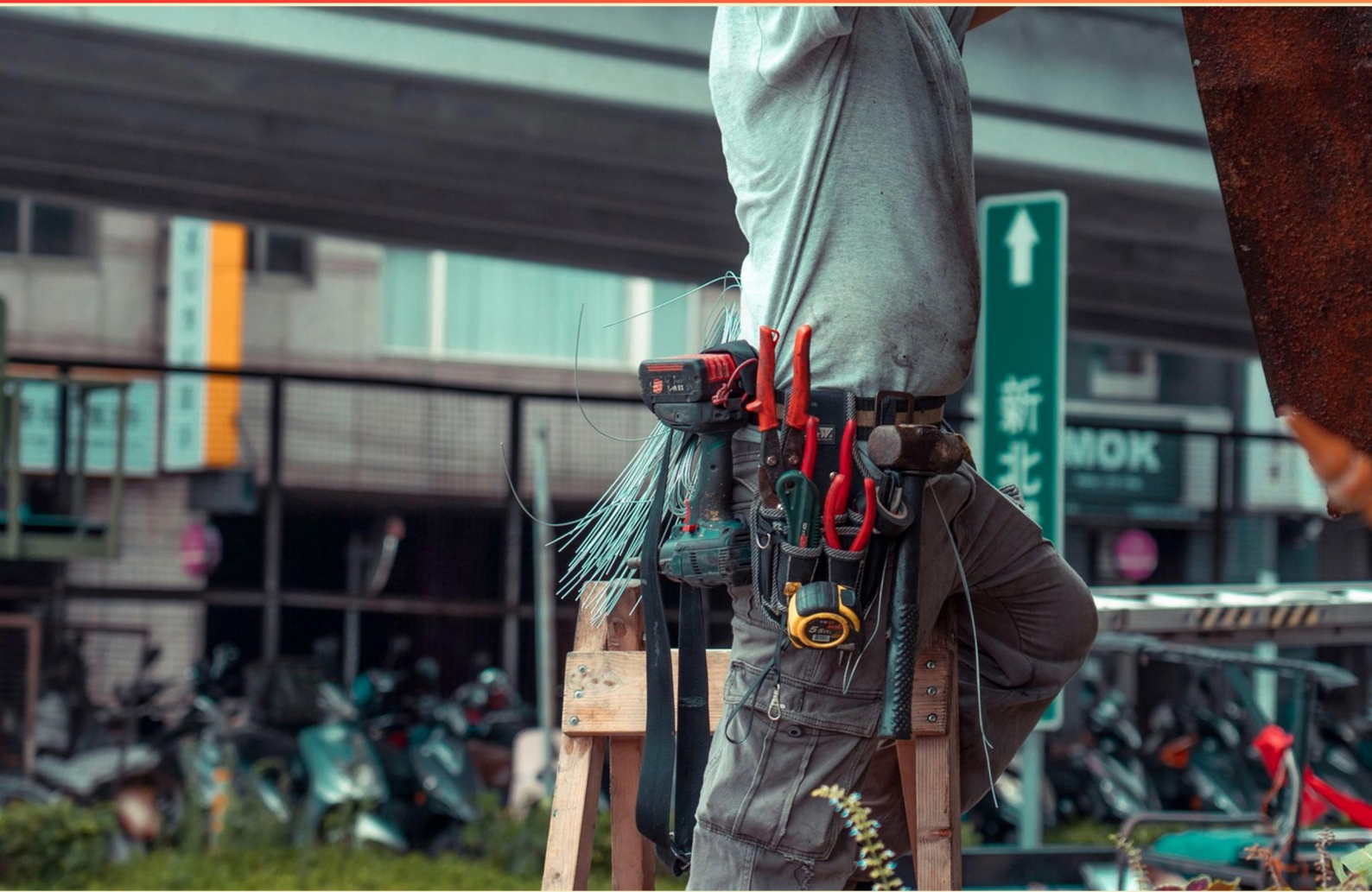


NCCER INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (26105-20) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

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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 does AHJ stand for and what is its role?**
 - A. Assistant Hazardous Jurisdiction; reviews safety data.
 - B. Appliance Handling Jurisdiction; approves appliance installations.
 - C. Authorized Hazard Authority; issues fines.
 - D. Authority Having Jurisdiction; enforces code through permits and inspections.
- 2. A paint spray booth area would be classified as which class of hazardous location?**
 - A. Class 2
 - B. Class 1
 - C. Class 3
 - D. Class 4
- 3. In ____ the National Association of Fire Engineers met in Richmond, Virginia. From this meeting came the idea to draft the first National Electric Code.**
 - A. 1881
 - B. 1870
 - C. 1905
 - D. 1899
- 4. Which article covers grounding connection locations and permissible grounding methods?**
 - A. 250
 - B. 110
 - C. 502
 - D. 400
- 5. Which NEC article covers overcurrent protection?**
 - A. Article 100
 - B. Article 210
 - C. Article 250
 - D. Article 240

- 6. What is used to protect conductors from nails or screws when running through framing?**
- A. Nail plates to protect conductors from nails or screws.
 - B. Plastic sheathing only.
 - C. Thick insulation wrap.
 - D. Metal conduit.
- 7. What is the difference between a neutral conductor and an equipment grounding conductor?**
- A. Neutral carries current during normal operation; EGC provides a fault path and normally carries no current.
 - B. Neutral carries no current; EGC carries current during normal operation.
 - C. Neutral and EGC are the same conductor.
 - D. Neutral is only used in high voltage systems.
- 8. Which NEC chapter is a special category for wiring associated with electronic communications systems including telephone, radio, and TV, satellite dish, network-powered broadband systems, and community antenna TV and radio distribution systems?**
- A. Chapter 5
 - B. Chapter 6
 - C. Chapter 8
 - D. Chapter 9
- 9. NEC chapter 3 lists the rules on wiring methods and materials. The materials and procedures to use on a particular system depend on the type of building construction, type of occupancy, location of the wiring of the building, or in the area surrounding the building, and mechanical factors.**
- A. Four (4)
 - B. Three (3)
 - C. Five (5)
 - D. One (1)
- 10. Which NEC article governs nonmetallic-sheathed cable NM installations?**
- A. Article 334
 - B. Article 310
 - C. Article 250
 - D. Article 300

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does AHJ stand for and what is its role?

- A. Assistant Hazardous Jurisdiction; reviews safety data.
- B. Appliance Handling Jurisdiction; approves appliance installations.
- C. Authorized Hazard Authority; issues fines.
- D. Authority Having Jurisdiction; enforces code through permits and inspections.**

Authority Having Jurisdiction stands for AHJ. The AHJ is the official entity empowered by law to enforce the electrical code in a given area. Its role includes reviewing plans when required, issuing electrical permits, and conducting or arranging inspections at various stages of a project to ensure the installation meets the code. The AHJ determines compliance, can require corrections, and may take enforcement actions such as stop-work orders or fines if requirements aren't met. In practice, the AHJ is usually the local building department or electrical inspector, though responsibilities can involve fire safety authorities or state agencies depending on the jurisdiction.

2. A paint spray booth area would be classified as which class of hazardous location?

- A. Class 2
- B. Class 1**
- C. Class 3
- D. Class 4

Hazardous-location classifications are based on what can become ignitable in the air. A paint spray booth releases flammable vapors from solvents and paint, which can form a flammable mix in the surrounding air. That makes the area a Class I location, which covers locations with flammable gases or vapors. Within Class I, divisions differentiate whether vapors are present during normal operation (Division 1) or only under abnormal conditions (Division 2). The other classes address different hazards—Class II for combustible dust and Class III for ignitable fibers or flyings, with Class IV not typically applicable here. So, a paint spray booth is classified as Class I.

3. In ____ the National Association of Fire Engineers met in Richmond, Virginia. From this meeting came the idea to draft the first National Electric Code.

- A. 1881**
- B. 1870
- C. 1905
- D. 1899

The idea for a national electrical safety standard began in 1881. At the National Association of Fire Engineers' meeting in Richmond, Virginia, fire engineers recognized that increasing electrical installations were creating hazards and fires, so a uniform set of wiring rules and safety practices was needed nationwide. That realization started the effort to draft a national code, which ultimately led to the first National Electrical Code (first edition published later in 1897). The other dates don't fit because they don't correspond to the initiating meeting that sparked the code's creation.

4. Which article covers grounding connection locations and permissible grounding methods?

- A. 250**
- B. 110
- C. 502
- D. 400

Grounding connections and permissible grounding methods are addressed in Article 250 of the NEC. This article is dedicated to grounding and bonding, laying out where grounding conductors and bonds can be made and which methods are allowed. It covers the grounding electrode system, electrode conductors, bonding of metal parts and enclosures, and the use of equipment grounding conductors to create a low-impedance path for fault currents. Other articles focus on different topics (general installation rules, cords, hazardous locations, etc.), while Article 250 specifically governs how grounding connections are located and how grounding is done, making it the correct reference.

5. Which NEC article covers overcurrent protection?

- A. Article 100
- B. Article 210
- C. Article 250
- D. Article 240**

Overcurrent protection is addressed in Article 240 of the NEC. This part sets how to protect conductors and equipment from excessive current that can cause overheating and fires. It covers the selection and installation of overcurrent devices—fuses and circuit breakers—and the rules for sizing those devices to match the conductor ampacity and the equipment rating they protect. It also includes placement requirements for the devices and considerations like interrupting ratings for short-circuit conditions. In practice, you size the overcurrent device so it doesn't exceed what the conductor can safely carry, while still providing protection appropriate for the load. For context, other articles cover different topics: Article 100 provides definitions used across the NEC, Article 210 addresses branch circuits and related requirements, and Article 250 deals with grounding and bonding.

6. What is used to protect conductors from nails or screws when running through framing?

- A. Nail plates to protect conductors from nails or screws.**
- B. Plastic sheathing only.
- C. Thick insulation wrap.
- D. Metal conduit.

When wiring through wood framing, nails or screws from drywall or other finishes can pierce the conductors. Nail plates provide a sturdy steel shield that sits over the cable where it passes through studs, joists, or plates, preventing fasteners from reaching the insulation. They're placed where the cable is close to the framing edge, a point where damage is most likely, so the conductor remains protected. Plastic sheathing alone doesn't stop a penetrating nail, thick insulation wrap isn't a protective barrier for fasteners, and while metal conduit can offer protection, it's not the standard method used just to guard conductors through framing. Nail plates are the dedicated, practical solution for this situation.

7. What is the difference between a neutral conductor and an equipment grounding conductor?

A. Neutral carries current during normal operation; EGC provides a fault path and normally carries no current.

B. Neutral carries no current; EGC carries current during normal operation.

C. Neutral and EGC are the same conductor.

D. Neutral is only used in high voltage systems.

Neutral serves as the current-carrying return path in normal operation, completing the circuit back to the source so load current can flow. The equipment grounding conductor, on the other hand, is a safety path to ground that provides a low-impedance route for fault currents so the overcurrent device will trip and shut the system down. It should carry little to no current during normal operation, only conducting when a fault or leakage occurs. This separation keeps the electrical system safe: the neutral carries the load current, while the EGC protects by diverting fault current to trip the breaker.

8. Which NEC chapter is a special category for wiring associated with electronic communications systems including telephone, radio, and TV, satellite dish, network-powered broadband systems, and community antenna TV and radio distribution systems?

A. Chapter 5

B. Chapter 6

C. Chapter 8

D. Chapter 9

Chapter 8 is the part of the NEC that handles communications systems wiring. It covers the wiring associated with electronic communications—telephone, radio, television, satellite dishes, network-powered broadband, and community antenna TV and radio distribution systems. This chapter sets the rules for installing and wiring these systems to protect signal integrity and safety, such as separation from power conductors, proper cabling, enclosures, and grounding considerations. The items described in the question are exactly the types of wiring and installations that Chapter 8 governs, which is why this is the best reference. Other chapters focus on different areas of electrical work (general electrical installations, power distribution, electrical equipment, etc.), so they don't specifically address communications-system wiring.

9. NEC chapter 3 lists the rules on wiring methods and materials. The materials and procedures to use on a particular system depend on the type of building construction, type of occupancy, location of the wiring of the building, or in the area surrounding the building, and mechanical factors.

- A. Four (4)
- B. Three (3)**
- C. Five (5)
- D. One (1)

The question tests how wiring methods and materials are selected. In NEC Chapter 3, the choice of materials and procedures is guided by three broad factors: the type of building construction, the type of occupancy, and the location of the wiring or the surrounding environment (including mechanical factors). The five items listed—construction type, occupancy type, where the wiring is located in the building, the area around the building, and mechanical considerations—fit under those three categories rather than being four or five separate factors. For example, the “location of the wiring” and the “area surrounding the building” describe installation environment, while “mechanical factors” describe environmental or usage conditions; together they form one third category. Therefore, three is the correct count for the factors that determine the applicable wiring methods and materials.

10. Which NEC article governs nonmetallic-sheathed cable NM installations?

- A. Article 334**
- B. Article 310
- C. Article 250
- D. Article 300

Nonmetallic-sheathed cable installations are governed by the NEC article that specifically covers NM cable. This article defines what NM cable is (the common dry-indoor residential wiring often called Romex) and lays out how it must be installed, including where it may be used, how it must be protected from damage, and how it must be secured and supported. The other articles address different topics: one covers conductors in general (sizing and ampacity), another covers grounding and bonding, and another covers general wiring methods. Because NM cable has its own dedicated installation rules, the NM-focused article is the correct source for NM installation requirements.

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://nccer2610520.examzify.com>

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

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