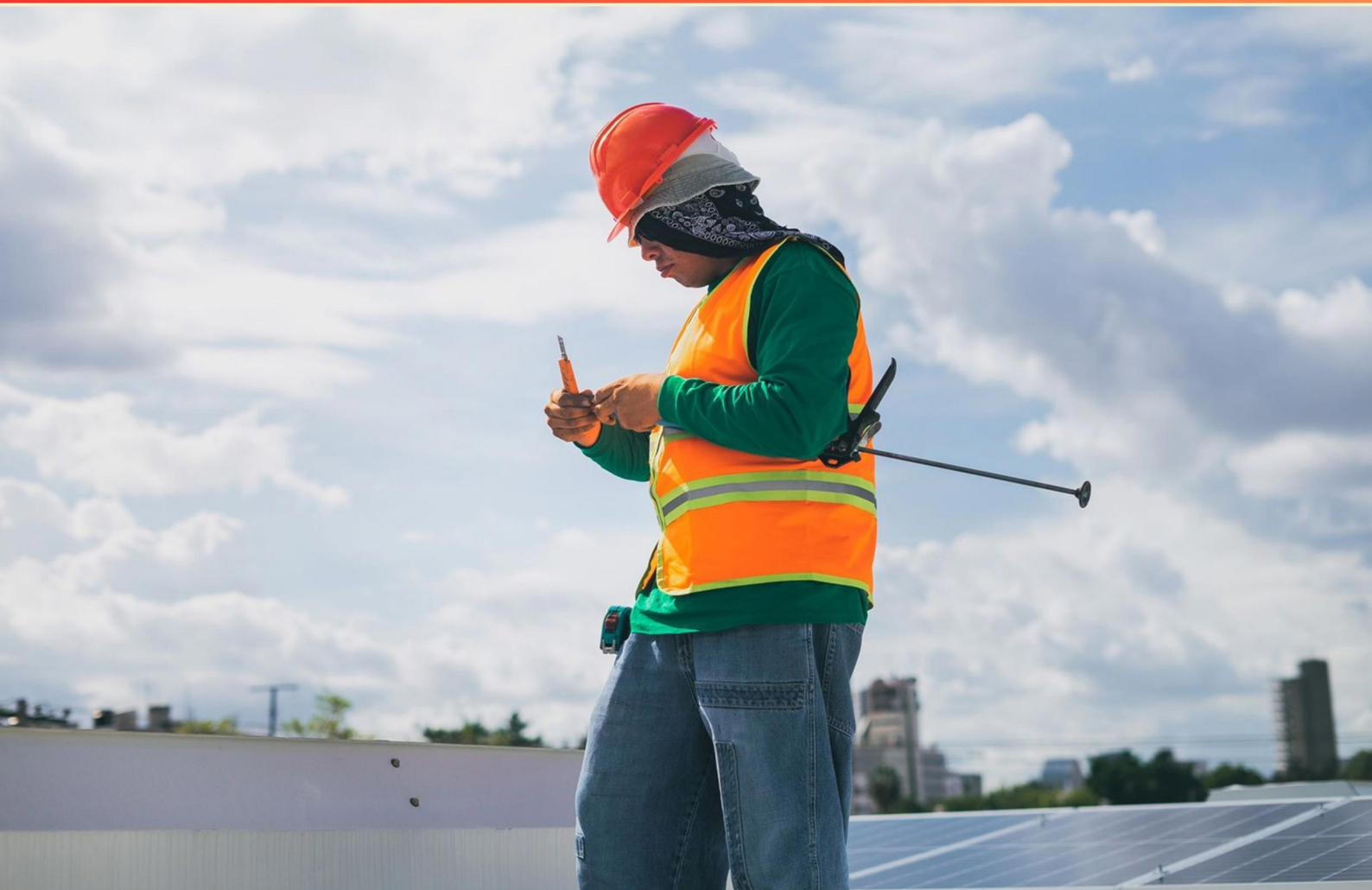


ELECTRICAL CRAFT HELPER (ECH) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 tool is typically used to cut sheet metal?**
 - A. Hack saw
 - B. Metal snips
 - C. Pipe cutter
 - D. Angle grinder
- 2. What does the term "transformer" refer to?**
 - A. A device that steps up or steps down AC voltage
 - B. A device that stores electrical energy
 - C. A device that converts AC to DC
 - D. A device that measures electrical current
- 3. Of the following, which knot can be tied in the middle of the line?**
 - A. Timber hitch
 - B. Sheep shank
 - C. Running bowline
 - D. Figure eight
- 4. What tool is designed to cut threads on the end of pipes?**
 - A. Pipe reamer
 - B. Bow wrench
 - C. Thread cutting tool
 - D. Screw pitch gauge
- 5. What hazards do protective helmets (hard hats) help protect against?**
 - A. Falling objects
 - B. Flying objects
 - C. Exposure to electrical shocks
 - D. All of the above hazards
- 6. Once you have secured a firm grip on the object, which of the following is the proper way to stand?**
 - A. slowly begin to straighten your legs, lifting slowly
 - B. straighten legs slowly; twisting your body as needed to readjust your grip
 - C. quickly straighten your legs and stand before losing your grip
 - D. straighten legs quickly; keeping your back straight

- 7. Which number corresponds to the screw pitch gauge?**
- A. 18
 - B. 19
 - C. 20
 - D. 21
- 8. When using a 10-foot ladder, what is the maximum recommended working height?**
- A. 10 feet
 - B. 9 feet
 - C. 8 feet
 - D. 7 feet
- 9. A confined space is considered hazardous when oxygen levels are below what percentage?**
- A. 18.5 percent
 - B. 19.5 percent
 - C. 21.0 percent
 - D. 23.5 percent
- 10. What should you do when you hear a siren?**
- A. Pull over to the left if safe to do so
 - B. Pull over to the right when it is safe to do so
 - C. Pull over where you feel it is safe to do so
 - D. Not pull over unless you are in the way

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which tool is typically used to cut sheet metal?

- A. Hack saw
- B. Metal snips**
- C. Pipe cutter
- D. Angle grinder

Metal snips are specifically designed for cutting sheet metal, making them the most suitable tool for this task. These snips come in various designs such as straight-cut, left-cut, and right-cut, allowing for precision and ease when making cuts in different directions. They can handle various thicknesses of sheet metal efficiently without distorting the material, which is crucial in ensuring clean and accurate cuts. In contrast, a hacksaw, while capable of cutting metal, is generally used for thicker materials and might not provide the same level of precision or ease when dealing with sheet metal. A pipe cutter is specifically meant for cutting pipes and would not be appropriate for flat sheet materials. An angle grinder, on the other hand, is better suited for more robust cutting tasks and may produce rough edges that would require additional finishing work. The design and functionality of metal snips make them the preferred choice for cutting sheet metal.

2. What does the term "transformer" refer to?

- A. A device that steps up or steps down AC voltage**
- B. A device that stores electrical energy
- C. A device that converts AC to DC
- D. A device that measures electrical current

The term "transformer" specifically refers to a device designed to transfer electrical energy between two or more circuits through electromagnetic induction. This fundamental operation allows transformers to step up (increase) or step down (decrease) alternating current (AC) voltage levels. In practical applications, transformers are essential in power distribution systems. For instance, when electricity is generated in power plants, it's initially at a lower voltage. To transmit this electricity over long distances efficiently, the voltage needs to be stepped up to a higher level. Once it reaches the destination, the voltage is then stepped down to usable levels for homes and businesses. This ability to adjust voltage levels without changing the frequency of the current is what makes transformers vital components in the electrical grid. The other options describe devices with different functionalities that do not align with the specific role of a transformer. For example, devices that store electrical energy are capacitors or batteries, while rectifiers perform the conversion from AC to DC. Measuring electrical current typically involves the use of ammeters rather than transformers. Therefore, the function of stepping up or stepping down AC voltage accurately defines what a transformer is and does.

3. Of the following, which knot can be tied in the middle of the line?

- A. Timber hitch
- B. Sheep shank
- C. Running bowline**
- D. Figure eight

The running bowline is designed to create a secure loop at the end of the line, which can also be tied in the middle of a rope. This flexibility allows it to be used in various applications where a loop is needed without needing access to the ends of the rope. The running bowline maintains its strength while ensuring that the knot can be adjusted or slipped if necessary. The other knots mentioned have different characteristics and limitations. For instance, the timber hitch is primarily used for securing a line to a cylindrical object and is not suitable for tying in the middle of the line. The sheep shank is effective for shortening a length of rope or adding a hitch, but it is not tied in the middle for creating a loop. The figure eight is primarily used to prevent the rope from slipping and is generally tied at the ends, making it unsuitable for being tied mid-line. Thus, the running bowline stands out as the appropriate choice for this scenario.

4. What tool is designed to cut threads on the end of pipes?

- A. Pipe reamer
- B. Bow wrench
- C. Thread cutting tool
- D. Screw pitch gauge

The tool specifically designed to cut threads on the end of pipes is indeed a pipe reamer. A pipe reamer prepares the end of the pipe for easy connection by creating clean and precise threads. This is crucial for ensuring that fittings can be easily attached and securely fastened, preventing leaks and ensuring the integrity of the plumbing system. The design of a pipe reamer allows it to effectively shape the metal of the pipe's end into threads that will match standard fittings. This process is essential in both plumbing and electrical conduit applications, where threaded connections are used frequently. The other tools listed serve different functions: a bow wrench is used for gripping and turning pipe or other cylindrical objects but does not cut threads. A thread cutting tool is a more generalized term that could refer to various types of tools, including taps and dies, but it does not specifically match the intended use of a pipe reamer. A screw pitch gauge is a tool used to measure the pitch of threads on screws or bolts, not to cut threads.

5. What hazards do protective helmets (hard hats) help protect against?

- A. Falling objects
- B. Flying objects
- C. Exposure to electrical shocks
- D. All of the above hazards

Protective helmets, commonly known as hard hats, are designed to safeguard the wearer from various potential hazards encountered in construction and industrial environments. They primarily protect against falling and flying objects, which could cause serious head injuries. The hard outer shell is effective in absorbing and distributing the force of impact from overhead hazards, such as tools or materials that may accidentally fall. Moreover, hard hats can offer a level of protection against exposure to electrical shocks, especially those classified under specific standards where the hard hat is tested for dielectric properties. This means that in certain conditions, they can prevent a person from being electrocuted when working near exposed electrical conductors. Since these helmets serve to mitigate risks from falling objects, flying debris, and electrical hazards, the option encompassing all these protective functions accurately represents the comprehensive safety features of hard hats. This holistic approach to safety is critical for anyone working in environments with a variety of potential head hazards.

6. Once you have secured a firm grip on the object, which of the following is the proper way to stand?

- A. slowly begin to straighten your legs, lifting slowly
- B. straighten legs slowly; twisting your body as needed to readjust your grip
- C. quickly straighten your legs and stand before losing your grip
- D. straighten legs quickly; keeping your back straight

The best approach to standing after securing a firm grip on an object is to slowly begin to straighten your legs while lifting. This method emphasizes the importance of maintaining stability and control throughout the lifting process. Moving slowly reduces the risk of straining your back and helps keep the load balanced, allowing for a smoother transition to an upright position. Proper lifting technique involves using the legs to do the bulk of the work rather than relying on the back. By straightening the legs gradually, a person can maintain a strong core and proper posture, which is crucial to prevent injury. This approach also allows for better awareness of the surroundings and the position of the object being lifted. In contrast, alternatives that involve twisting the body or straightening the legs quickly can lead to poor lifting mechanics and increase the chance of injury. Twisting while lifting can place excessive strain on the back, and rapidly standing can result in loss of control over the object, making it riskier both for the lifter and for any bystanders. Maintaining a steady posture while lifting is essential for safely managing the load.

7. Which number corresponds to the screw pitch gauge?

- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 20
- D. 21

The screw pitch gauge is a tool used to measure the pitch of screws and threads. Pitch is defined as the distance between adjacent threads and is typically expressed in threads per inch (TPI) for imperial measurements. The numbers given in the question likely correspond to standard sizes measured in TPI or metric thread specifications. In this context, the number that corresponds to the screw pitch gauge indicates an established standard that is widely recognized within the electrical and automotive industries. The number 21 is known to be a specific measurement associated with a screw pitch gauge, which makes it the correct answer. Each other number would represent different standard sizes or pitches that do not correspond to the specific threading used in conjunction with certain types of screws. Therefore, the correct association of the screw pitch gauge with the number 21 highlights its significance in accurately gauging screw thread pitches, which is critical for ensuring compatibility and secure fastening in electrical applications.

8. When using a 10-foot ladder, what is the maximum recommended working height?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 9 feet
- C. 8 feet
- D. 7 feet**

When using a 10-foot ladder, the maximum recommended working height is typically around 7 feet. This recommendation is based on safety guidelines, which suggest that the ladder should not be fully extended to its maximum height to enhance stability and prevent accidents. The ladder's top rung is usually not meant to be used for standing; as a result, the working height is significantly lower than the ladder's total height. This lower maximum working height accounts for the reach of the user and provides a safe margin to work comfortably while maintaining balance. Proper ladder safety practices advocate for having at least three points of contact and ensuring that the ladder is positioned correctly on stable ground. By recommending a maximum working height of 7 feet, users can operate within a safe range, reducing the risk of falls and ensuring that their center of gravity remains stable.

9. A confined space is considered hazardous when oxygen levels are below what percentage?

- A. 18.5 percent
- B. 19.5 percent**
- C. 21.0 percent
- D. 23.5 percent

A confined space is considered hazardous when the oxygen level falls below 19.5 percent. This is the threshold established by safety regulations to ensure that environments where workers may enter have adequate oxygen levels to support life. An oxygen concentration below this percentage indicates a potentially unsafe atmosphere for human occupants, leading to risks of suffocation or other serious health issues. In normal atmospheric conditions, oxygen makes up approximately 21 percent of the air. Levels below 19.5 percent may not only affect physical performance and cognition but can also lead to unconsciousness or even fatality if not addressed promptly. It is crucial for regulations to define specific thresholds to help keep workers safe in environments that might present risks due to confined space characteristics, such as limited airflow, contaminants, or other hazards. Therefore, understanding and adhering to these safety standards is essential for anyone working in or around confined spaces.

10. What should you do when you hear a siren?

- A. Pull over to the left if safe to do so
- B. Pull over to the right when it is safe to do so**
- C. Pull over where you feel it is safe to do so
- D. Not pull over unless you are in the way

When you hear a siren, the correct action is to pull over to the right when it is safe to do so. This action is in accordance with traffic laws in many areas, which require drivers to yield the right of way to emergency vehicles such as ambulances, fire trucks, and police cars when they are responding to an emergency. By pulling over to the right side of the road, you create a clear path for the emergency vehicle to pass, ensuring that they can reach their destination quickly and safely. Pulling over to the right allows for better maneuverability for the emergency vehicle, as they may be traveling at high speeds and need a clear route. Additionally, this practice helps to reduce confusion on the road, as it creates a predictable response from all drivers when they hear a siren. Other options, such as pulling over to the left or only pulling over if you feel safe, do not effectively ensure that the emergency vehicle has a clear and efficient path. Being unsure about where to pull over may lead to further delays and unsafe conditions, particularly if other drivers respond unpredictably. Thus, understanding the proper protocol for yielding to emergency vehicles is essential for driver safety and the effective operation of emergency services.

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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://electriccrafthelper.examzify.com>

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

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