To monitor surroundings, assist, and initiate emergency action if needed.

D. To record data for the project ledger.

5. What is the purpose of regulator venting and where should the vent be directed?

A. Direct away from openings, occupied spaces, and ignition sources.

B. Venting is optional and can be ignored; direct toward the earth.

C. Venting should be directed toward the building interior to vent quickly.

D. Venting increases gas pressure; direct toward ventilation shafts.

6. Which four-step process is described by the safety acronym STAR?

A. Pause, Consider, Act, Confirm

B. Go, Do, Check, Finish

C. Stop, Think, Act, Review

D. Stop, Look, Listen, Learn

7. If current is stepped up in a transformer, what happens to voltage?

A. Voltage increases

B. Voltage decreases

C. Voltage stays the same

D. Voltage fluctuates

8. Which statement accurately describes customer service connections in a gas system?

A. They are larger branches feeding multiple neighborhoods.

B. They are not connected to the mainline.

C. They are smaller branches from the main to the building and are usually labeled and metered separately.

D. They are the same as the mainline and share the same meter.

9. Why is it important to ventilate gas work areas?

A. Ventilation helps disperse any leaked gas and reduces the risk of accumulation.

B. Ventilation accelerates gas buildup.

C. Ventilation is only for outdoor work.

D. Ventilation has no safety impact.

10. How should you respond to a gas leak discovered in an outdoor manhole or vault?

A. Evacuate, secure the area, ventilate if safe, and contact emergency services; do not attempt to fix.

B. Ignore it and continue working.

C. Tighten nearby fittings to stop the leak.

D. Seal the area with tape.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. During cable pulling, what is the purpose of wearing leather gear?

A. To protect hands from cuts

B. To improve grip

C. To protect cable after basket

D. To protect from electrical shock

The main idea is protecting the cable from damage during handling as it's pulled through the system. Leather gear acts as a tough, abrasion-resistant barrier that guards the cable jacket from nicks, cuts, and wear as it moves over edges, through baskets, and along rough surfaces. Keeping the insulation intact is crucial because damaged insulation can lead to faults or future failures. While leather gear can also help with grip and offers some hand protection, the primary reason to wear it in this situation is to shield the cable itself. Leather does not provide reliable electrical shock protection, so insulated PPE would be needed for that purpose.

2. Which knot prevents rope from sliding through a basket?

A. Clove hitch

B. Bowline

C. Figure eight

D. Sheet bend

When rope must stay from slipping through an opening like a basket, you want a stopper at the end. A stopper knot increases the rope's diameter at the tip so it can't pass back through the hole. The figure eight is the classic stopper knot. It's tied at the end, creates a solid bulge, and under load it doesn't slip or tighten in a way that would allow the rope to pass through the basket. It's reliable, easy to inspect, and stays in place when pulled. The other knots aren't intended for this purpose. A clove hitch binds around an object but can loosen or slide along the rope under load, so it doesn't reliably stop the end from passing through. A bowline makes a fixed loop but doesn't provide the same secure end stopper to prevent passage through an opening. A sheet bend is meant for joining two ropes, not for preventing passage through a hole. So, the figure eight best prevents the rope from sliding through a basket.

3. What steps should be taken before performing excavation near underground gas lines?

A. Contact utility locate services, review maps, hand-dig near marked lines, maintain spotter, and avoid heavy equipment until lines are verified.

B. Dig quickly to check line location.

C. Use metal detectors only.

D. Start with large equipment to remove soil.

Before digging near underground gas lines, you must verify their exact location and proceed with care to protect workers and prevent gas leaks. The right approach starts with contacting utility locate services to have underground lines mapped and marked, then reviewing any available maps or records to cross-check what's on the ground. Once lines are marked, you should do the digging by hand near those marks rather than with heavy equipment, at least in the area of uncertainty, and keep a dedicated spotter guiding the excavation. Heavy equipment should not be used in the proximity until lines are verified and all cautious checks are complete. This sequence minimizes the risk of striking a gas line, which could cause leaks, fires, or explosions, and it gives you reliable confirmation of where it is safe to work. Rushing the process or relying on a single method isn't safe. Digging quickly to check line location can lead to careless strikes. Relying on metal detectors alone isn't reliable for locating all buried gas lines, especially non-metallic or deeper lines, and won't provide accurate depth or marking. Starting with large equipment to remove soil before confirming line positions creates a high risk of contact with a buried line. The comprehensive steps described ensure you know where lines are and control the excavation area with careful, low-impact digging and a guiding observer until everything is verified.

4. In gas safety, what is the purpose of an assigned backup or standby person?

A. To operate the main shutoff only.

B. To supervise only administrative tasks.

C. To monitor surroundings, assist, and initiate emergency action if needed.

D. To record data for the project ledger.

The main idea being tested is the role of a standby person as a safety observer who is ready to act if something goes wrong. In gas work, this person keeps an eye on the surroundings for hazards, provides needed assistance to the crew, and is prepared to initiate emergency action if conditions become dangerous or someone needs help. This ensures a rapid, organized response to leaks, gas buildup, fires, or equipment problems, and it supports the primary worker in maintaining a safe environment. It's not simply about operating a main shutoff, supervising administrative tasks, or recording data. Those are separate duties, while the standby person's core responsibility is continuous safety oversight and readiness to act to protect everyone on site.

5. What is the purpose of regulator venting and where should the vent be directed?

A. Direct away from openings, occupied spaces, and ignition sources.

B. Venting is optional and can be ignored; direct toward the earth.

C. Venting should be directed toward the building interior to vent quickly.

D. Venting increases gas pressure; direct toward ventilation shafts.

Regulator venting is a safety feature that releases gas when the regulator relieves pressure, preventing gas buildup and potential overpressure in the system. The vent must point outdoors and away from areas where people could be exposed or where ignition sources exist. Directing the vent away from openings like doors, windows, and vents, as well as from occupied spaces, reduces the chance that released gas will enter buildings or create a flammable environment. Directing toward the earth, into the building interior, or toward ventilation shafts could allow gas to accumulate or spread inside, increasing risk. By discharging to open air well away from people and ignition sources, the gas dissipates safely.

6. Which four-step process is described by the safety acronym STAR?

A. Pause, Consider, Act, Confirm

B. Go, Do, Check, Finish

C. Stop, Think, Act, Review

D. Stop, Look, Listen, Learn

STAR is a four-step safety routine that teaches you to slow down and think before acting. Stop to pause and recognize the task and any hazards, Think about the risks and plan a safe way to proceed, Act to carry out the chosen safe method, and Review afterward to confirm the outcome and learn from what happened. This matches the described four-step process because it uses Stop, Think, Act, and Review in that order. Other options don't fit STAR because they swap in different verbs, skip the reflective Review step, or replace Think or Review with terms like Finish or Learn, which changes the intended sequence and focus.

7. If current is stepped up in a transformer, what happens to voltage?

A. Voltage increases

B. Voltage decreases

C. Voltage stays the same

D. Voltage fluctuates

In a transformer, voltage and current are tied together by the need to conserve power. For an ideal transformer, the power in equals the power out, so $V \times I$ is roughly the same on both sides. If the current on a winding increases, the voltage on that same winding must decrease to keep that power balance. So when current is stepped up on one side, the voltage on that side drops. In contrast, when voltage increases on a step-up transformer, the current on the secondary side decreases accordingly to maintain the same power.

8. Which statement accurately describes customer service connections in a gas system?

A. They are larger branches feeding multiple neighborhoods.

B. They are not connected to the mainline.

C. They are smaller branches from the main to the building and are usually labeled and metered separately.

D. They are the same as the mainline and share the same meter.

In a gas system, a customer service connection is the small branch that runs from the distribution main to the customer's building. This portion is smaller in diameter than the mainline and carries gas from the main to the point where the meter is installed. Each service connection is labeled and metered separately so the utility can measure and bill each customer's gas usage independently. It is connected to, but not the same as, the mainline, and it does not share the customer's meter with others. This distinguishes it from the larger distribution mains that feed multiple neighborhoods and from the mainline itself, which is bigger and serves as the system's backbone.

9. Why is it important to ventilate gas work areas?

A. Ventilation helps disperse any leaked gas and reduces the risk of accumulation.

B. Ventilation accelerates gas buildup.

C. Ventilation is only for outdoor work.

D. Ventilation has no safety impact.

In gas safety, the main idea is that leaks can create hazardous concentrations of gas in a space. Ventilation helps by exchanging indoor air with fresh air, which dilutes and disperses any leaked gas. This lowers the amount present at any one time, reducing the risk of flammable or toxic concentrations forming, which in turn cuts the chances of fire, explosion, or asphyxiation. Ventilation also supports safer operation alongside gas detection, since lower concentrations are easier to manage and detect. It isn't something that only applies outdoors, and it doesn't make gas buildup happen faster; it does the opposite by reducing concentration.

10. How should you respond to a gas leak discovered in an outdoor manhole or vault?

A. Evacuate, secure the area, ventilate if safe, and contact emergency services; do not attempt to fix.

B. Ignore it and continue working.

C. Tighten nearby fittings to stop the leak.

D. Seal the area with tape.

Safety comes first: a gas leak outdoors is a serious explosion hazard, so the immediate actions center on removing people from danger and getting professional help. Evacuate the area and establish a safe perimeter to keep others away. If you can do so without risking yourself, ventilate to disperse the gas, but never attempt repairs. Contact emergency services or the gas utility right away to report the leak and request responders. Do not try to fix the leak yourself, and do not tighten fittings or seal with tape—manipulating the system can worsen the leak or create ignition sources. Leave addressing the leak to trained personnel who have proper equipment and procedures.

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://conedisonb.examzify.com

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