

GAS TECHNICIAN 2 (G2) LICENSE 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. What will happen if the 24 Volt transformer for a Power Humidifier is wired in series with the humidistat and the humidifier motor?**
 - A. The humidifier motor will not operate
 - B. The humidifier motor will operate properly
 - C. The humidistat will malfunction
 - D. The system will have a power surge

- 2. What action must be taken if cracks are found in the Heat Exchanger of a Furnace?**
 - A. Seal the cracks
 - B. Evaluate the performance
 - C. Replace the Heat Exchanger
 - D. Repair with adhesive

- 3. Which type of fuses are recommended for serving motor circuits?**
 - A. Slow Blow Type
 - B. Time Delay Type
 - C. Fast Acting Type
 - D. Fuse Link Type

- 4. What does the Unitrol in a residential water heater tank do?**
 - A. Increase water temperature
 - B. Shut off the gas flow if the pilot light goes out
 - C. Monitor water levels
 - D. Adjust water pressure

- 5. What is the maximum clearance from the sides of a Domestic Range to combustible materials?**
 - A. 3 Inches
 - B. 6 Inches
 - C. 12 Inches
 - D. 18 Inches

- 6. What is the standard oncoming power supply to residential homes?**
- A. 120/1/60
 - B. 240/1/50
 - C. 240/1/60
 - D. 480/3/60
- 7. Final drawings on a job are commonly referred to as what?**
- A. Preliminary Drawings
 - B. Reference Drawings
 - C. As Built Drawings
 - D. Design Drawings
- 8. Which of the following scenarios might lead to a potential safety hazard when using gas piping?**
- A. Having gas piping exposed to sunlight
 - B. Using gas piping as an electrical ground
 - C. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes
 - D. Using a flexible gas connector
- 9. What is the electrical potential difference that results in current flow through resistance?**
- A. Voltage
 - B. Amperage
 - C. Ohm's
 - D. Conductance
- 10. If a belt on a blower is too tight, what will happen to the blower motor current?**
- A. Decrease
 - B. Remain the same
 - C. Increase
 - D. Intermittently fluctuate

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What will happen if the 24 Volt transformer for a Power Humidifier is wired in series with the humidistat and the humidifier motor?

- A. The humidifier motor will not operate
- B. The humidifier motor will operate properly**
- C. The humidistat will malfunction
- D. The system will have a power surge

Wiring the 24 Volt transformer for a power humidifier in series with the humidistat and the humidifier motor allows for the proper functioning of the system. In this configuration, when the humidistat detects that the humidity level is below the set point, it closes the circuit, allowing voltage to flow from the transformer to the humidifier motor. This provides the necessary power for the humidifier motor to operate, ensuring that it adds moisture to the air as intended. The series connection ensures that the energizing of the motor is directly controlled by the humidistat; thus, as long as the humidistat is functioning correctly and the transformer is operating, the humidifier motor will run when needed. This linkage is efficient for controlling humidity in spaces, as it allows the humidifier to respond to real-time humidity levels based on the settings of the humidistat. In contrast, if the transformer were incorrectly wired, or if there were issues with the components of the system, there could be various impacts, such as failure of the motor to operate, but the correct scenario of the series configuration results in the humidifier motor operating properly.

2. What action must be taken if cracks are found in the Heat Exchanger of a Furnace?

- A. Seal the cracks
- B. Evaluate the performance
- C. Replace the Heat Exchanger**
- D. Repair with adhesive

When cracks are found in the heat exchanger of a furnace, the most appropriate action is to replace the heat exchanger. This is because the heat exchanger is a critical component responsible for transferring heat from the combustion gases to the air circulating through the home. If it is cracked, it can lead to dangerous scenarios such as carbon monoxide leaking into the living space, reduced efficiency, and potential breakdown of the furnace. Sealing the cracks or attempting to repair them with adhesive is not a viable long-term solution, as it may not fully restore the structural integrity and safety of the heat exchanger. Simply evaluating the performance without addressing the cracks ignores the serious risk posed by any structural failure. Therefore, the only safe option that ensures the heat exchanger operates as intended and protects the occupants from potential hazards is to replace it.

3. Which type of fuses are recommended for serving motor circuits?

- A. Slow Blow Type
- B. Time Delay Type**
- C. Fast Acting Type
- D. Fuse Link Type

The Time Delay Type fuses are the recommended choice for serving motor circuits due to their specific design to accommodate the initial surge of current that occurs when a motor starts. Motors typically draw a significantly higher current during startup than during their normal running condition, a phenomenon known as inrush current. Time delay fuses have a built-in delay mechanism that allows for this temporary overcurrent situation without blowing, thereby providing adequate protection for the motor while preventing unnecessary interruptions in service. These fuses are particularly beneficial in applications where the motor may experience brief overload conditions without being damaged. Using a fuse that reacts too quickly, like the Fast Acting Type, could lead to frequent fuse failures and interruptions, since it wouldn't accommodate the initial inrush current effectively. The other fuse types do not offer the same combination of timely response and endurance for inrush conditions typically encountered in motor circuits. Therefore, Time Delay Type fuses are essential for ensuring the reliability and efficiency of motor operations.

4. What does the Unitrol in a residential water heater tank do?

- A. Increase water temperature
- B. Shut off the gas flow if the pilot light goes out**
- C. Monitor water levels
- D. Adjust water pressure

The Unitrol is a component installed in residential water heater tanks that is primarily designed to enhance safety by shutting off the gas supply if the pilot light goes out. This function is crucial as it prevents the buildup of gas in the tank, which could otherwise create a hazardous situation if the gas were to accumulate without being ignited. Therefore, its role is a safety mechanism that directly impacts the operational safety of the water heater. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the function of the Unitrol. Increasing water temperature pertains to the thermostat or heating element, monitoring water levels is related to float switches or sensors, and adjusting water pressure can be managed by other plumbing components but is not a role of the Unitrol.

5. What is the maximum clearance from the sides of a Domestic Range to combustible materials?

- A. 3 Inches
- B. 6 Inches**
- C. 12 Inches
- D. 18 Inches

The maximum clearance required from the sides of a domestic range to combustible materials is typically 6 inches. This clearance is mandated to prevent the risk of fire hazards, as the heat generated by the stove can ignite nearby combustible materials if they are too close. Adhering to this 6-inch clearance helps ensure safety in the kitchen environment by reducing the potential for heat transfer to adjacent structures or items, thus contributing to the overall fire safety of the installation. Establishing this standard is based on industry best practices and codes that aim to enhance safety measures concerning kitchen appliances, and it is important for anyone working with gas appliances to follow these guidelines closely.

6. What is the standard oncoming power supply to residential homes?

- A. 120/1/60
- B. 240/1/50
- C. 240/1/60**
- D. 480/3/60

The standard oncoming power supply to residential homes in North America is typically 240 volts single-phase alternating current (AC) at a frequency of 60 hertz. This configuration provides the necessary voltage level to power household appliances effectively while also supporting lower voltage requirements for smaller devices using a split-phase system. When considering the typical needs of residential properties, the 240 volts allows for the operation of larger appliances, such as electric stoves, dryers, and heating systems, which draw higher current loads. The single-phase system is sufficient for residential applications where concentrated power is not as demanding as in commercial or industrial settings. The frequency of 60 hertz is standard in the United States and much of North America, making it critical for synchronizing electrical equipment's operation. As a result, the configuration of 240/1/60 aligns with the electrical standards found in residential homes, providing both high and low voltage options depending on the appliance being used. Other voltage configurations, such as 120/1/60, are often associated with lighter load circuits, while 480/3/60 is typical for three-phase industrial applications and not applicable to most residential needs. The 240/1/50 options are primarily found in some regions outside North

7. Final drawings on a job are commonly referred to as what?

- A. Preliminary Drawings
- B. Reference Drawings
- C. As Built Drawings**
- D. Design Drawings

Final drawings on a job are commonly referred to as "As Built Drawings." These drawings reflect the actual conditions of the completed project, including any modifications or changes made during construction. They serve as a crucial record of how the project was constructed, providing detailed information about the installation of systems, including dimensions and locations that may have differed from the original design. As Built Drawings are essential for future maintenance and renovations, as they provide accurate references for anyone working on the project later, ensuring that any work done is based on the real conditions of the project rather than just theoretical design specifications. This helps prevent errors that could arise from using outdated or incorrect information. In contrast, preliminary drawings are initial sketches that outline the project's concepts; reference drawings may include documents that guide the installation but do not necessarily capture the finalized state of a project; and design drawings typically represent the intended designs prior to construction.

8. Which of the following scenarios might lead to a potential safety hazard when using gas piping?

- A. Having gas piping exposed to sunlight
- B. Using gas piping as an electrical ground**
- C. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes
- D. Using a flexible gas connector

Using gas piping as an electrical ground creates a potential safety hazard primarily because gas piping systems are designed exclusively for carrying gas and not for conducting electricity. If gas piping is inadvertently used as a ground, it could lead to a dangerous scenario where electrical faults might result in sparks or arcing, that could ignite any gas leaks present, leading to explosions or fires. In contrast, while the other scenarios may also have their own safety considerations, they do not present the same level of immediate danger. Gas piping exposed to sunlight can degrade materials over time but does not pose an instant hazard like using gas piping for electrical grounding. Running gas piping parallel to water pipes does not inherently create a hazard, although proper installation practices should be followed to prevent corrosion or condensation issues. Flexible gas connectors are typically safe when properly installed, allowing for movement and reducing stress on rigid piping because they are designed specifically for gas applications.

9. What is the electrical potential difference that results in current flow through resistance?

- A. Voltage**
- B. Amperage
- C. Ohm's
- D. Conductance

The term that describes the electrical potential difference causing current to flow through a resistance is voltage. Voltage is essentially the electrical "pressure" that pushes charged electrons through a circuit. When there is a difference in electric potential between two points, it creates a movement of electrons, resulting in an electric current. In a circuit, when a voltage is applied across a resistor, it allows current to flow based on the resistance of the component and the relationship defined by Ohm's law ($V = IR$), where V is voltage, I is current, and R is resistance. Thus, in the context of electrical systems, voltage is key to understanding how current moves and interacts with resistance. The other terms relate to aspects of electrical circuits but do not describe the potential difference itself. Amperage, for example, refers to the amount of current flowing through a circuit, while Ohm's pertains to the unit of resistance. Conductance reflects how easily current can flow through a material, but none of these terms encapsulate the concept of electrical potential difference in the way that voltage does.

10. If a belt on a blower is too tight, what will happen to the blower motor current?

- A. Decrease
- B. Remain the same
- C. Increase
- D. Intermittently fluctuate

When a belt on a blower is too tight, the blower motor faces increased resistance when trying to rotate. This additional strain on the motor leads to a higher electrical current draw to overcome the mechanical load. As a result, the motor must work harder to maintain its operational speed and performance, thus causing an increase in motor current. If the belt were too loose, it would slip, resulting in reduced efficiency and potentially lower current. A tight belt, however, does not allow for any slippage; instead, it compels the motor to exert more energy, leading to a noticeable increase in current. Understanding this principle is critical for troubleshooting motor performance and ensuring the longevity of both the motor and the blower system.

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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:

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

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