

FLORIDA JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which of the following is not acceptable material for the base of a boiler?**
 - A. Compacted earth
 - B. Concrete
 - C. Steel
 - D. Gravel

- 2. What is the maximum height for outdoor lighting installations?**
 - A. 25 feet for decorative lighting
 - B. 35 feet for general lighting
 - C. 40 feet for sports facilities
 - D. 50 feet for security lighting

- 3. What is the rated lifespan for most incandescent light bulbs?**
 - A. 500 hours
 - B. 1,000 hours
 - C. 1,500 hours
 - D. 2,000 hours

- 4. What is the required depth for underground electrical service conductors?**
 - A. 12 inches
 - B. 18 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 30 inches

- 5. Which of these tapes is acceptable as a closure system for fibrous glass ductboard?**
 - A. Masking Tape
 - B. Electrical Tape
 - C. Pressure Sensitive Tape labeled UL181
 - D. Duct Tape

- 6. What does adjusting the superheat primarily affect in a refrigeration system?**
- A. The condenser efficiency
 - B. The evaporator efficiency
 - C. The compressor workload
 - D. The expansion valve operation
- 7. What must every fuel-burning heating appliance bear on a permanent and legible factory-applied nameplate?**
- A. The manufacturer's trademark
 - B. The installation date
 - C. The energy efficiency rating
 - D. The product serial number
- 8. What is the main benefit of a low water cutoff switch for a boiler?**
- A. To increase efficiency
 - B. To prevent boiler damage
 - C. To regulate temperature
 - D. To minimize energy consumption
- 9. According to regulations, the return air from a dwelling unit shall not be discharged through the cooling system to what?**
- A. Another room
 - B. An exterior vent
 - C. The attic space
 - D. The basement
- 10. What is required for every automatic hot water heating boiler not under continuous attendance?**
- A. A high-temperature shutoff switch
 - B. A temperature gauge
 - C. A low water cutoff airflow switch
 - D. An emergency power switch

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is not acceptable material for the base of a boiler?

A. Compacted earth

B. Concrete

C. Steel

D. Gravel

Compacted earth is not an acceptable material for the base of a boiler due to its inability to provide the necessary structural support and load-bearing capacity required for such heavy equipment. A boiler exerts significant weight and operational forces, and relying on compacted earth may lead to shifting, settling, or erosion over time, compromising the stability and safety of the boiler system. In contrast, materials such as concrete, steel, and gravel are commonly used for boiler bases due to their strength and durability. Concrete provides a solid and stable foundation, steel can offer additional structural support, and gravel assists with drainage and preventing water pooling, which can also be detrimental to boiler operation. Thus, while these materials ensure a robust foundation that aligns with industry standards, compacted earth does not meet those essential criteria for safety and reliability.

2. What is the maximum height for outdoor lighting installations?

A. 25 feet for decorative lighting

B. 35 feet for general lighting

C. 40 feet for sports facilities

D. 50 feet for security lighting

The choice indicating a maximum height of 35 feet for general lighting installations is correct because it aligns with the commonly accepted standards for outdoor lighting. General lighting serves to illuminate areas for safety and visibility in places like parking lots, pathways, and commercial settings. Setting a specific height, such as 35 feet, ensures that the lighting is effective in providing adequate illumination and minimizes the risk of glare or light pollution, which can affect both humans and wildlife. This specified height is also manageable for maintenance and minimizes the impact of high winds or other environmental factors that could affect stability and performance. In contrast, while decorative lighting may have a lower maximum height to fit aesthetic considerations, and security lighting may be installed higher to deter potential intrusions or to cover larger areas, these installations come with different considerations regarding illumination and placement. Similarly, sports facilities may require higher lighting to provide even coverage for larger fields or courts, justifying the consideration for greater heights in those specialized contexts. However, the height of 35 feet for general use is appropriately balanced for versatility and functionality.

3. What is the rated lifespan for most incandescent light bulbs?

A. 500 hours

B. 1,000 hours

C. 1,500 hours

D. 2,000 hours

The rated lifespan for most incandescent light bulbs is generally around 1,000 hours. This figure can vary slightly depending on the specific bulb and its intended use, but 1,000 hours is a common standard cited by manufacturers. Incandescent bulbs, which operate by heating a filament until it glows, tend to have a shorter lifespan compared to other lighting technologies, like compact fluorescents or LEDs. The filament is susceptible to wear and degradation over time, which contributes to the overall lifespan of the bulb. When considering the rated lifespan, it's important to recognize that factors such as voltage fluctuations and usage patterns can influence the actual duration that a bulb will last in a home or business setting. This understanding helps consumers make informed decisions when selecting lighting options for various applications.

4. What is the required depth for underground electrical service conductors?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 18 inches
- C. 24 inches**
- D. 30 inches

The required depth for underground electrical service conductors is 24 inches. This depth is specified to ensure that the conductors are adequately protected from physical damage and accidental disturbance from surface activity. Buried conduits or cables at this depth are less likely to be hit by shovels or other digging equipment. Additionally, this depth helps mitigate the risk of electrical hazards caused by environmental factors, such as moisture or soil acidity, which can lead to conductor deterioration. This requirement is part of the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines and local regulations, which aim to ensure safety in electrical installations. The chosen depth of 24 inches strikes a balance between safety, accessibility for future maintenance, and practicality for installation.

5. Which of these tapes is acceptable as a closure system for fibrous glass ductboard?

- A. Masking Tape
- B. Electrical Tape
- C. Pressure Sensitive Tape labeled UL181**
- D. Duct Tape

Pressure-sensitive tape labeled UL181 is considered the appropriate choice for a closure system for fibrous glass ductboard due to its specific design and testing for applications in HVAC duct systems. UL181 is a standard that ensures the tape can withstand the conditions related to air ducts, such as varying temperatures, moisture, and airflow pressure. This tape is formulated to create a reliable and durable seal, effectively minimizing air leaks, which is crucial for maintaining system efficiency and performance. In contrast, masking tape and electrical tape do not have the same specifications and durability required for duct sealing applications. Masking tape is primarily designed for temporary adhesion in painting and crafting, while electrical tape is intended for insulating electrical wires rather than for sealing ductwork. While duct tape may appear to be a suitable alternative due to its strong adhesive properties, it often lacks the necessary testing and certification for use in HVAC systems, which can lead to potential failures in sealing integrity over time. Thus, pressure-sensitive tape labeled UL181 is the reliable choice for ensuring proper closure of fibrous glass ductboard.

6. What does adjusting the superheat primarily affect in a refrigeration system?

- A. The condenser efficiency
- B. The evaporator efficiency**
- C. The compressor workload
- D. The expansion valve operation

Adjusting the superheat primarily affects the evaporator efficiency in a refrigeration system. Superheat refers to the temperature of the refrigerant vapor above its saturation temperature at a given pressure. When the superheat is adjusted, it impacts how much heat the refrigerant can absorb in the evaporator before it reaches the compressor. By increasing superheat, more heat is extracted from the evaporator, which can improve the efficiency of heat absorption and ensure that the refrigerant evaporates fully before it exits the evaporator. Conversely, if the superheat is too low, it can lead to liquid refrigerant entering the compressor, which can cause damage and reduce the overall efficiency of the system. Therefore, managing superheat is essential for optimizing the performance of the evaporator, ensuring efficient refrigeration processes, and maintaining proper system function.

7. What must every fuel-burning heating appliance bear on a permanent and legible factory-applied nameplate?

- A. The manufacturer's trademark**
- B. The installation date
- C. The energy efficiency rating
- D. The product serial number

Every fuel-burning heating appliance is required to have a permanent and legible factory-applied nameplate that bears essential information about the appliance. The inclusion of the manufacturer's trademark is crucial for several reasons. It allows consumers, installers, and inspectors to easily identify the brand and manufacturer of the appliance, which is important for warranty claims, service, and safety recalls. Additionally, the trademark signifies that the appliance meets the industry standards set by the manufacturer and helps ensure accountability for the performance and safety of the appliance. While installation date, energy efficiency rating, and product serial number are important for other forms of documentation and operational efficiency, the manufacturer's trademark is specifically mandated on the nameplate itself. This requirement ensures that all parties involved in the use and maintenance of the appliance can accurately identify the manufacturer's standards and specifications.

8. What is the main benefit of a low water cutoff switch for a boiler?

- A. To increase efficiency
- B. To prevent boiler damage**
- C. To regulate temperature
- D. To minimize energy consumption

A low water cutoff switch serves a crucial safety function in boiler systems by ensuring that the water level within the boiler does not fall below a certain point. This device acts as a protection mechanism that cuts off the boiler's operation if the water level drops too low. When the water level is insufficient, the boiler can overheat, leading to potentially severe damage such as overheating of the boiler components, damage to heating elements, or even a catastrophic failure. By preventing the boiler from operating under low water conditions, the switch helps maintain the integrity of the system, prevents overheating, and ultimately protects against costly repairs or replacements. While increasing efficiency, regulating temperature, and minimizing energy consumption are beneficial aspects of boiler function, the primary purpose of the low water cutoff is centered around safety and equipment protection. Therefore, its main benefit is to prevent damage to the boiler, ensuring a longer lifespan and safer operation of the system.

9. According to regulations, the return air from a dwelling unit shall not be discharged through the cooling system to what?

- A. Another room**
- B. An exterior vent
- C. The attic space
- D. The basement

The regulation regarding the return air from a dwelling unit emphasizes maintaining air quality and ensuring the efficiency of the cooling system. Discharging return air to another room can lead to several issues, such as poor air circulation and contamination of air quality. This air may carry dust, allergens, or other pollutants from one area to another, undermining the primary purpose of the cooling system, which is to provide clean, conditioned air to occupied spaces. Additionally, proper airflow is vital for the system's operation; sending return air to another room could disrupt the intended airflow pattern and affect temperature control in both the source and destination rooms. Moreover, in well-designed HVAC systems, the return air should be collected from common areas to help balance temperature and air quality throughout the dwelling. In this context, sending air to areas like an exterior vent, attic space, or basement is also problematic for different reasons, such as efficiency, building code compliance, and potential for moisture problems in unconditioned spaces.

10. What is required for every automatic hot water heating boiler not under continuous attendance?

- A. A high-temperature shutoff switch
- B. A temperature gauge
- C. A low water cutoff airflow switch**
- D. An emergency power switch

For an automatic hot water heating boiler that is not under continuous attendance, implementing a low water cutoff is crucial for safety and operational integrity. This device is designed to prevent the boiler from operating when water levels fall below a safe threshold, which could lead to overheating and damage to the equipment or even create hazardous situations, such as a fire or explosion. In systems that are unattended, the risk of insufficient water levels is heightened. As operators may not be present to monitor the boiler, the low water cutoff serves as an automated safety measure to shut the boiler down in such events. This assures that even when human oversight is limited, there are fail-safes in place to protect both the equipment and surroundings. While other components like a high-temperature shutoff switch or a temperature gauge can be important for monitoring and regulating temperature, they do not address the critical safety concern associated with low water levels in unattended systems. Similarly, an emergency power switch may be useful in certain scenarios, but it does not provide the specific protective mechanism against low water conditions that is needed in this context.

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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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