

# Get Wired 101 Midterm Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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 charge of an electron?**
  - A. Negative**
  - B. Positive**
  - C. No charge**
  - D. Double negative**
  
- 2. How may luminaries be mounted to an outlet fastened to an offset bar hanger?**
  - A. Only with a fixture stud**
  - B. Either a fixture stud or No. 8-32 screw holes in the box**
  - C. Only with No. 6-32 screws**
  - D. With any compatible screw holes**
  
- 3. Which subatomic particle carries a negative charge and orbits the nucleus?**
  - A. Electron**
  - B. Proton**
  - C. Neutron**
  - D. Quark**
  
- 4. The NEC article number associated with grounding is?**
  - A. 250**
  - B. 100**
  - C. 200**
  - D. 300**
  
- 5. The maximum general purpose branch circuit rating of a flat conductor cable is \_\_\_ amperes.**
  - A. 15 amps**
  - B. 20 amps**
  - C. 25 amps**
  - D. 30 amps**

- 6. There shall be a minimum of one \_\_\_\_ ampere branch circuit for the laundry receptacle outlet in a dwelling unit.**
- A. 15 amps**
  - B. 20 amps**
  - C. 25 amps**
  - D. 30 amps**
- 7. What is considered the most important rule of electrical safety?**
- A. Think first**
  - B. Never touch live parts**
  - C. Wear insulated gloves**
  - D. Keep water away from electrical equipment**
- 8. Which particle has no electric charge?**
- A. Neutron**
  - B. Proton**
  - C. Electron**
  - D. Positron**
- 9. What is the definition of accessible (as applied to equipment)?**
- A. Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means.**
  - B. Guarded by locked doors at all times.**
  - C. Located behind a barrier that cannot be reached without tools.**
  - D. Requires keys to access and is elevated above eye level.**
- 10. What range of electric current generally causes death?**
- A. 10 to 20 milliamperes**
  - B. 50 to 70 milliamperes**
  - C. 100 to 200 milliamperes**
  - D. 300 to 400 milliamperes**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the charge of an electron?

- A. Negative**
- B. Positive**
- C. No charge**
- D. Double negative**

Charge is a basic property that determines how a particle interacts with electric fields. The electron carries a negative charge, meaning its charge is -1 in units of the elementary charge  $e$ . This magnitude matches the positive charge of a proton but with the opposite sign, which is why electrons are attracted to positive charges and repel negative ones. This sign convention also explains atomic neutrality when electrons balance protons. The other options don't fit: a positive charge would belong to a proton, no charge would describe a neutral particle, and a double negative would indicate twice the elementary charge, which isn't how the electron's charge is defined.

## 2. How may luminaries be mounted to an outlet fastened to an offset bar hanger?

- A. Only with a fixture stud**
- B. Either a fixture stud or No. 8-32 screw holes in the box**
- C. Only with No. 6-32 screws**
- D. With any compatible screw holes**

Luminaries that attach to an outlet box on an offset bar hanger can be mounted using either of the two common mounting interfaces the box provides. You can use a fixture mounting stud that projects from the strap and accepts the luminaire, or you can use screws that thread into the box's own mounting holes. This dual option covers most fixtures and mounting styles, which is why the best answer is that you may use either method. The other options are too restrictive or imprecise: limiting mounting to a single method or to a specific screw size doesn't fit the variety of fixtures, and claiming you can use "any compatible screw holes" can lead to using locations not intended for mounting.

## 3. Which subatomic particle carries a negative charge and orbits the nucleus?

- A. Electron**
- B. Proton**
- C. Neutron**
- D. Quark**

Electrons are the negatively charged particles that orbit the nucleus, forming the atom's surrounding electron cloud. They're held near the center by the electromagnetic attraction to the positively charged protons inside the nucleus. Protons reside in the nucleus and carry a positive charge, neutrons also reside in the nucleus but have no charge, and quarks are smaller components that make up protons and neutrons rather than moving around the nucleus themselves. This is why the particle that carries a negative charge and is found orbiting the nucleus is the electron.

**4. The NEC article number associated with grounding is?**

- A. 250**
- B. 100**
- C. 200**
- D. 300**

Grounding and bonding are addressed in NEC Article 250. This section lays out how to establish a grounding electrode system (like ground rods or plates), how to connect equipment grounding conductors from devices back to that system, and how to bond exposed metal parts so they all share the same electrical potential. The purpose is to give fault currents a low-impedance path back to the source to trip protective devices and to minimize shock hazards by preventing dangerous differences in potential. You'll find guidance on sizing conductors, bonding water and gas piping, and the proper use of grounding clamps and electrodes. Other NEC chapters cover different topics, but grounding and bonding are centralized in this article, which is why that article number is the one associated with grounding.

**5. The maximum general purpose branch circuit rating of a flat conductor cable is \_\_\_ amperes.**

- A. 15 amps**
- B. 20 amps**
- C. 25 amps**
- D. 30 amps**

The key idea is that the rating of a general-purpose branch circuit is limited by the cable's listing and conductor size. Flat conductor cable used for general-purpose branch circuits is listed for a maximum of 20 amperes. That means this type of cable can be used on a circuit protected at 20 A, but not safely on a higher rating like 25 A or 30 A, and it isn't restricted to only 15 A in all cases. The 20 A rating reflects the typical conductor size and insulation of the flat cable, ensuring it can carry the current without overheating under normal conditions.

**6. There shall be a minimum of one \_\_\_ ampere branch circuit for the laundry receptacle outlet in a dwelling unit.**

- A. 15 amps**
- B. 20 amps**
- C. 25 amps**
- D. 30 amps**

Laundry receptacle outlets in a dwelling must have enough capacity to handle a washer's startup surge and normal operating draw. The code requires a 20-amp branch circuit for that laundry receptacle, which provides the needed headroom and matches the standard 12 AWG wiring used for these circuits. A 15-amp circuit can trip frequently under load, and 25-amp or 30-amp circuits aren't used for typical 120-volt laundry outlets in homes. So the minimum and appropriate choice is a 20-amp circuit.

7. What is considered the most important rule of electrical safety?

- A. Think first**
- B. Never touch live parts**
- C. Wear insulated gloves**
- D. Keep water away from electrical equipment**

Never touch live parts is the most important rule because energized components can deliver a dangerous shock, burn, or arc flash in an instant. The safest practice is to ensure the circuit is de-energized and properly isolated before work, using lockout/tagout as needed. Thinking first is helpful, but it doesn't remove the hazard if power is still on. Wearing insulated gloves provides protection, but PPE alone isn't a guarantee and cannot replace de-energizing. Keeping water away from electrical equipment helps reduce the risk of short circuits and shocks, but the universal rule remains avoiding contact with live parts.

8. Which particle has no electric charge?

- A. Neutron**
- B. Proton**
- C. Electron**
- D. Positron**

Electric charge is what determines how particles interact with electric fields: some are positive, some are negative, and some have none. The neutron has no net electric charge, so it doesn't respond to electric fields like the charged particles do. Protons are positively charged, electrons are negatively charged, and the positron is the positively charged antimatter partner of the electron. So the neutral option is the neutron.

9. What is the definition of accessible (as applied to equipment)?

- A. Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means.**
- B. Guarded by locked doors at all times.**
- C. Located behind a barrier that cannot be reached without tools.**
- D. Requires keys to access and is elevated above eye level.**

Accessible means you can approach and reach the equipment to operate, inspect, or service it without barriers. It emphasizes close approach without being blocked by locked doors, being elevated, or shielded by any barrier that would require bypassing to get to it. That makes sense for accessibility: you can get to it and use it safely and promptly. If equipment is behind locked doors or behind barriers that need tools, or placed out of reach above eye level, it isn't accessible because you can't reach or use it directly.

**10. What range of electric current generally causes death?**

- A. 10 to 20 milliamperes**
- B. 50 to 70 milliamperes**
- C. 100 to 200 milliamperes**
- D. 300 to 400 milliamperes**

Current through the chest is what makes shocks deadly, because the heart's rhythm can be knocked off and lead to ventricular fibrillation, a chaotic heartbeat that often proves fatal without immediate treatment. Around 100 milliamperes of alternating current passing through the chest is enough to disrupt the heart's electrical signals, making death a real risk during typical exposure. The danger increases with more current and longer exposure, and wet skin lowers resistance, pushing more current through the body. Lower currents produce painful but usually nonlethal shocks, while much higher currents can cause immediate collapse and other injuries, but the range around 100-200 milliamperes is especially associated with lethal outcomes in common AC shocks.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://getwired101midterm.examzify.com>**

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

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