

LADWP ELECTRICAL CRAFT HELPER 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. What happens to the current in a circuit if the resistance is increased, according to Ohm's Law?**
 - A. The current increases
 - B. The current decreases
 - C. The current remains the same
 - D. The current varies unpredictably
- 2. What happens when a permanent magnet is broken into pieces?**
 - A. The pieces lose their magnetism
 - B. Each piece becomes a separate magnet
 - C. The magnet becomes larger
 - D. The pieces form a stronger magnet
- 3. What is a test light used for?**
 - A. To check for the presence of voltage in a circuit
 - B. To measure the current flowing through the wires
 - C. To identify faulty components in a device
 - D. To ensure proper grounding of the electrical system
- 4. What are the common color codes for three-phase electrical wiring?**
 - A. Red, yellow, and green
 - B. Black, red, and blue
 - C. White, black, and brown
 - D. Green, orange, and purple
- 5. Which factor affects the current flowing through a coil of wire?**
 - A. The number of turns of wire
 - B. The size of the coil
 - C. The type of wire used
 - D. The temperature of the coil

- 6. Which type of cell has a negative plate that dissolves during chemical action and cannot be recharged?**
- A. Lead-acid cell
 - B. Hot cell
 - C. Alkaline cell
 - D. Silver-zinc cell
- 7. Which of the following is a common feature of distribution transformers?**
- A. Single secondary winding
 - B. Two secondary windings
 - C. High current capacity
 - D. Step-up voltage capability
- 8. What are insulating materials sometimes referred to as?**
- A. Resistors
 - B. Dielectrics
 - C. Conductors
 - D. Capacitors
- 9. Which method is commonly used to secure electrical connections?**
- A. Soldering
 - B. Welding
 - C. Clipping
 - D. Stapling
- 10. What does EMI stand for and why is it significant?**
- A. Electrical Malfunction Indicator; it indicates failures in circuits
 - B. Electromagnetic Interference; it can disrupt the operation of electrical devices
 - C. Electrostatic Magnetic Isolation; it prevents interference
 - D. Electronic Measurement Instrument; used for diagnostics

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What happens to the current in a circuit if the resistance is increased, according to Ohm's Law?

- A. The current increases
- B. The current decreases**
- C. The current remains the same
- D. The current varies unpredictably

According to Ohm's Law, which is expressed mathematically as $V = I \times R$ (where V is voltage, I is current, and R is resistance), if the resistance in a circuit is increased while maintaining a constant voltage, the current must decrease. This relationship indicates that current is inversely proportional to resistance when voltage is held constant. When resistance increases, the circuit tends to oppose the flow of electric current more effectively, thereby reducing the overall current as long as the voltage doesn't change. Thus, if an increase in resistance occurs under constant voltage conditions, the amount of current flowing through the circuit will drop. This understanding is foundational in electrical engineering and is critical for practitioners in the field, as it defines how components interact within a circuit based on their resistance values.

2. What happens when a permanent magnet is broken into pieces?

- A. The pieces lose their magnetism
- B. Each piece becomes a separate magnet**
- C. The magnet becomes larger
- D. The pieces form a stronger magnet

When a permanent magnet is broken into pieces, each piece retains its magnetic properties and becomes a separate magnet. This occurs because the individual atoms within the magnet remain aligned in such a way that each fragment maintains its own north and south poles. As a result, regardless of the size, each piece exhibits its own magnetic field and can attract or repel other magnetic materials just like the original magnet. The nature of permanent magnets is such that their magnetic domains—regions where the magnetic fields of atoms are aligned—remain intact within each individual fragment. This means that even small pieces of the magnet will still function as independent magnets, each with its own polarity. Thus, if you were to break a cylindrical magnet into several smaller pieces, not only would you have multiple new magnets, but their strength would generally be a fraction of the original magnet's strength, depending on their size.

3. What is a test light used for?

- A. To check for the presence of voltage in a circuit**
- B. To measure the current flowing through the wires
- C. To identify faulty components in a device
- D. To ensure proper grounding of the electrical system

A test light is primarily utilized to check for the presence of voltage in a circuit. It serves as a simple and effective tool that provides a visual indication, typically through a light that illuminates when voltage is detected. This function is essential for electricians and technicians as it helps in confirming whether a circuit is live or de-energized before carrying out repairs or maintenance. Understanding the role of a test light is fundamental in electrical work because knowing whether voltage is present helps ensure the safety of the technician and proper troubleshooting of electrical circuits. This makes the use of a test light a critical step in any electrical diagnostic process.

4. What are the common color codes for three-phase electrical wiring?

- A. Red, yellow, and green
- B. Black, red, and blue**
- C. White, black, and brown
- D. Green, orange, and purple

The common color codes for three-phase electrical wiring typically include black, red, and blue. This standardization helps ensure both safety and consistency in electrical installations and repairs. Each color represents a different phase in the system, allowing electricians and technicians to easily identify and work with the various phases of electrical supply. Using this color convention improves communication among professionals in the field and reduces the potential for errors during installation or maintenance. This coding adheres to safety standards, facilitating a clear understanding of electrical phase connections, ensuring that the electrical systems are set up correctly to function reliably and efficiently. In contrast, the other choices do not align with the established standards for three-phase wiring. For example, red, yellow, and green is often used for various control circuits, while the white, black, and brown combination may be aligned with single-phase circuits or other applications. The colors green, orange, and purple are less common in standard wiring practices and do not reflect the conventional phase identifiers that professionals in the industry are accustomed to.

5. Which factor affects the current flowing through a coil of wire?

- A. The number of turns of wire**
- B. The size of the coil
- C. The type of wire used
- D. The temperature of the coil

The number of turns of wire in a coil is a critical factor that affects the current flowing through it. This is based on principles of electromagnetism and inductance. When you increase the number of turns in the coil, the magnetic field generated by the current also increases, which can lead to a larger induced electromotive force (emf) when the magnetic field changes. In a circuit involving a coil, according to Faraday's Law of electromagnetic induction, the induced voltage (emf) in a coil is directly proportional to the rate of change of magnetic flux, which is also influenced by the number of turns of wire. The more turns there are, the greater the induced voltage for a given change in magnetic flux. If the resistance in the circuit remains constant, increasing the induced emf will also increase the current flowing through the coil. Additionally, while factors such as the size of the coil, the type of wire used, and the temperature can influence the overall characteristics of the coil and its efficiency, the number of turns specifically has a direct relationship with the current based on the principles of induction and electrical properties.

6. Which type of cell has a negative plate that dissolves during chemical action and cannot be recharged?

A. Lead-acid cell

B. Hot cell

C. Alkaline cell

D. Silver-zinc cell

The type of cell that has a negative plate that dissolves during chemical action and cannot be recharged is the alkaline cell. In this type of electrochemical cell, the reaction occurring does not allow for the regeneration of the active materials once consumed. As a result, the chemical reactions within an alkaline cell lead to the permanent loss of the negative plate, rendering the battery non-rechargeable. In contrast, lead-acid and silver-zinc cells are designed with the capability to be recharged, as they have chemical processes that allow the active materials to be restored. A hot cell, often used in nuclear applications, operates under a different principle and does not fit the description provided. Thus, the alkaline cell is identified as the type that fits the criteria of having a negative plate that dissolves and cannot be recharged.

7. Which of the following is a common feature of distribution transformers?

A. Single secondary winding

B. Two secondary windings

C. High current capacity

D. Step-up voltage capability

In the context of distribution transformers, a common feature is having two secondary windings, which is essential for providing different voltage levels as needed for various applications. These transformers are typically designed to step down high transmission voltages to lower distribution voltages suitable for residential and commercial use. Having two secondary windings allows for greater flexibility in distributing electrical power. One winding can output a standard voltage level for general use, while the second can provide a different voltage level that might be required by specific equipment or users. This capability ensures that the distribution system can cater to a variety of loads and requirements effectively. Options like a single secondary winding, high current capacity, and step-up voltage capability apply to some transformer designs but are not considered common features for distribution transformers specifically, as their primary role is to step down voltage rather than increase it, and they are generally designed around various configurations depending on the specific use case.

8. What are insulating materials sometimes referred to as?

A. Resistors

B. Dielectrics

C. Conductors

D. Capacitors

Insulating materials are often referred to as dielectrics because they possess the ability to resist electric current and, instead, allow electrostatic fields to pass. The term "dielectric" specifically describes materials that are poor conductors of electricity but can support an electrostatic field. In practical applications, dielectrics are used in capacitors, which store electrical energy, and their insulating properties prevent the flow of electrical current while still allowing electric fields to influence charges within the material. This understanding is critical in electrical engineering and applications where the effective isolation of electrical components is necessary to prevent short circuits or unintended connections. The properties of dielectrics also play a pivotal role in many electrical devices, ensuring that they function safely and effectively.

9. Which method is commonly used to secure electrical connections?

A. Soldering

B. Welding

C. Clipping

D. Stapling

Soldering is commonly used to secure electrical connections because it involves melting a filler metal, typically a lead-tin alloy, to create a strong and conductive joint between two or more pieces of metal, such as wires. This method not only provides mechanical strength but also ensures electrical continuity by creating a low-resistance connection that can withstand vibration and thermal expansion. Soldering is especially important in electronics and electrical work because it allows for reliable connections in circuits and is essential for the proper functioning of various devices. Other methods, such as welding, are typically used for structural applications involving larger metal parts rather than delicate electrical connections. Clipping and stapling are methods more suited for securing cables or wires to surfaces rather than creating electrical joints. These alternatives do not provide the same level of conductivity or reliability as soldering does, which is why soldering is the preferred method in electrical work.

10. What does EMI stand for and why is it significant?

A. Electrical Malfunction Indicator; it indicates failures in circuits

B. Electromagnetic Interference; it can disrupt the operation of electrical devices

C. Electrostatic Magnetic Isolation; it prevents interference

D. Electronic Measurement Instrument; used for diagnostics

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) is a critical concept in electrical and electronic systems because it refers to the disruption that occurs in the functioning of electrical devices due to external electromagnetic fields. EMI can originate from various sources, such as radio transmissions, electrical motors, or even fluorescent lights. This interference can lead to the malfunction of sensitive electronic equipment, distortion of signals, and degradation of performance in communication systems. Understanding EMI is vital for engineers and technicians because it impacts the design and implementation of electrical systems. They must consider EMI when designing circuits and employing shielding methods or filtering techniques to minimize its effects. Furthermore, effective management of EMI can enhance the reliability of various devices and improve overall system performance, making it a significant consideration in the field of electrical engineering.

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://ladwpeleccrafthelper.examzify.com>

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

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