

# National Electrical Code (NEC) Article 100 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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 type of window is used or designed for displaying goods or advertising material?**
  - A. Show Window**
  - B. Display Window**
  - C. Storefront**
  - D. Exhibition Space**
  
- 2. What device is designed to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific equipment?**
  - A. Supplementary Overcurrent Protective Device**
  - B. Standard Circuit Breaker**
  - C. Overload Relay**
  - D. Fuse**
  
- 3. What does premises wiring include?**
  - A. Only the wiring from the power source**
  - B. Only the internal wiring of appliances**
  - C. All interior and exterior wiring components**
  - D. Only lighting circuit wiring**
  
- 4. What defines a 'Service Point' in an electrical system?**
  - A. The location where conductors terminate at a building**
  - B. The point of connection between utility and premises wiring**
  - C. The area where service conductors enter the building**
  - D. The point of service disconnect**
  
- 5. What is the purpose of a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)?**
  - A. To increase current capacity**
  - B. To prevent electrical surges**
  - C. To protect personnel from electrical shock**
  - D. To enhance energy efficiency**

- 6. Which term indicates intermittent operation where load conditions are regularly recurrent?**
- A. Duty, Continuous**
  - B. Duty, Intermittent**
  - C. Duty, Short-Time**
  - D. Duty, Varying**
- 7. What is the purpose of a multioutlet assembly?**
- A. To manage distribution of electrical loads**
  - B. To hold conductors and receptacles, either assembled in the field or at the factory**
  - C. To provide emergency lighting in tunnels**
  - D. To reduce electrical transmission losses**
- 8. What is the purpose of weatherproof construction in electrical equipment?**
- A. To enhance aesthetic appeal**
  - B. To prevent moisture damage**
  - C. To avoid operational interference from weather**
  - D. To reduce manufacturing costs**
- 9. Which is a key characteristic of a branch circuit?**
- A. It always contains dedicated circuits**
  - B. It is designed to prevent overloads**
  - C. It includes supply from the electrical service panel**
  - D. It must supply only residential outlets**
- 10. What encompasses all components that convert solar energy into electrical energy?**
- A. Solar Photovoltaic System**
  - B. Solar Collector System**
  - C. Renewable Energy Unit**
  - D. Solar Power Assembly**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What type of window is used or designed for displaying goods or advertising material?**

- A. Show Window**
- B. Display Window**
- C. Storefront**
- D. Exhibition Space**

A show window is specifically designed for displaying goods or advertising material in a retail environment. This type of window allows retailers to showcase their products to potential customers outside of the store, effectively drawing them in. Typically found in businesses like clothing stores, jewelry shops, and other retail establishments, a show window is crafted to attract attention and highlight the featured items, often through creative visual merchandising techniques. The other options, while related to the concept of displaying items, do not specifically refer to windows designed for such purposes. A display window may imply general use for showcasing items but lacks the commercial connotation of a "show window." A storefront is a broader term that refers to the front of a store or business and encompasses the entire façade, not just the windows. Exhibition space generally refers to areas within galleries or convention centers designated for displaying works or products but does not pertain to window installations. Therefore, "show window" is the most precise term for this function.

**2. What device is designed to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific equipment?**

- A. Supplementary Overcurrent Protective Device**
- B. Standard Circuit Breaker**
- C. Overload Relay**
- D. Fuse**

The device that is designed to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific equipment is the supplementary overcurrent protective device. This type of device is typically used in conjunction with a standard overcurrent protective device such as a circuit breaker or fuse. The supplementary device provides an additional layer of protection specifically tailored to the needs of particular equipment, allowing for more precise control of overcurrent situations. Supplementary overcurrent protective devices are particularly useful for protecting equipment that may require a higher level of protection compared to standard devices. They are not intended to be the primary means of protection for the circuit, but rather serve to enhance the safety of specific devices that could be damaged by currents exceeding their ratings. The other options, while related to overcurrent protection, do not provide the same focused function as the supplementary device. A standard circuit breaker offers complete circuit protection and may not provide the specialized settings that equipment may require. An overload relay is primarily used in motor applications to prevent overheating but may not be sufficient for all equipment types. A fuse serves as a basic overcurrent protection device but doesn't provide the tailored response needed for specific equipment scenarios.

### 3. What does premises wiring include?

- A. Only the wiring from the power source
- B. Only the internal wiring of appliances
- C. All interior and exterior wiring components**
- D. Only lighting circuit wiring

Premises wiring encompasses a comprehensive array of wiring components, both interior and exterior, that are involved in distributing electrical power throughout a building. This includes not only the main wiring that connects to the power source but also all branch circuits, feeders, and any associated components such as receptacles, switches, and lighting fixtures. By defining premises wiring in this broad manner, the National Electrical Code ensures that all aspects related to the electrical infrastructure of a building are covered, providing a safe and efficient electrical system. This holistic view eliminates confusion regarding which parts of the wiring are included in compliance with safety standards, thereby enhancing safety and promoting proper installation practices across all types of buildings and structures. The other options are limited in scope, focusing only on specific parts of the wiring system, and do not reflect the comprehensive nature of what premises wiring entails, which is crucial for providing a complete and reliable electrical system.

### 4. What defines a 'Service Point' in an electrical system?

- A. The location where conductors terminate at a building
- B. The point of connection between utility and premises wiring**
- C. The area where service conductors enter the building
- D. The point of service disconnect

A 'Service Point' in an electrical system is specifically defined as the point of connection between the utility's distribution system and the premises wiring. This is a crucial junction where the power provided by the utility enters the building and is then distributed to various circuits. Understanding this definition is essential for determining where responsibilities lie between the utility provider and the property owner, particularly in terms of safety, maintenance, and compliance with the NEC. While the other choices mention relevant aspects of electrical service, such as where conductors might terminate at a building or where service conductors enter, these do not encapsulate the full responsibility or function described by the term 'Service Point.' The physical realities of how electricity is delivered and interconnected make the definition vital for both practical and regulatory purposes.

**5. What is the purpose of a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)?**

- A. To increase current capacity**
- B. To prevent electrical surges**
- C. To protect personnel from electrical shock**
- D. To enhance energy efficiency**

A Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) is specifically designed to protect individuals from electrical shock by instantly shutting off the electrical circuit when it detects an imbalance in the electrical current. This typically occurs when there is a ground fault, which can happen if an electrical appliance or device comes into contact with water, or if a person accidentally becomes a pathway for electricity to the ground. By continuously monitoring the current flowing through the circuit, the GFCI can detect even small differences in current (such as leakage to the ground) and respond in milliseconds, effectively preventing the risk of serious injury or fatality from electric shock. This life-saving function highlights its critical role in ensuring safety, particularly in areas where there is a higher risk of wet conditions, such as bathrooms and kitchens. The other choices do not accurately reflect the primary purpose of a GFCI. For instance, enhancing current capacity or energy efficiency does not align with the device's function, nor does it relate to preventing electrical surges, which is primarily the role of surge protectors.

**6. Which term indicates intermittent operation where load conditions are regularly recurrent?**

- A. Duty, Continuous**
- B. Duty, Intermittent**
- C. Duty, Short-Time**
- D. Duty, Varying**

The term that signifies intermittent operation with regularly recurrent load conditions is indeed "Duty, Intermittent." This classification is used to describe situations where equipment or circuits are powered on and off, or where they operate under varying load conditions for defined periods, but do so in a pattern that can be predicted or expected over time. In the context of electrical systems and the National Electrical Code, "Duty, Intermittent" is important because it helps define how equipment is rated and how it should be designed. It indicates that there are cycles of operation followed by rest periods, allowing for the hardware to cool down and preventing overheating. Understanding this concept is crucial for electrical engineers and professionals when selecting equipment and designing electrical systems, as it affects the load calculations and the overall efficiency of the system. For instance, motors or devices running under intermittent duty may require different sizing or protective measures than those running continuously.

## 7. What is the purpose of a multioutlet assembly?

- A. To manage distribution of electrical loads
- B. To hold conductors and receptacles, either assembled in the field or at the factory**
- C. To provide emergency lighting in tunnels
- D. To reduce electrical transmission losses

A multioutlet assembly is specifically designed to hold conductors and receptacles, allowing for convenient access to electrical outlets in various configurations. This can be especially useful in settings like offices or workshops where multiple devices need to be powered in close proximity. The assembly can often be prefabricated in a factory, ensuring standardized quality and compliance with safety regulations, or it can be assembled on-site as needed to suit specific installation requirements. While managing distribution of electrical loads is an important consideration in electrical installations, it is not the primary purpose of a multioutlet assembly. Similarly, providing emergency lighting in tunnels and reducing electrical transmission losses do not align with the fundamental function of a multioutlet assembly, which focuses on the availability of power receptacles for multiple equipment connections.

## 8. What is the purpose of weatherproof construction in electrical equipment?

- A. To enhance aesthetic appeal
- B. To prevent moisture damage
- C. To avoid operational interference from weather**
- D. To reduce manufacturing costs

The purpose of weatherproof construction in electrical equipment is fundamentally about providing protection against environmental conditions, particularly moisture, which can lead to equipment failure and pose safety hazards. Equipments designed with weatherproof features are engineered to resist infiltration of water, enabling their proper operation in various outdoor settings, regardless of weather conditions. This construction is crucial for maintaining the integrity and reliability of electrical equipment that might be exposed to rain, snow, humidity, or other weather-related factors. Ensuring that these devices can operate without interference from weather elements is vital for safety and performance, especially in critical applications. While avoiding operational interference from weather is important, the broader purpose encompasses protecting against moisture damage, as moisture can lead to short circuits and corrosion that compromise the functionality of the equipment. Thus, the primary intent of weatherproof construction is to enhance longevity and reliability rather than to merely prevent operational interference.

**9. Which is a key characteristic of a branch circuit?**

- A. It always contains dedicated circuits**
- B. It is designed to prevent overloads**
- C. It includes supply from the electrical service panel**
- D. It must supply only residential outlets**

A branch circuit is defined as the portion of an electrical distribution system that extends from the final overcurrent device (like a circuit breaker or fuse) to the electrical outlets or devices. The supply of electricity from the electrical service panel is a fundamental characteristic of a branch circuit; it indicates where the circuit receives its power. This relationship underscores that branch circuits are the final components of the overall electrical system that deliver power to devices or outlets, making the supply connection to the electrical service panel essential for their operation. Other characteristics may apply to branch circuits, but the connection to the service panel is foundational, as without it, the branch circuit would not function.

**10. What encompasses all components that convert solar energy into electrical energy?**

- A. Solar Photovoltaic System**
- B. Solar Collector System**
- C. Renewable Energy Unit**
- D. Solar Power Assembly**

The term that encompasses all components that convert solar energy into electrical energy is a Solar Photovoltaic System. This system includes various elements such as solar panels (photovoltaic modules), inverters, mounting systems, and sometimes batteries and charge controllers. Each component plays a vital role in capturing and converting sunlight into usable electricity. In contrast, a Solar Collector System primarily refers to systems designed to collect heat from sunlight rather than converting it to electrical energy. Renewable Energy Units and Solar Power Assemblies may represent broader categories that include solar-related technologies, but they do not specifically denote the entire set of components dedicated to converting solar energy into electricity. Hence, the designation of Solar Photovoltaic System is precise and directly relates to the process of energy conversion in solar applications.

## 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:**

**<https://necarticle100.examzify.com>**

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

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