LA CITY CERTIFIED WELDER WRITTEN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

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

1. What should be included in a daily welding safety checklist?

A. PPE and ventilation checks only.

B. PPE, equipment functioning, ventilation, fire extinguishers, gas cylinders secured, grounding, and housekeeping.

C. Gases used in welding and their pressure settings.

D. PPE, equipment functioning, ventilation, and fire extinguishers.

2. What is Lockout/Tagout and why is it required for welding equipment maintenance?

A. A safety procedure to ensure the machine is de-energized and cannot be restarted during maintenance.

B. A method to tag gear for routine maintenance after shutdown.

C. A protocol to protect from fumes during welding.

D. A training program for new welders.

3. What is the purpose of an E6013 electrode and typical usage?

A. E6011 is a low-hydrogen electrode used for multiple passes

B. E6013 is a deep-penetration electrode for heavy sections

C. E6013 is a flux-cored electrode for aluminum

D. E6013 is a general-purpose electrode with easy slag removal and moderate penetration, suitable for vertical-down or fillet welds on mild steel.

4. Penetration with an E6013 electrode could be best described as

A. deep

B. shallow

C. moderate

D. varies with weld speed

5. Which statement best describes a fillet weld and its typical applications?

A. Triangular weld joining two surfaces at a right angle; commonly used on T-, lap-, and corner joints.

B. A groove weld formed between two joint faces for full penetration.

C. A spot weld used for attaching thin sheet metal.

D. A butt weld with square edges used on all joint types.

6. FCAW-S stands for which welding process?

A. Flux-Cored Arc Welding Self-Shielded

B. Flux-Cured Arc Welding Shielded

C. Flux-Cored Arc Welding Shielded

D. Fluxed-Cored Arc Welding Self-Shielded

7. Which welding process typically uses a non-consumable electrode and may require a separate filler metal?

A. SMAW (Stick)

B. GMAW (MIG)

C. GTAW (TIG)

D. FCAW (Flux-Cored)

8. The last digit in oscillating-type electrodes can indicate which of the following values?

A. 0 and 1

B. 0 and 2

C. 1 only

D. 0 only

9. In a groove weld, which term describes the minimum distance between the weld face and the root?

A. Root opening

B. Groove width

C. Throat

D. Weld toe

10. A WPS is intended to provide consistent welding variables for a specific application to ensure repeatability by which group?

A. Properly trained welders and welding operators

B. Inspectors

C. Engineers

D. Customers

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What should be included in a daily welding safety checklist?

A. PPE and ventilation checks only.

B. PPE, equipment functioning, ventilation, fire extinguishers, gas cylinders secured, grounding, and housekeeping.

C. Gases used in welding and their pressure settings.

D. PPE, equipment functioning, ventilation, and fire extinguishers.

The main idea is to verify immediate safety readiness before you start welding by checking the items that stop you from getting hurt or starting a fire. The best daily checklist should cover personal protection, the readiness of the welding setup, the breathing environment, and emergency response equipment. PPE is essential because it protects your eyes, face, skin, and hearing from sparks, UV radiation, and heat. Make sure the helmet, gloves, jacket or apron, and any respirator or hearing protection are in good condition and available. Equipment functioning is about confirming the welding system and its accessories are safe to operate. This means inspecting power cables and hoses for wear, checking connections and clamps, ensuring the ground is clean and secure, and verifying there are no leaks or damaged components. If any part seems compromised, you shouldn't weld until it's repaired. Ventilation focuses on controlling fumes and gases produced during welding. Ensure the ventilation system or local exhaust is working properly and that there's adequate airflow in the work area. In enclosed spaces, proper ventilation is crucial to prevent inhalation hazards. Fire extinguishers are part of being prepared for an emergency. Confirm that extinguishers are easily accessible, charged, not obstructed, and that you and your team know how to use them. Welding introduces ignition risks, so having a ready means toFight a fire is essential. Why the other options aren't the best fit: one option is too narrow, listing only PPE and ventilation while omitting equipment checks and fire safety. Another option centers on gas pressures, which isn't a daily safety starter but rather a specific gas-handling detail. The remaining option adds items like securing gas cylinders, grounding, and housekeeping, which are important safety practices but aren't the core focus of a concise daily welding safety startup checklist; those items are typically covered under broader shop safety procedures.

2. What is Lockout/Tagout and why is it required for welding equipment maintenance?

A. A safety procedure to ensure the machine is de-energized and cannot be restarted during maintenance.

B. A method to tag gear for routine maintenance after shutdown.

C. A protocol to protect from fumes during welding.

D. A training program for new welders.

Lockout/Tagout is the safety process used to keep welding equipment from being energized or started up again while someone is performing maintenance. Machines can have electrical power, stored energy in springs, hydraulic or pneumatic systems, or even gas pressures that could release suddenly if a switch is flipped or a valve is opened. The lock physically blocks the energy source, so the equipment cannot be powered back on, while the tag warns others not to operate it and identifies who placed the lock. This is required during maintenance to protect workers from shocks, burns, or unexpected movement—things that are especially dangerous around welding gear where live circuits or charged components can cause severe injuries. In practice, you shut down the machine, isolate all energy sources, apply a lockout device to the control point, and attach a tag with the worker's information and the reason for the lock. Before removing the lock, you verify that the area is safe and the maintenance is complete, then re-energize only after all workers are clear. Other options might describe tagging after shutdown or protecting from fumes, or refer to training, but they don't address preventing re-energization during maintenance, which is the core purpose of lockout/tagout.

3. What is the purpose of an E6013 electrode and typical usage?

A. E6011 is a low-hydrogen electrode used for multiple passes

B. E6013 is a deep-penetration electrode for heavy sections

C. E6013 is a flux-cored electrode for aluminum

D. E6013 is a general-purpose electrode with easy slag removal and moderate penetration, suitable for vertical-down or fillet welds on mild steel.

E6013 is a general-purpose, rutile-coated mild-steel electrode. Its coating makes the arc easy to strike and the slag easy to remove, which helps you lay a smooth bead with moderate penetration. That balance makes it well suited for light- to medium-thickness welds on mild steel, especially in positions like vertical-down or fillet welds where forgiving welding and good bead appearance are helpful. It's versatile with respect to current type (often usable on AC or DC depending on the rod), but it does not provide deep penetration the way some other electrodes do, and it's not for aluminum or flux-core welding. For heavy sections or welds requiring very deep penetration or low-hydrogen control, other electrodes are preferred.

4. Penetration with an E6013 electrode could be best described as

A. deep

B. shallow

C. moderate

D. varies with weld speed

E6013 is a rutile-based electrode that's designed for an easy, smooth arc and convenient use on light to medium thickness metal. Its coating and arc characteristics produce less penetrating welds than basic, high-penetration electrodes, so the typical penetration is shallow. That's why "shallow" is the best description among the options. While changing welding speed or current can nudge penetration a bit, the standard behavior of E6013 is to create shallower penetration compared with deeper-penetrating electrodes.

5. Which statement best describes a fillet weld and its typical applications?

A. Triangular weld joining two surfaces at a right angle; commonly used on T-, lap-, and corner joints.

B. A groove weld formed between two joint faces for full penetration.

C. A spot weld used for attaching thin sheet metal.

D. A butt weld with square edges used on all joint types.

A fillet weld is a weld that fills the triangular area between two surfaces that meet at a right angle, producing a strong junction with a rounded cross-section. This makes it ideal for joining parts at T-, lap-, and corner joints where the pieces don't lie in the same plane. The other options describe different weld types: a groove weld is made along a joint face for full penetration, a spot weld is a small resistance weld used for attaching thin sheet metal, and a butt weld with square edges joins pieces end-to-end or in a flush butt joint.

6. FCAW-S stands for which welding process?

A. Flux-Cored Arc Welding Self-Shielded

B. Flux-Cured Arc Welding Shielded

C. Flux-Cored Arc Welding Shielded

D. Fluxed-Cored Arc Welding Self-Shielded

FCAW-S means Flux-Cored Arc Welding Self-Shielded. In this approach, the electrode is a hollow wire filled with flux, and as it melts, the flux generates shielding gases around the weld. That internal shielding makes external shielding gas unnecessary, hence "self-shielded." The other phrasings use nonstandard wording or omit the distinction between self-shielded and gas-shielded, so they don't match the standard terminology for this process.

7. Which welding process typically uses a non-consumable electrode and may require a separate filler metal?

A. SMAW (Stick)

B. GMAW (MIG)

C. GTAW (TIG)

D. FCAW (Flux-Cored)

TIG welding uses a non-consumable electrode. The electrode is a tungsten rod that does not melt into the weld pool, so the electrode itself stays intact while the weld metal is added separately—usually with a filler rod if filler is needed for the joint. This setup is often chosen when precise control, clean welds, or specific filler metal chemistry are important. Shielding gas, typically argon, protects the weld area from contamination, but the key point is that the tungsten electrode isn't consumed as the weld progresses, unlike other processes that rely on a consumable electrode that melts away to form the weld.

8. The last digit in oscillating-type electrodes can indicate which of the following values?

A. 0 and 1

B. 0 and 2

C. 1 only

D. 0 only

The trailing digit on oscillating-type electrode designations acts as a simple binary flag, signaling one of two possible variant versions of the electrode. It isn't about size, strength, or coating type; it's a two-state indicator used to distinguish between the two versions the manufacturer provides. Because it's a two-state code, the last digit can be either 0 or 1. That's why the values indicated by the last digit are 0 and 1. Other digits (like 2) aren't used for this purpose in these electrodes, so they don't apply.

9. In a groove weld, which term describes the minimum distance between the weld face and the root?

A. Root opening

B. Groove width

C. Throat

D. Weld toe

In groove welds, the essential dimension is the throat—the minimum distance from the weld face to the root. This thickness is the critical cross-section that carries shear and determines the weld's strength, so it's the defining measure of the weld's effective size. This is different from the root opening (the gap at the root), groove width (the mouth size of the groove at the surface), and the weld toe (where the weld face meets the base metal).

10. A WPS is intended to provide consistent welding variables for a specific application to ensure repeatability by which group?

A. Properly trained welders and welding operators

B. Inspectors

C. Engineers

D. Customers

A Welding Procedure Specification provides a written plan that defines the exact welding variables for a specific application so the welds can be produced consistently. Its purpose is to make results repeatable from one weld to the next. The group intended to use and apply those instructions is properly trained welders and welding operators—those who actually perform the welds on the job. When they follow the WPS, the same parameters—process, filler metal, preheat, interpass temperature, heat input (current, voltage, travel speed), shielding gas, position, joint type, and thickness—are reproduced for every weld, which keeps the bead size, penetration, and properties consistent across parts. Inspectors, engineers, and customers play important roles in verification, design, and end-use quality, but the repeatable execution of the welds themselves rests with the trained welders and welding operators following the WPS.

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://lacitycertwelder.examzify.com

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