

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://journeymanplumber.examzify.com>



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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

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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 factor value for a 1/2" water pipe?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
 - D. 6
2. What is the inside diameter of a 3/4" type L copper pipe?
 - A. 0.5 inches
 - B. 0.625 inches
 - C. 0.785 inches
 - D. 0.875 inches
3. What is the minimum weight of sheet lead for pans per square foot?
 - A. 2 pounds
 - B. 4 pounds
 - C. 6 pounds
 - D. 8 pounds
4. What is a common consequence of improperly sized piping in plumbing systems?
 - A. Increased water temperature
 - B. Reduced water pressure
 - C. Longer wait times for hot water
 - D. Higher energy costs
5. What is the purpose of a steel plate in concealed piping applications?
 - A. To reduce noise
 - B. To provide insulation
 - C. To protect the piping
 - D. To enhance aesthetics
6. What does 'the base' refer to in the payment formula?
 - A. The total cost of the job
 - B. The upfront payment required
 - C. The estimated time to complete
 - D. The materials cost

- 7. What two numbers are critical to understand in relation to a gas trap?**
- A. 12 and 6
 - B. 9 and 3
 - C. 8 and 4
 - D. 10 and 5
- 8. What is the formula for calculating the run in plumbing design?**
- A. Rise over PPF
 - B. PPF divided by Rise
 - C. Rise times Run
 - D. Run divided by 2
- 9. A 4" pipe that is 18 inches long contains how many gallons of water?**
- A. 0.5 gallons
 - B. 1 gallon
 - C. 2 gallons
 - D. 1.5 gallons
- 10. How many cubic inches are there in one cubic foot?**
- A. 128 cubic inches
 - B. 144 cubic inches
 - C. 1728 cubic inches
 - D. 19683 cubic inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the factor value for a 1/2" water pipe?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 4
- D. 6

The factor value for a 1/2" water pipe is 2. This value is significant in plumbing calculations as it is used to determine various aspects, such as the pressure loss, the flow rate, and the sizing of piping systems. In plumbing systems, the factor can be related to the capacity and flow characteristics of the pipe. A 1/2" pipe, being relatively small, has a limited volume capacity compared to larger pipes, leading to a specific factor value that reflects its standard flow capabilities. Understanding the factor value helps plumbers effectively size and design water distribution systems to ensure adequate water flow and maintain proper pressure throughout the system. The other options do not align with the established industry standards for pipe sizing and require adjustment for accurate plumbing design considerations. Knowing the correct factor for different pipe sizes is crucial for effective plumbing installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

2. What is the inside diameter of a 3/4" type L copper pipe?

- A. 0.5 inches
- B. 0.625 inches
- C. 0.785 inches**
- D. 0.875 inches

The inside diameter of a 3/4" type L copper pipe is 0.785 inches. This measurement reflects the nominal size designation of the pipe, which does not directly correspond to its physical dimensions due to the pipe's wall thickness. Type L copper pipe is thicker than some other types, resulting in a specific inside diameter that is slightly less than the nominal size. Understanding the differences among pipe types and their corresponding dimensions is crucial for plumbers, especially when planning installations or repairs where precise measurements are essential for ensuring proper fittings and flow. This particular inside diameter is important for calculations related to flow rates and system pressure, as well as when selecting fittings and other components that must fit securely within the pipe.

3. What is the minimum weight of sheet lead for pans per square foot?

- A. 2 pounds
- B. 4 pounds**
- C. 6 pounds
- D. 8 pounds

The minimum weight of sheet lead for pans per square foot is established in plumbing codes to ensure adequate strength and durability. A weight of 4 pounds per square foot is generally accepted because it provides enough thickness and integrity to withstand potential structural stresses, moisture exposure, and the demands of various installations. This specific standard helps in preventing leaks and ensuring the longevity of the installation. Lead pans are often used in roofing and plumbing applications, such as in flashings, where they need to maintain their shape and create watertight seals. Using lead that is too light may not provide the necessary resistance to wear and tear, leading to potential failures over time. Therefore, a weight of 4 pounds per square foot is crucial for ensuring that the material is suitable for its intended use and meets industry regulations.

4. What is a common consequence of improperly sized piping in plumbing systems?

- A. Increased water temperature
- B. Reduced water pressure**
- C. Longer wait times for hot water
- D. Higher energy costs

Improperly sized piping can significantly impact the performance of a plumbing system, primarily leading to reduced water pressure. When pipes are too small for the volume of water required, it creates a bottleneck effect. This restricts the flow of water, leading to a noticeable decrease in pressure at the outlets, such as faucets and showers. Consequently, users may experience weak water streams, making it harder to use water effectively for daily activities. Reduced water pressure can affect not just individual fixtures but the overall efficiency of the entire plumbing system. For instance, if multiple outlets are used simultaneously, the impact of reduced pressure is magnified, causing even greater discomfort and inefficiency in water use. Proper sizing is essential to ensure that systems can handle the expected demand without compromising performance, thus maintaining adequate water pressure throughout the system.

5. What is the purpose of a steel plate in concealed piping applications?

- A. To reduce noise
- B. To provide insulation
- C. To protect the piping**
- D. To enhance aesthetics

The purpose of using a steel plate in concealed piping applications is primarily to protect the piping. Steel plates serve as a barrier against mechanical damage that can occur from other construction activities, external forces, or impacts in the surrounding environment. This protection is crucial for maintaining the integrity and functionality of the piping system, as damage can lead to leaks or other plumbing failures. In concealed applications where piping is not readily accessible for inspection or repair, using a steel plate helps safeguard these elements and prolongs their service life. This includes preventing physical impacts that could cause dents or structural weaknesses, which could lead to costly repairs or hazardous conditions due to leaks. While sound reduction, insulation, and aesthetics are relevant factors in some plumbing installations, these are not the primary reasons for the inclusion of steel plates in a concealed piping system.

6. What does 'the base' refer to in the payment formula?

- A. The total cost of the job**
- B. The upfront payment required
- C. The estimated time to complete
- D. The materials cost

In the context of the payment formula, 'the base' refers to the total cost of the job. This term encapsulates the overall financial requirement to complete the project, which includes various elements such as labor, materials, overhead, and any other relevant expenses associated with the job. Recognizing 'the base' as the total cost is crucial for accurate budgeting, pricing strategies, and ensuring that the job is completed within the financial parameters established. The other options provide specific elements related to the overall project cost but do not encompass the total cost itself. For instance, the upfront payment signifies only the initial financial commitment, not the full picture. Similarly, the estimated time to complete pertains to labor duration rather than cost, while the materials cost focuses solely on the physical items required. Understanding the distinction helps in effectively managing project finances and expectations.

7. What two numbers are critical to understand in relation to a gas trap?

- A. 12 and 6
- B. 9 and 3
- C. 8 and 4**
- D. 10 and 5

In the context of gas traps, understanding the critical numbers 8 and 4 is essential due to their relationship to the design and function of the trap, particularly in relation to gas flow and pressure differentials. The number 8 typically represents the radius or diameter requirements relative to gas collection points, ensuring that the gas can flow effectively without significant loss or back pressure. Having the right measurements is crucial in preventing issues like gas accumulation or inefficient drainage. The number 4 often corresponds to the vertical height or the minimum elevation required for the gas trap to function optimally. This elevation is important to allow gravity to assist in keeping the gas flowing and preventing any blockages or backflows that could lead to hazardous situations. Overall, these two numbers provide a foundational understanding of how to properly maintain and install gas traps to ensure safety and efficiency in plumbing systems that utilize gas.

8. What is the formula for calculating the run in plumbing design?

- A. Rise over PPF**
- B. PPF divided by Rise
- C. Rise times Run
- D. Run divided by 2

The formula for calculating the run in plumbing design typically involves understanding the relationship between the rise and the pitch or slope of the plumbing system. In the context of plumbing design, "run" refers to the horizontal distance that the pipe travels, often in relation to the vertical rise or fall. The concept of "rise over PPF" implies that the rise (the vertical increase or decrease) is considered in relation to the Pipe Pitch Factor (PPF), which is crucial for ensuring proper drainage and flow. This approach uses the relationship between vertical rise and horizontal run to ensure that the plumbing system functions correctly, allowing for adequate drainage without blockages. Correctly applying this formula is essential for maintaining the right slope in drainage systems to ensure efficient water movement. A slope that is too steep may lead to erosion or backup, whereas one that is too shallow may not allow for effective drainage. Understanding this ratio is vital for designing a system that functions well over time.

9. A 4" pipe that is 18 inches long contains how many gallons of water?

- A. 0.5 gallons
- B. 1 gallon**
- C. 2 gallons
- D. 1.5 gallons

To calculate the volume of a 4" pipe that is 18 inches long in gallons, you need to use the formula for the volume of a cylinder, which is $V = \pi r^2 h$, where V is the volume, r is the radius, and h is the height (or length) of the cylinder. First, the diameter of the pipe is 4 inches, so the radius (r) is half of that: 4 inches / 2 = 2 inches. The height (h), in this case, is the length of the pipe, which is 18 inches. Now substituting the values into the volume formula: 1. Calculate the area of the circular base: - Area = $\pi(2 \text{ inches})^2 = \pi(4 \text{ inches}^2) \approx 12.57 \text{ inches}^2$ (using 3.14 as an approximation for π). 2. Now calculate the volume: - Volume = Area $\times$ Height = $12.57 \text{ inches}^2 \times 18 \text{ inches} \approx 226.26 \text{ cubic inches}$. Next, to convert cubic inches to gallons, use the conversion factor where 1 gallon equals 231 cubic inches. Thus: - Volume in gallons = $226.26 \text{ cubic inches} \div$

10. How many cubic inches are there in one cubic foot?

- A. 128 cubic inches
- B. 144 cubic inches
- C. 1728 cubic inches**
- D. 19683 cubic inches

To determine how many cubic inches are in one cubic foot, it's essential to understand the relationship between different units of volume. One foot is equivalent to 12 inches. Therefore, to convert cubic feet to cubic inches, you would use the conversion factor for each dimension of the cube. A cubic foot is a cube that measures 1 foot on each side. Since 1 foot equals 12 inches, the dimensions of the cube in inches would be 12 inches on each side. To find the volume in cubic inches, you calculate the volume of the cube by multiplying the length, width, and height together: $\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height} = 12 \text{ inches} \times 12 \text{ inches} \times 12 \text{ inches}$. Calculating this gives: $12 \times 12 = 144 \text{ square inches}$ $144 \times 12 = 1728 \text{ cubic inches}$. Thus, there are 1728 cubic inches in one cubic foot. This understanding ensures accurate conversions in plumbing and construction.

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://journeymanplumber.examzify.com>

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

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