

GET WIRED 101 MIDTERM PRACTICE TEST (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. If 50 outlets are installed and 1,020 feet of cable are used, what is the average feet of cable per outlet?
 - A. 19 feet
 - B. 20.4 feet
 - C. 21 feet
 - D. 22 feet
2. Which of the following is NOT a nationally recognized testing laboratory?
 - A. UL (Underwriters Laboratories)
 - B. CSA (Canadian Standards Association)
 - C. ETL (Intertek)
 - D. NEC
3. What is the open-circuit voltage between the two terminals of a single-pole switch on a lighting circuit when the switch is off?
 - A. 120 volts
 - B. 0 volts
 - C. 240 volts
 - D. 12 volts
4. If a ladder has spreaders that are not fully locked, what does the material say about safety?
 - A. It is safe
 - B. It is unsafe
 - C. It depends on the height
 - D. It depends on the brand
5. Which device delivers a controlled electrical shock to reset heart rhythm?
 - A. Defibrillator
 - B. Pacemaker
 - C. Stethoscope
 - D. ECG machine

- 6. Underwriters Laboratories and other recognized testing laboratories 'approve' products.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. They certify other markets
 - D. They regulate installation standards
- 7. The front edge of a box installed in a combustible wall must be flush with the finished surface. Which term describes this alignment?**
- A. Flush
 - B. Recessed 1/8 in
 - C. Protruding 1/8 in
 - D. Set back 1/4 in
- 8. Floor receptacle outlets satisfying the rule shall be located not more than ____ inches from the wall.**
- A. 12
 - B. 18
 - C. 24
 - D. 30
- 9. What is a ground fault?**
- A. An intentional path to the ground
 - B. An unintended path to the ground
 - C. A short circuit to neutral
 - D. A fault that increases resistance
- 10. Double volume allowance is required for which scenario?**
- A. One or more wiring devices on one yoke
 - B. Internal cable clamps
 - C. Fixture studs
 - D. Grounding conductors

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If 50 outlets are installed and 1,020 feet of cable are used, what is the average feet of cable per outlet?

- A. 19 feet
- B. 20.4 feet**
- C. 21 feet
- D. 22 feet

The average per outlet is found by dividing the total cable length by the number of outlets. So, 1,020 feet ÷ 50 outlets = 20.4 feet per outlet. This means if you spread the cable evenly, each outlet would use 20.4 feet. The other options would imply different total lengths (for example, 19 feet per outlet would require 950 feet, 21 feet would require 1,050 feet, etc.), which doesn't match the given total.

2. Which of the following is NOT a nationally recognized testing laboratory?

- A. UL (Underwriters Laboratories)
- B. CSA (Canadian Standards Association)
- C. ETL (Intertek)
- D. NEC**

Nationally recognized testing laboratories are organizations that OSHA recognizes to test and certify products for safety, allowing them to carry an NRTL mark. Labs like UL, CSA, and ETL perform evaluations, issue certifications, and provide marks that show a product meets safety standards. The National Electrical Code, on the other hand, is a safety standard published by NFPA. It defines electrical safety requirements but does not test or certify products. That's why it isn't a testing laboratory. So, the item that is not a nationally recognized testing laboratory is the NEC.

3. What is the open-circuit voltage between the two terminals of a single-pole switch on a lighting circuit when the switch is off?

- A. 120 volts**
- B. 0 volts
- C. 240 volts
- D. 12 volts

Open-circuit voltage is the voltage you would read across the switch's two terminals when the circuit isn't completed. In a typical US lighting circuit, the supply between hot and neutral is 120 volts. When the switch is off, current can't flow, so there's no voltage drop across the lamp. The lamp is tied to neutral, so its side of the switch sits at neutral potential (0 V). The hot side of the switch remains at the line potential, about 120 V above neutral. Therefore the voltage across the two terminals is the full 120 volts. It isn't 0 volts because one terminal is connected to the live supply, it isn't 240 volts because standard residential systems here use 120 V, and it isn't 12 volts because that's a different, low-voltage lighting setup.

4. If a ladder has spreaders that are not fully locked, what does the material say about safety?

- A. It is safe
- B. It is unsafe**
- C. It depends on the height
- D. It depends on the brand

Spreaders are the braces that keep the ladder in a stable, open configuration and prevent the sections from folding in or shifting under load. When those spreaders aren't fully locked, the ladder can suddenly collapse or close while you're on it or under weight, creating a high fall risk. Because stability relies on those braces being engaged, a ladder with spreaders that aren't fully locked is unsafe to use—regardless of how high you're climbing or which brand you own. Always ensure the spreaders click into place and stay locked, and inspect the mechanism before each use. If the lock won't engage properly or is damaged, don't use the ladder.

5. Which device delivers a controlled electrical shock to reset heart rhythm?

- A. Defibrillator**
- B. Pacemaker
- C. Stethoscope
- D. ECG machine

Defibrillators are designed to deliver a controlled electric shock to the heart to stop the current abnormal rhythm and allow the heart's natural electrical system to restart a normal rhythm. This is crucial in life-threatening situations like ventricular fibrillation, where the heart quivers instead of pumping effectively. A pacemaker, by contrast, provides small electrical pulses to keep the heart beating regularly but does not deliver a resetting shock. A stethoscope is used to listen to heart sounds, not to affect rhythm. An ECG machine records the heart's electrical activity over time to diagnose rhythm problems, but it doesn't treat them with a shock.

6. Underwriters Laboratories and other recognized testing laboratories 'approve' products.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. They certify other markets
- D. They regulate installation standards

Labs like Underwriters Laboratories perform independent safety testing and evaluation to ensure a product meets established safety standards. When a product passes, the lab issues a listing or certification and applies a mark indicating compliance. This signals that the product has been tested and meets the standard, but it isn't government approval of the product in general. They don't regulate installation standards—installation is governed by building and electrical codes, with labs sometimes providing guidance but not overseeing installations. So, the statement isn't accurate: these labs don't "approve" products; they certify or list them as compliant with safety standards.

7. The front edge of a box installed in a combustible wall must be flush with the finished surface. Which term describes this alignment?

A. Flush

B. Recessed 1/8 in

C. Protruding 1/8 in

D. Set back 1/4 in

Flush means the front edge sits in the same plane as the finished wall surface. When a box is installed in a combustible wall, being flush ensures there are no gaps or protrusions that could compromise the finish, interfere with cover plates, or affect firestop and clearance requirements. So the term that describes this exact alignment is flush—the edge is even with the wall surface. Recessed or protruding descriptions imply the edge is back from or ahead of the surface, and set back implies a specific distance behind the surface, none of which match the required flush alignment.

8. Floor receptacle outlets satisfying the rule shall be located not more than ____ inches from the wall.

A. 12

B. 18

C. 24

D. 30

Floor receptacle placement centers on practicality and accessibility in a room. Keeping floor outlets within a short distance from the wall ensures devices placed along the wall or near furniture can reach an outlet without long, exposed cords crossing the floor. The maximum distance allowed is 18 inches. If outlets were placed farther from the wall, cords would have to span larger gaps, increasing tripping hazards and making it harder to use lamps, electronics, or furniture setups that sit close to the wall. Distances like 12 inches would be unnecessarily tight and 24 or 30 inches would be too far to reach conveniently.

9. What is a ground fault?

A. An intentional path to the ground

B. An unintended path to the ground

C. A short circuit to neutral

D. A fault that increases resistance

A ground fault is when current finds an unintended path to the earth. This happens when insulation is damaged, moisture or a faulty connection creates a leakage path, and current can flow from a live conductor to the ground or through a grounded person. Because the current isn't following the designed return path, it creates a shock hazard, which protection devices like GFCIs are designed to detect and interrupt quickly. The described idea fits: an unintended path to the ground. Other ideas don't fit as well: an intentional path to ground isn't a fault, a short circuit to neutral is a direct hot-to-neutral short rather than a leakage to ground, and a fault that increases resistance doesn't describe leakage to ground.

10. Double volume allowance is required for which scenario?

A. One or more wiring devices on one yoke

B. Internal cable clamps

C. Fixture studs

D. Grounding conductors

In box-fill calculations, extra space is needed when more than one wiring device shares the same mounting yoke. If one or more devices are on a single yoke, you must apply a double volume allowance to those devices because the yoke and devices occupy additional space inside the box. That's why this scenario is the correct choice: when multiple devices share one yoke, you count extra conductor equivalents to reflect the physical space they take. Internal cable clamps are counted as one conductor, grounding conductors together count as one conductor, and fixture studs are hardware rather than devices on a yoke, so they don't require this double allowance.

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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://getwired101midterm.examzify.com>

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

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