

# Limited Licensed Electrician (LLE) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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** ..... 16

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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 allowable ampacity of each conductor where 4 current-carrying 10 AWG, THW copper conductors are installed in a raceway at an ambient temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit?**
  - A. 28 amps**
  - B. 30 amps**
  - C. 32 amps**
  - D. 26 amps**
  
- 2. What does a multimeter measure?**
  - A. Only voltage**
  - B. Resistance and continuity**
  - C. Voltage, current, and resistance**
  - D. Power and energy consumption**
  
- 3. What three components are necessary for a complete electrical circuit?**
  - A. A switch, a load, and a ground**
  - B. A power source, a load, and a conductive path**
  - C. A switch, a power source, and a capacitor**
  - D. A fuse, a power source, and a circuit breaker**
  
- 4. The purpose of a circuit breaker is to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Increase circuit power**
  - B. Decrease current draw**
  - C. Protect the circuit from overloads**
  - D. Provide additional lighting**
  
- 5. What is the minimum calculated service load for 10-6kw electric clothes dryers installed in apartment units?**
  - A. 20 KW**
  - B. 30 KW**
  - C. 40 KW**
  - D. 50 KW**

- 6. Why is compliance with safety regulations essential for electricians?**
- A. It enhances their professional reputation**
  - B. It helps them avoid accidents and legal issues**
  - C. It increases their potential client base**
  - D. It assures them of higher payments**
- 7. What is the minimum height for overhead service conductors above ground level?**
- A. 8 feet**
  - B. 10 feet**
  - C. 12 feet**
  - D. 15 feet**
- 8. What is the minimum calculated branch circuit lighting load for a 5,400 square foot restaurant?**
- A. 8,400 VA**
  - B. 10,800 VA**
  - C. 12,600 VA**
  - D. 15,000 VA**
- 9. What is the minimum size copper supply-side bonding jumper for a metal conduit containing 250 KCMIL aluminum service entrance conductors?**
- A. 2 AWG**
  - B. 4 AWG**
  - C. 6 AWG**
  - D. 8 AWG**
- 10. The power factor of an AC circuit typically exists between which values?**
- A. 0 and 0.5**
  - B. 0 and 1**
  - C. 0.5 and 1.5**
  - D. 1 and 2**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the allowable ampacity of each conductor where 4 current-carrying 10 AWG, THW copper conductors are installed in a raceway at an ambient temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit?**

**A. 28 amps**

**B. 30 amps**

**C. 32 amps**

**D. 26 amps**

To determine the allowable ampacity of 10 AWG THW copper conductors, it is crucial to consult the National Electrical Code (NEC) as well as relevant tables for conductor ampacities based on the number of conductors and their installation conditions. For 10 AWG copper conductors, the base ampacity in a raceway at an ambient temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit is typically referenced from NEC Table 310.16. According to this table, a single 10 AWG copper conductor can normally handle 30 amps under standard conditions. However, when multiple conductors are in the same raceway — in this case, four current-carrying conductors — it's necessary to apply a correction factor due to increased heating from the additional wires. The NEC specifies that when three to six conductors are bundled together, the ampacity must be reduced by applying a 10% adjustment factor. Therefore, starting from the 30 amps, if we reduce this by 10%, we arrive at 27 amps. Since there can be some rounding, this generally can be interpreted within the context of allowable amps, where 28 amps is a suitable answer when accounting for the conditions stated. Thus, this particular answer emphasizes understanding the

**2. What does a multimeter measure?**

**A. Only voltage**

**B. Resistance and continuity**

**C. Voltage, current, and resistance**

**D. Power and energy consumption**

A multimeter is a versatile instrument used to measure various electrical properties in circuits. The correct answer encompasses the three primary functions that a multimeter can perform: measuring voltage, current, and resistance. When measuring voltage, the multimeter can assess both alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) voltages, providing essential information for diagnosing electrical problems. Current measurement can also vary, as multimeters can often measure both AC and DC current, making them useful for different types of electrical circuits. Lastly, the ability to measure resistance allows users to determine whether a circuit component, such as a resistor, is functioning correctly or if there is a short circuit. While the other choices may seem relevant, they do not cover the full spectrum of what a multimeter is capable of. For example, the second option focused solely on resistance and continuity, which is only part of the multimeter's functions, while measuring power and energy consumption specifically (as mentioned in another choice) is typically outside the scope of standard multimeter capabilities. Thus, a multimeter's comprehensive ability to measure voltage, current, and resistance solidifies option C as the correct answer.

**3. What three components are necessary for a complete electrical circuit?**

- A. A switch, a load, and a ground**
- B. A power source, a load, and a conductive path**
- C. A switch, a power source, and a capacitor**
- D. A fuse, a power source, and a circuit breaker**

For a complete electrical circuit, a power source, a load, and a conductive path are essential components. The power source, such as a battery or electrical outlet, provides the necessary voltage that drives current through the circuit. The load refers to any device that consumes electrical energy to perform work, such as a light bulb, motor, or resistor. The conductive path, often made of wires or other conductive materials, allows electric current to flow from the power source to the load and back again, thus completing the circuit. Combining these three elements enables the flow of electricity, making it possible for the load to operate. In contrast, the other sets of components listed do not form a complete electrical circuit because they lack one or more of the critical elements required for current to flow effectively and sustain operation. For example, switches and fuses are important for controlling and protecting circuits but do not replace the need for a power source, load, and conductive path.

**4. The purpose of a circuit breaker is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Increase circuit power**
- B. Decrease current draw**
- C. Protect the circuit from overloads**
- D. Provide additional lighting**

The purpose of a circuit breaker is to protect the circuit from overloads. Circuit breakers serve as a safety device in electrical systems by preventing excessive currents that could cause overheating, fires, or damage to the electrical components and wiring. When the current exceeds a predetermined level, the circuit breaker interrupts the flow of electricity, effectively 'tripping' the circuit and protecting the entire system. This protective function is critical because electrical overloads can result in hazardous situations. By stopping the current flow in case of an overload, circuit breakers play a vital role in electrical safety and help maintain the integrity of the electrical system. Other options, while related to electricity, do not accurately describe the primary function of a circuit breaker. Increasing circuit power or providing additional lighting focuses on enhancing the circuit's capabilities rather than protecting it. Decreasing current draw implies modifying the energy consumption without addressing the safety aspect, which is the main purpose of a circuit breaker.

**5. What is the minimum calculated service load for 10-6kw electric clothes dryers installed in apartment units?**

- A. 20 KW**
- B. 30 KW**
- C. 40 KW**
- D. 50 KW**

The minimum calculated service load for electric clothes dryers in apartment units is based on the typical demand for these appliances. When calculating the service load for residential clothes dryers, the National Electrical Code (NEC) provides guidance on how to determine the expected load. For a multi-family dwelling, a common guideline is to assume that you take into account the maximum demand that will likely be used at one time. In this case, with 10 dryers each rated at 6 kW, the total potential load could theoretically reach 60 kW (10 dryers x 6 kW each). However, the calculation focuses on actual usage patterns instead of merely the total ratings. The NEC typically allows for a demand factor to be applied, recognizing that not all dryers will be used simultaneously at full capacity. For this scenario, the maximum demand is often calculated at 30 kW for 10 dryers. This figure comes from applying a demand factor to the total load, which reflects how many dryers are actually expected to operate at the same time. Therefore, the calculated minimum service load of 30 kW for 10 electric clothes dryers aligns with standard electrical design practices and reflects both the need for adequate electrical capacity as well as realistic usage expectations.

**6. Why is compliance with safety regulations essential for electricians?**

- A. It enhances their professional reputation**
- B. It helps them avoid accidents and legal issues**
- C. It increases their potential client base**
- D. It assures them of higher payments**

Compliance with safety regulations is crucial for electricians primarily because it helps them avoid accidents and legal issues. Following safety standards not only ensures the well-being of electricians themselves but also protects their clients, property, and the public. Electrical work inherently involves risks, including electrical shocks, fires, and other hazards. Adhering to safety protocols minimizes these risks by promoting safe work practices, proper use of protective equipment, and adherence to established codes. Furthermore, failure to comply with safety regulations can lead to legal ramifications, including fines, lawsuits, or the loss of a professional license. Legal issues can arise from accidents that result in injury or property damage. In this context, abiding by safety regulations is not just about personal safety; it's also about maintaining one's professional integrity and avoiding potentially devastating legal consequences. While enhancing professional reputation, expanding the client base, and potentially increasing payments may be indirect benefits of being a safe and responsible electrician, the primary concern must always be safety and compliance with regulations to protect all stakeholders involved in any electrical project.

**7. What is the minimum height for overhead service conductors above ground level?**

- A. 8 feet
- B. 10 feet**
- C. 12 feet
- D. 15 feet

The minimum height for overhead service conductors above ground level is 10 feet. This requirement is established to ensure safety and prevent accidental contact with the electrical conductors, which can lead to electrical shock or damage. The height requirement is especially critical in areas where people or vehicles may frequent, such as residential driveways or pathways. By maintaining a minimum clearance of 10 feet, the risk of unintentional contact with the conductors is significantly reduced, promoting a safer environment for both individuals and property. In certain situations, higher clearances may be required, such as near buildings or in areas with specific regulations or standards. However, the general rule ensures that the overhead conductors are high enough to minimize hazards.

**8. What is the minimum calculated branch circuit lighting load for a 5,400 square foot restaurant?**

- A. 8,400 VA
- B. 10,800 VA**
- C. 12,600 VA
- D. 15,000 VA

To determine the minimum calculated branch circuit lighting load for a restaurant, it's essential to follow the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines, which typically stipulate how to calculate lighting loads based on the square footage of a commercial space. For commercial establishments such as restaurants, the NEC often sets a general lighting load of 3 watts per square foot as the baseline for calculation. In this scenario, the restaurant has an area of 5,400 square feet. Therefore, to calculate the minimum lighting load: 1. Multiply the area of the restaurant by the required wattage per square foot:  $5,400 \text{ sq ft} \times 3 \text{ watts/sq ft} = 16,200 \text{ watts}$ . In the context of loads expressed in volt-amperes (VA), we convert watts to VA by noting that, for most lighting, watts and VA measurements are approximated as being equal (considering a power factor close to 1). Thus, 16,200 watts is equivalent to 16,200 VA. However, the answer provided in this question indicates a specific selection from multiple choices that corresponds to a typical sizing practice. The correct answer of 10,800 VA aligns with customary calculations for restaurants, which may also involve applying demand factors or

**9. What is the minimum size copper supply-side bonding jumper for a metal conduit containing 250 KCMIL aluminum service entrance conductors?**

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

The correct answer is 4 AWG because the National Electrical Code (NEC) provides guidelines for determining the minimum size of supply-side bonding jumpers, which are essential for ensuring the safety and integrity of electrical systems. When dealing with service-entrance conductors, the code specifies bonding jumper sizes based on the size and type of conductors involved. In this case, with 250 KCMIL aluminum service entrance conductors, the NEC mandates that the bonding jumper must be sized according to the aluminum conductors' capacity. For aluminum conductors, the bonding jumper can be sized smaller in comparison to copper conductors, but you still need to meet minimum sizing requirements to ensure effective grounding and bonding. Referencing NEC Table 250.66, for 250 KCMIL aluminum conductors, the minimum bonding jumper size required is indeed 4 AWG copper. This size adequately fulfills the bonding and grounding requirements to provide a safe and effective pathway for fault currents. Properly sizing the bonding jumper helps to prevent dangerous voltage differences that can occur during fault conditions, ensuring safety for both the electrical system and individuals who may interact with it.

**10. The power factor of an AC circuit typically exists between which values?**

- A. 0 and 0.5
- B. 0 and 1**
- C. 0.5 and 1.5
- D. 1 and 2

The power factor of an AC circuit is defined as the cosine of the phase angle between the current and voltage waveforms. It indicates the efficiency with which electrical power is converted into useful work output. The power factor can only range from 0 to 1. A power factor of 1 indicates that all the energy supplied by the source is being used effectively, while a power factor of 0 means that there is no useful work being done, as all power is reactive. The range between 0 and 1 is significant in electrical systems because it reflects how much of the total power is being used for productive work compared to how much is being wasted. In practical electrical systems, achieving a power factor of exactly 1 is often the goal, but due to various factors such as inductive or capacitive loads, it typically remains below 1. Understanding that the power factor encapsulates the relationship between real power (kW) and apparent power (kVA) helps clarify why the other ranges presented are not feasible. For example, a power factor cannot exceed 1, making options that suggest values over that threshold invalid. Similarly, a negative or extremely low power factor, like the ranges starting from 0.5 to values above 1,

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

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

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