Electrical Engineering (EE) Laws Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. Which statement describes NEC 690.12 rapid shutdown?

A. It sets the maximum voltage for PV modules.

B. It requires rapid shutdown to quickly de-energize PV wiring for safety.

C. It governs the installation of grounding electrodes.

D. It handles flood exposure ratings.

2. In RA 9136, SGC stands for which term?

A. System Grid Corporation

B. Successor Generating Company

C. Sustainable Generating Council

D. Strategic Generating Consortium

3. Which color alert is used to indicate a contingency reserve deficiency?

A. Blue alert

B. Green alert

C. Yellow alert

D. Red alert

4. Which of the following describes the imprisonment range specified in the penalty clause?

A. Not less than 3 months nor more than 2 years

B. Not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years

C. Not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years

D. Not less than 2 weeks nor more than 6 months

5. What is the purpose of interconnection standards like IEEE 1547?

A. To improve DER efficiency by reducing losses.

B. To ensure safe, reliable interconnection of DERs with utility systems, including protection, islanding, and power quality.

C. To standardize the color coding of wires in all electrical installations.

D. To limit the number of distributed energy resources on a system.

6. What rules are included in Article V of RA 7920?

A. Rule 11 to 20

B. Rule 1 to 10

C. Rule 21 to 27

D. Rule 28 to 35

7. For qualified applicants for examination, notice of admission shall be issued not later than how many days prior to the first day of examination?

A. 15

B. 20

C. 10

D. 5

8. Why are deliverables included in a professional service contract?

A. They specify what the engineer will provide and how acceptance is determined.

B. They define the client's budget.

C. They are optional and rarely used.

D. They apply only to construction contracts.

9. In RA 7920, CPE stands for which?

A. Continuing Personal Education

B. Continuing Professional Education

C. Comprehensive Public Education

D. Corporate Professional Education

10. Which of the following is the primary use of arc-flash incident energy calculations?

A. To determine PPE requirements for arc-flash events

B. To size transformers for normal operation

C. To calculate conductor ampacity

D. To fix voltage drop in long runs

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which statement describes NEC 690.12 rapid shutdown?

A. It sets the maximum voltage for PV modules.

B. It requires rapid shutdown to quickly de-energize PV wiring for safety.

C. It governs the installation of grounding electrodes.

D. It handles flood exposure ratings.

Rapid shutdown focuses on safety by quickly de-energizing PV wiring so anyone working near the system, such as emergency responders, isn't exposed to dangerous voltages. NEC 690.12 requires that PV conductors within the exposed, readily accessible area be brought to a low, safe voltage (typically 50 V or less) within a short time after shutdown is initiated. This is done using a rapid shutdown device and defines a boundary around the PV wiring where this de-energization applies. The goal is to minimize shock risk during emergencies or maintenance, not to set module voltage, govern grounding electrodes, or address flood exposure ratings.

2. In RA 9136, SGC stands for which term?

A. System Grid Corporation

B. Successor Generating Company

C. Sustainable Generating Council

D. Strategic Generating Consortium

The term stands for Successor Generating Company. In RA 9136, the Electric Power Industry Reform Act, the government uses this designation for the entity that will take over the generation assets and liabilities as the industry transitions toward a competitive market. This defined role provides a clear vehicle for transferring ownership and continuing generation service during privatization, ensuring a smooth handover of assets to the private sector. The other suggested terms aren't used in the law, so they don't represent the formal acronym in RA 9136.

3. Which color alert is used to indicate a contingency reserve deficiency?

A. Blue alert

B. Green alert

C. Yellow alert

D. Red alert

Color-coded alerts give a quick read on risk and reserve status. The contingency reserve is the fund set aside for unforeseen costs, and when that reserve is not enough, the system shifts to a warning level to prompt review and action. Yellow is the color used for that warning state, signaling a contingency reserve deficiency without declaring an all-out crisis. Green would mean the reserves are adequate, red would indicate a critical shortage needing immediate action, and blue (if it's used) usually conveys informational or advisory status. So yellow best represents the deficiency scenario you're asked about.

4. Which of the following describes the imprisonment range specified in the penalty clause?

A. Not less than 3 months nor more than 2 years

B. Not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years

C. Not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years

D. Not less than 2 weeks nor more than 6 months

Imprisonment range is defined by two bounds: the minimum term and the maximum term. The phrases "not less than" and "not more than" indicate those bounds. The option that states "not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years" provides a minimum of six months and a maximum of five years, which matches the described range. This means the offender may be imprisoned at least six months but no more than five years. The other options propose different lower or upper bounds—three months to two years is a shorter range, one year to ten years starts higher and goes longer, and two weeks to six months is a much shorter, mostly nonstandard range—so they do not describe the same imprisonment range.

5. What is the purpose of interconnection standards like IEEE 1547?

A. To improve DER efficiency by reducing losses.

B. To ensure safe, reliable interconnection of DERs with utility systems, including protection, islanding, and power quality.

C. To standardize the color coding of wires in all electrical installations.

D. To limit the number of distributed energy resources on a system.

Interconnection standards set the rules for how distributed energy resources (DERs) connect to the electric grid so that the overall system stays safe and reliable. They define what DERs must do in terms of protection, how they respond to faults, how they behave during voltage and frequency disturbances, and how they deliver acceptable power quality. They also specify testing and verification procedures to prove a DER will operate safely before it is allowed to connect, and they address anti-islanding to prevent backfed power from energizing a de-energized line and posing a hazard to workers or equipment. All of this ensures that adding DERs like solar, storage, or small generators won't compromise protection schemes, cause unsafe conditions, or degrade the grid. That's why the best choice is the one that describes safe, reliable interconnection with the utility system, including protection, islanding, and power quality. The other options describe outcomes (reduced losses), cosmetic standards (wire color coding), or system limits (number of DERs) that aren't the primary purpose of these interconnection standards.

6. What rules are included in Article V of RA 7920?

A. Rule 11 to 20

B. Rule 1 to 10

C. Rule 21 to 27

D. Rule 28 to 35

Understanding how this Act is organized helps. In RA 7920 the provisions are divided into articles, and the rules are numbered in a continuous sequence across those articles. Article V contains seven rules, specifically numbered 21 through 27. That's why this block is the one that belongs to Article V. The other ranges (1–10, 11–20, 28–35) belong to other articles in the act, not Article V. So the correct set for Article V is 21 to 27. If you're checking a specific copy, it's always good to verify the exact page and edition, but the numbering pattern typically matches this sequence.

7. For qualified applicants for examination, notice of admission shall be issued not later than how many days prior to the first day of examination?

A. 15

B. 20

C. 10

D. 5

Knowing when admission notices must go out is about giving qualified applicants a reliable lead time before the exam. The rule sets a latest date—ten days before the first day of examination—so notices arrive with enough time for applicants to receive them, verify any details, and arrange travel or accommodations if needed. It also gives the administering body a manageable window to finalize lists and handle any corrections. If the notice window were much longer, logistics and eligibility checks could become unwieldy; if it were shorter, some applicants might not receive the notice in time to prepare or even attend. Ten days strikes a practical balance, ensuring readiness on both sides.

8. Why are deliverables included in a professional service contract?

A. They specify what the engineer will provide and how acceptance is determined.

B. They define the client's budget.

C. They are optional and rarely used.

D. They apply only to construction contracts.

Deliverables in a professional service contract define the exact outputs the engineer will provide and how those outputs will be evaluated for completion. This clarifies the project scope by naming the specific documents, analyses, models, drawings, reports, software, or other results the client should expect. It also establishes acceptance criteria—what must be delivered for the work to be considered finished—and often ties milestones to payments or approvals. By laying out deliverables, both parties have a clear, objective standard for when work is complete, which reduces ambiguity and disputes and helps with scheduling and budgeting. Deliverables are used across professional services, not just in construction, and they are typically essential rather than optional. Without them, expectations are vague and disagreements about what has been delivered or paid for are much more likely.

9. In RA 7920, CPE stands for which?

A. Continuing Personal Education

B. Continuing Professional Education

C. Comprehensive Public Education

D. Corporate Professional Education

Continuing Professional Education. In professional regulation, licenses are not a one-time certificate; they require ongoing learning to keep up with new techniques, standards, and ethics. CPE is the structured, credit-based activity professionals engage in after licensure—such as seminars, workshops, short courses, conferences, or online modules—that counts toward renewing their license. This is why it's the best fit: it specifically denotes ongoing development to maintain professional competence, rather than personal learning, general public education, or corporate training. Under RA 7920, the idea is to ensure professionals stay current in their field through these continuing activities.

10. Which of the following is the primary use of arc-flash incident energy calculations?

A. To determine PPE requirements for arc-flash events

B. To size transformers for normal operation

C. To calculate conductor ampacity

D. To fix voltage drop in long runs

Arc-flash incident energy calculations quantify the energy a worker could be exposed to during an arc fault at a specific working distance. This energy, usually expressed in cal/cm^2, is what drives the selection of personal protective equipment and the defined arc-flash boundaries per standards like NFPA 70E. Because protecting workers from arc-flash exposure is the primary goal of performing these calculations, determining the required PPE is the main purpose. The other options relate to different design tasks: transformer sizing for normal operation, conductor ampacity based on heating from current, and voltage drop along a run, none of which are about the energy a worker could experience in an arc event.

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://eelaws.examzify.com

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