

FLORIDA JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 is the purpose of a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI)?**
 - A. To increase electrical efficiency
 - B. To prevent electrical overloads
 - C. To prevent electric shock by interrupting the circuit when a ground fault is detected
 - D. To enhance circuit performance
- 2. Which of the following shall not be used for safety reasons within a refrigerant system for testing?**
 - A. Argon
 - B. Helium
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Oxygen
- 3. What is the purpose of a disconnect switch?**
 - A. To permanently disable a circuit
 - B. To allow a circuit to be energized temporarily
 - C. To allow a circuit or device to be safely de-energized for maintenance or servicing
 - D. To control the flow of electricity continuously
- 4. What is the minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties?**
 - A. 5 feet
 - B. 10 feet
 - C. 12 feet
 - D. 15 feet
- 5. What would disallow duct from penetrating a third floor without a fire damper?**
 - A. If the building code requires a fire damper at each floor penetration
 - B. If there are no fire-rated walls
 - C. If the duct is smaller than a specified size
 - D. If the building is designed with a very short vertical run

- 6. Why must liquid and suction line piping be sized large enough?**
- A. To minimize installation costs
 - B. To prevent equipment damage
 - C. To handle the amount of the liquid or vapor required
 - D. To ensure aesthetic installation
- 7. What is a common indication of electrical overload?**
- A. Reduced lighting
 - B. Frequent circuit breaker trips
 - C. Increased energy bills
 - D. Constant humming sounds
- 8. What is the minimum clearance from a grease duct system to combustible material?**
- A. 18 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 6 inches
- 9. What is the minimum clearance required to combustibles for duct systems operating between 125°F and 250°F?**
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 8 inches
 - C. 10 inches
 - D. 12 inches
- 10. Gas equipment is installed on a roof 4 feet from the edge of the roof, how high must the railing be?**
- A. 36"
 - B. 30"
 - C. 42"
 - D. 48"

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI)?

- A. To increase electrical efficiency
- B. To prevent electrical overloads
- C. To prevent electric shock by interrupting the circuit when a ground fault is detected**
- D. To enhance circuit performance

The purpose of a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) is to prevent electric shock by interrupting the circuit when a ground fault is detected. A ground fault occurs when there is an unintended path between the source of current and the ground. This can happen in various situations, especially in wet environments such as kitchens, bathrooms, and outdoor locations, where the risk of electric shock is higher due to the presence of water. A GFCI monitors the electrical current flowing through the circuit and can detect imbalances between the current entering and exiting the device. If it senses that the current is deviating from the normal flow—which suggests that some of the electricity is escaping to the ground—it quickly cuts off the power to the circuit, thereby significantly reducing the risk of serious injury or fatal electric shock. This safety feature is a crucial aspect of electrical systems in residential, commercial, and industrial settings, ensuring that individuals are protected from the hazards associated with ground faults.

2. Which of the following shall not be used for safety reasons within a refrigerant system for testing?

- A. Argon
- B. Helium
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Oxygen**

In refrigeration systems, safety is a paramount concern, especially when it comes to the gases used for testing or servicing. Oxygen is not suitable for use in refrigerant systems for a few critical reasons. When oxygen is introduced into a refrigerant system, there is a risk of it reacting with the refrigerants and lubricants present, which can result in combustion or create harmful byproducts. This reaction can pose serious hazards, including the potential for fires or explosions, especially at the high pressures and varying temperatures found in refrigeration systems. On the other hand, argon, helium, and nitrogen are inert gases and do not pose the same risks as oxygen. They are often used for pressure testing or purging systems because they do not react chemically with the components of the refrigeration system. Nitrogen, in particular, is commonly used because it is easily accessible and safe to use in the context of refrigeration maintenance and repair. Thus, understanding the chemical properties and safety implications of the gases used in refrigeration systems is crucial, as using oxygen can lead to dangerous situations in maintenance or testing scenarios.

3. What is the purpose of a disconnect switch?

- A. To permanently disable a circuit
- B. To allow a circuit to be energized temporarily
- C. To allow a circuit or device to be safely de-energized for maintenance or servicing**
- D. To control the flow of electricity continuously

The purpose of a disconnect switch is to allow a circuit or device to be safely de-energized for maintenance or servicing. This is a critical safety feature in electrical systems, as it ensures that technicians can work on equipment without the risk of electrical shock or accidental energization. Disconnect switches are designed to isolate electrical circuits from the power supply, which provides a safe environment for maintenance activities. Having a reliable means to disconnect power is essential in any electrical system. It helps to protect service personnel and allows them to perform repairs, inspections, and maintenance in a secure manner. This function is particularly important in industrial and commercial settings where equipment is serviced regularly. The other options do not accurately reflect the main function of a disconnect switch. For instance, permanently disabling a circuit is not the purpose, as disconnect switches are intended for temporary use. While they may allow a circuit to be energized temporarily, that is not their primary purpose. They also do not control the flow of electricity continuously; their function is more about establishing a safe state for maintenance rather than ongoing control of electrical flow.

4. What is the minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 10 feet**
- C. 12 feet
- D. 15 feet

The minimum clearance required for overhead service wires over residential properties is 10 feet. This clearance is established to ensure safety for both individuals and property beneath the wires. It minimizes the risk of accidental contact with the wires during activities such as maintenance, tree trimming, or play, and helps to prevent potential electrical hazards that could arise from such interactions. This regulation is part of the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines, which are often adopted by local jurisdictions to ensure safe electrical practices. Maintaining this distance is crucial for preventing electrical accidents and ensuring that the overhead service does not pose a danger to people or vehicles moving in and around the residential areas.

5. What would disallow duct from penetrating a third floor without a fire damper?

- A. If the building code requires a fire damper at each floor penetration**
- B. If there are no fire-rated walls
- C. If the duct is smaller than a specified size
- D. If the building is designed with a very short vertical run

The requirement for a fire damper at each floor penetration is in place to prevent the movement of smoke and flames through ductwork during a fire. Building codes are established to enhance safety and protect occupants by minimizing the spread of fire and smoke between floors. When a duct penetrates a floor without an appropriate fire damper, it compromises the fire-resistance-rated assembly of that floor, allowing smoke and heat to travel from one floor to another unchecked. Therefore, if the building code mandates the installation of a fire damper at every floor penetration, failing to install one would indeed disallow the duct from passing through that third floor. The other options touch on considerations that might affect the installation of ductwork in different ways but do not directly address the specific requirement imposed by fire safety codes regarding floor penetrations. The absence of fire-rated walls might indicate a different set of risks, while the size of the duct or the design regarding the vertical run might affect overall duct performance but not the necessity for fire dampers established by building code requirements.

6. Why must liquid and suction line piping be sized large enough?

- A. To minimize installation costs
- B. To prevent equipment damage
- C. To handle the amount of the liquid or vapor required**
- D. To ensure aesthetic installation

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of appropriately sizing liquid and suction line piping to handle the required amount of liquid or vapor. Proper sizing ensures that the system can efficiently transport refrigerants and other fluids without significant pressure drops or flow restrictions. When the piping is oversized, it can lead to issues like excessive heat gain in the liquid lines, while undersized piping can result in increased resistance, leading to inadequate refrigerant flow. This can severely affect the overall efficiency and performance of the HVAC system. Adequate sizing also plays a critical role in maintaining the proper velocity of the fluid, which helps prevent issues such as liquid refrigerant carrying over into the compressor, leading to potential damage. Thus, it is essential that the piping is sized to accommodate the specific requirements of the system to ensure optimal performance and longevity.

7. What is a common indication of electrical overload?

- A. Reduced lighting
- B. Frequent circuit breaker trips**
- C. Increased energy bills
- D. Constant humming sounds

A frequent circuit breaker trip is a classic sign of electrical overload. When too many devices are drawing power from a circuit, it can exceed the safe current level that the circuit breakers are designed to handle. As a protective measure, circuit breakers are engineered to trip (shut off) to prevent overheating and potential fire hazards. Each time the load exceeds the rated limit, the breaker interrupts the power supply, indicating that the system is being overstressed. In contrast, while reduced lighting, increased energy bills, and constant humming sounds can also be symptoms of electrical issues, they do not specifically point to the condition of overload in the same direct way a tripping breaker does. The consistent response of breakers tripping under heavy load is a clear and immediate indicator of such a problem needing attention.

8. What is the minimum clearance from a grease duct system to combustible material?

- A. 18 inches**
- B. 12 inches
- C. 24 inches
- D. 6 inches

The minimum clearance from a grease duct system to combustible material is 18 inches. This specification is crucial for ensuring safety and compliance with fire codes. Grease ducts can become quite hot during cooking operations, and if they are too close to combustible materials such as wood, insulation, or other flammable substances, there is a significant risk of ignition and fire. By maintaining an 18-inch clearance, the heat produced by the grease duct is adequately dissipated, which helps to prevent potential fires. This requirement is based on safety standards established by building codes and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), which take into account both the temperature that could be reached by grease ducts and the flammability of adjacent materials. Following this clearance guideline is essential for anyone involved in installation and maintenance of kitchen exhaust systems, as it ensures that installations are not only compliant with regulations but also contribute to overall fire safety in commercial kitchens.

9. What is the minimum clearance required to combustibles for duct systems operating between 125°F and 250°F?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 8 inches
- C. 10 inches
- D. 12 inches**

The minimum clearance required to combustibles for duct systems operating between 125°F and 250°F is 12 inches. This requirement is based on safety regulations designed to prevent the risk of fire caused by high temperature ducts. When duct systems operate at elevated temperatures, maintaining an adequate distance from combustible materials is crucial to prevent heat transfer that could ignite these materials. The specified clearance helps ensure that any heat radiated from the duct does not raise the temperature of nearby combustible surfaces to a point where they could ignite. Allowing for a minimum clearance of 12 inches provides a safe buffer zone, which is important for both residential and commercial installations. While the other options suggest smaller clearances, they do not meet the safety standards set forth for duct systems in that temperature range. Compliance with these standards is essential for effective fire prevention and ensuring the safety of occupants in any structure where such duct systems are installed.

10. Gas equipment is installed on a roof 4 feet from the edge of the roof, how high must the railing be?

- A. 36"
- B. 30"
- C. 42"
- D. 48"

The height of the railing installed around gas equipment on a roof is determined by safety regulations to prevent falls and ensure worker safety. In Florida, the general requirement for guardrails is 42 inches in height when working at elevations where there is a risk of falling. Since the question specifies that the gas equipment is placed on the roof at a height that can pose a risk to workers, maintaining a railing height of 42 inches ensures compliance with safety standards. This height provides adequate protection against potential falls, which is especially important when working near the edge of a roof. While the other options might seem valid, they do not meet the safety code requirements for protecting against falls from elevated surfaces. Thus, the choice of 42 inches reflects the proper regulation that must be followed for such installations.

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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://fljourneyman.examzify.com>

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

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