

JOURNEYMAN LINEMAN (JL) VERBAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://jlverbal.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. Voltage drop is the decrease in voltage from the source to a load along a circuit.

- A. The total resistance of a circuit.
- B. The maximum permissible current.
- C. The insulation thickness required.
- D. The decrease in voltage from the source to a load along a circuit.

2. What is a ground?

- A. A conductor that carries current from source to load
- B. A device used to measure resistance
- C. A protective switch that interrupts current
- D. Path for electric current to safely return to the earth; low resistance connection between a circuit or equipment and the earth

3. What does 'permitted exposure' refer to in safety language?

- A. The minimum safe working distance from energized equipment.
- B. The maximum level of arc energy exposure allowed under safety controls.
- C. The allowable current in a protected conductor.
- D. The required insulation level for a conductor.

4. Which statement about Working Load Limit is correct?

- A. The maximum load that lifting or rigging equipment can safely handle during normal use
- B. The maximum load before equipment fails
- C. The safety factor to apply
- D. The voltage rating of the equipment

5. Which device should be used to test air quality and gases in an underground vault, and kept ready before entry?

- A. O2 tester
- B. Thermocouple
- C. Gas detector badge
- D. Infrared camera

6. What is switchgear?

- A. A grounding electrode.
- B. A measurement instrument.
- C. An insulating material.
- D. A cabinet or assembly containing switches and protective devices used to control and protect power systems.

7. What is the purpose of capacitors in power factor correction?

- A. Decrease current.
- B. Increase inductive reactance.
- C. Provide energy storage for motor starting.
- D. Improve power factor by supplying reactive power.

8. What is the main purpose of PPE?

- A. To comply with regulations only
- B. To protect from hazards when engineering and administrative controls cannot eliminate risk
- C. To increase efficiency
- D. To replace engineering controls

9. Which condition would cause corona on high-voltage conductors?

- A. A very strong electric field near the conductor that ionizes surrounding air
- B. A very high humidity
- C. Low ambient temperature
- D. Low voltage

10. What does the three points of contact rule apply to?

- A. Three points of contact only while stationary
- B. Always maintain three points of contact with a surface
- C. Only during lifting
- D. It is optional

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Voltage drop is the decrease in voltage from the source to a load along a circuit.

- A. The total resistance of a circuit.
- B. The maximum permissible current.
- C. The insulation thickness required.

D. The decrease in voltage from the source to a load along a circuit.

Voltage drop describes the decrease in voltage as electrical energy moves from the source to the load through a circuit. When current flows, the resistance of wires and other components uses up some of that voltage, so the voltage reaching the load is lower than what the source provides. The amount of drop on any portion of the circuit is basically $V = I \times R$, so longer runs or smaller, higher resistance conductors cause a larger drop. In practice, you design to keep this drop within acceptable limits so devices at the load still receive enough voltage to operate properly. For example, in a 120 V system, a significant drop can mean the load gets noticeably less than 120 V, which can affect performance. To reduce voltage drop, you can use larger conductor sizes, shorten the run, or reduce current. This definition isn't about the total resistance of the circuit, which is a separate concept used to determine current. It isn't about the maximum permissible current (ampacity), which relates to heating limits. And it isn't about insulation thickness, which concerns isolation and dielectric properties rather than the voltage delivered to the load.

2. What is a ground?

- A. A conductor that carries current from source to load
- B. A device used to measure resistance
- C. A protective switch that interrupts current

D. Path for electric current to safely return to the earth; low resistance connection between a circuit or equipment and the earth

Grounding provides a safe, low-impedance path for fault current to flow to the earth, which keeps metal parts at earth potential and allows protective devices to sense the fault and trip quickly. In practice, it's the equipment grounding conductor bonded to the enclosure and a grounding electrode connected to earth. This path isn't used for normal current flow; it's a fault path that keeps the system safe and enables rapid fault clearing. That's why this option best describes a ground, distinguishing it from devices that measure resistance or switches that interrupt current.

3. What does 'permitted exposure' refer to in safety language?

- A. The minimum safe working distance from energized equipment.
- B. The maximum level of arc energy exposure allowed under safety controls.**
- C. The allowable current in a protected conductor.
- D. The required insulation level for a conductor.

In safety language, the term refers to the maximum amount of arc energy a worker may be exposed to while the planned safety controls are in place. This sets the limit for risk assessment: if the calculated or measured incident energy at the worker's location is at or below this permitted level, the task can proceed with the existing controls (PPE, barriers, safe work practices). If the energy exceeds that limit, additional controls or de-energizing the equipment are typically required. It's about energy exposure, not a distance, current, or insulation property of a conductor, and it's commonly expressed in units like cal/cm².

4. Which statement about Working Load Limit is correct?

- A. The maximum load that lifting or rigging equipment can safely handle during normal use
- B. The maximum load before equipment fails
- C. The safety factor to apply
- D. The voltage rating of the equipment

Working Load Limit is the maximum load that lifting or rigging equipment can safely handle during normal use. This value is set well below the gear's breaking strength to provide a safety margin and account for real-world conditions like dynamic loads, wear, and imperfect rigging. So the load you apply should not exceed the WLL, even though the equipment could fail at higher forces in a static test. This differs from the maximum load before equipment fails, which is closer to the breaking strength or ultimate load and isn't the safe operating limit. The safety factor is the ratio used to derive the WLL, not the WLL itself. The voltage rating is unrelated to lifting capacity. For example, a hook or chain might have a breaking strength of 20,000 pounds, but with a safety factor of 5, the Working Load Limit would be 4,000 pounds.

5. Which device should be used to test air quality and gases in an underground vault, and kept ready before entry?

- A. O2 tester
- B. Thermocouple
- C. Gas detector badge
- D. Infrared camera

In confined-space work, the first thing to verify before entry is the oxygen level in the air. An O2 tester directly measures the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere, letting you know if there's enough breathable air (and if ventilation is needed) before anyone goes inside. Keeping this instrument ready ensures you have an immediate, reliable reading to base the entry decision on. The other devices don't serve that initial atmospheric check as effectively. A thermocouple measures temperature, not air quality. An infrared camera looks for heat and can help spot issues, but it doesn't quantify gas concentrations in the air. A gas detector badge is worn to monitor exposure during work, but it isn't used to perform the pre-entry air-quality measurement itself. So, the O2 tester is the best choice for testing air quality and gases before entering the vault.

6. What is switchgear?

- A. A grounding electrode.
- B. A measurement instrument.
- C. An insulating material.
- D. A cabinet or assembly containing switches and protective devices used to control and protect power systems.

Switchgear is the cabinet or assembly that houses switches and protective devices used to control and protect power systems. It includes components like circuit breakers, fuses, disconnect switches, relays, and busbars inside a metal enclosure, and it's what allows operators to control the flow of power, isolate equipment for maintenance, and interrupt fault currents to protect both equipment and personnel. The other options describe different concepts: a grounding electrode provides earth grounding, a measurement instrument senses electrical values, and insulating material prevents current flow but isn't the protective-control enclosure for a system. In short, switchgear is the protective-control hardware assembly that manages and safeguards electrical power equipment.

7. What is the purpose of capacitors in power factor correction?

- A. Decrease current.
- B. Increase inductive reactance.
- C. Provide energy storage for motor starting.
- D. Improve power factor by supplying reactive power.**

Capacitors in power factor correction provide reactive power that leads the voltage. Inductive loads (like motors and transformers) draw reactive power that makes the current lag, reducing the power factor. By adding capacitive reactance, the capacitor supplies leading reactive power that partially cancels the inductive reactive power, which lowers the overall reactive component and brings the current more in phase with the voltage. The result is a higher power factor, meaning the system uses real power more efficiently and the line current for the same real power is reduced. This is why the best description is that capacitors improve power factor by supplying reactive power. The other options miss the main function: capacitors don't increase inductive reactance; they don't specifically serve motor starting in the context of PF correction (start capacitors exist, but that's a different use); and while reducing current can be a consequence, the explicit purpose is supplying reactive power to improve PF.

8. What is the main purpose of PPE?

- A. To comply with regulations only
- B. To protect from hazards when engineering and administrative controls cannot eliminate risk**
- C. To increase efficiency
- D. To replace engineering controls

PPE is the last line of defense that protects a worker from hazards when engineering and administrative controls can't fully eliminate the risk. It creates a barrier between the body and the danger, reducing exposure to electrical shocks, arc flash, cuts, and other hazards. Because PPE doesn't remove the hazard itself, it must be used in conjunction with other controls and a proper safety program. Selection, fit, training, and maintenance matter just as much as the gear itself, and it should be part of a broader approach that includes eliminating or reducing hazards through design and procedures. For linemen, this means using equipment like dielectric gloves and sleeves, arc-rated clothing, helmets and face protection, hearing protection, and eye protection, all chosen for the specific task and kept in good condition.

9. Which condition would cause corona on high-voltage conductors?

- A. A very strong electric field near the conductor that ionizes surrounding air**
- B. A very high humidity
- C. Low ambient temperature
- D. Low voltage

Corona occurs when the electric field right at the surface of a high-voltage conductor becomes strong enough to ionize the surrounding air. That ionization creates a faint glow, audible noise, and ozone as a partial discharge forms in the air around the conductor. The essential factor is the field strength at the conductor, not humidity, temperature, or voltage by themselves. Humidity can affect how air conducts a little, and temperature or low voltage can influence how easily ionization occurs, but they don't initiate corona the way a sufficiently strong surface field does. A very strong electric field near the conductor that ionizes the surrounding air is the mechanism behind corona.

10. What does the three points of contact rule apply to?

- A. Three points of contact only while stationary
- B. Always maintain three points of contact with a surface**
- C. Only during lifting
- D. It is optional

Maintaining three points of contact at all times is about staying stable when you're climbing or moving on ladders, poles, or any surface. The idea is to always have three contact points with the surface—two hands and one foot, or two feet and one hand. This setup creates a larger, steadier base so you're less likely to slip and fall if you shift or reach for something. This rule isn't limited to moments of lifting or even to being perfectly still. It applies whenever you're on a climbing surface or transferring weight, and it's a safety standard you follow on the job. It's not optional; giving up three-point contact raises the risk of a fall. As you move, you maintain those three points, reestablishing contact with the next point before loosening the others, to keep balance and control. So the best practice is to always maintain three points of contact with a surface.

SAMPLE

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://jlverbal.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE