

NCCER Pipefitting Level 2 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 are expansion joints used for in piping systems?**
 - A. To enhance water flow**
 - B. To accommodate thermal expansion and contraction of pipes**
 - C. To repair damaged sections of pipe**
 - D. To connect different types of materials**

- 2. What does the "hydraulic pressure test" assess in piping systems?**
 - A. The visual appearance of the piping**
 - B. The strength and leak integrity of the system under pressure**
 - C. The material quality of the pipes used**
 - D. The installation accuracy of the piping**

- 3. Which material is commonly used to manufacture ABS pipes and fittings?**
 - A. Metal**
 - B. Thermal plastic resin**
 - C. Fiberglass**
 - D. Ceramic**

- 4. What is a common term used to describe the various wall thicknesses of plastic pipes?**
 - A. Diameter**
 - B. Schedules**
 - C. Lengths**
 - D. Grades**

- 5. What can be a consequence of neglecting maintenance on piping systems?**
 - A. Increased efficiency and performance**
 - B. Metallic bonding of pipes**
 - C. Piping system failures and reduced lifespan**
 - D. Enhanced fluid quality**

- 6. How is service weight cast iron pipe marked?**
- A. SW**
 - B. SV**
 - C. XH**
 - D. SP**
- 7. What is the main purpose of using insulation on pipes?**
- A. To improve aesthetics**
 - B. To reduce heat loss and prevent condensation**
 - C. To increase the weight of the pipes**
 - D. To facilitate easier handling during installation**
- 8. What is the purpose of a memory mark in pipe assembly?**
- A. To indicate the maximum temperature**
 - B. To help with alignment during installation**
 - C. To show the minimum pressure rating**
 - D. To specify the length of the joint**
- 9. Which of the following is a significant benefit of using plastic pipe in construction?**
- A. High thermal conductivity**
 - B. Resistance to corrosion**
 - C. Heavy weight**
 - D. High cost**
- 10. Which of the following materials can serve as a lubricant for gaskets?**
- A. Oil**
 - B. Liquid soap**
 - C. Grease**
 - D. Water only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are expansion joints used for in piping systems?

- A. To enhance water flow
- B. To accommodate thermal expansion and contraction of pipes**
- C. To repair damaged sections of pipe
- D. To connect different types of materials

Expansion joints are specifically designed to accommodate the thermal expansion and contraction that occurs in piping systems due to temperature variations. When fluids are heated, the pipes expand, and when they cool, the pipes contract. This fluctuation can cause stress, misalignment, and potential damage to the piping system if not properly managed. The use of expansion joints allows for movement within the piping system, helping to absorb the changes in length and preventing structural issues that could lead to leaks or ruptures. By effectively managing these thermal changes, expansion joints contribute to the longevity and integrity of the piping system, ensuring that it operates efficiently under varying temperature conditions. This function is critical in many industrial applications where temperature variations are significant, showcasing the importance of expansion joints in maintaining piping system reliability and performance.

2. What does the "hydraulic pressure test" assess in piping systems?

- A. The visual appearance of the piping
- B. The strength and leak integrity of the system under pressure**
- C. The material quality of the pipes used
- D. The installation accuracy of the piping

The hydraulic pressure test is a critical assessment method used in piping systems to evaluate the strength and leak integrity of the entire system when subjected to pressure. This test involves filling the piping with water (or another incompressible fluid) and pressurizing it to a predetermined level. During this process, any weaknesses, flaws, or leaks in the piping system can be identified. By testing the system under actual working conditions, engineers and technicians can ensure that the materials and joints used can withstand operational pressures without failing. This is essential in preventing leaks, which could lead to hazardous situations or system failures. Ensuring the integrity of the pressure-bearing components helps meet safety regulations and operational standards in various industries, including construction and manufacturing. Thus, the hydraulic pressure test is specifically designed to assess the overall strength and leak integrity of a piping system when under pressure, making it a vital part of the installation and maintenance processes.

3. Which material is commonly used to manufacture ABS pipes and fittings?

- A. Metal
- B. Thermal plastic resin**
- C. Fiberglass
- D. Ceramic

The correct answer is thermal plastic resin, which is the primary material used to manufacture ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) pipes and fittings. This type of plastic is favored in plumbing and drainage applications due to its excellent impact resistance, low weight, and ease of installation. Thermal plastic resin can be molded into complex shapes, making it ideal for creating the various fittings necessary for pipe systems. ABS is designed to handle a range of temperature and pressure conditions, making it a reliable choice for both residential and commercial plumbing. Its smooth internal surface reduces friction loss and allows for efficient flow, further enhancing its suitability for these applications. Other materials mentioned, such as metal, fiberglass, and ceramic, are not used for ABS pipe and fittings. While metal pipes are strong and durable, they are used for different applications where corrosion resistance is necessary. Fiberglass, although occasionally used in specific situations, generally does not provide the same mechanical properties or ease of use as ABS for typical plumbing purposes. Ceramic materials, while durable, are not utilized in plumbing systems due to their brittleness and difficulty in forming pipelines or fittings.

4. What is a common term used to describe the various wall thicknesses of plastic pipes?

- A. Diameter
- B. Schedules**
- C. Lengths
- D. Grades

The term that describes the various wall thicknesses of plastic pipes is "schedules." In the context of piping, particularly plastic pipes, "schedule" refers to a standardized designation that indicates the wall thickness relative to the pipe's diameter. Different schedules, such as schedule 40 or schedule 80, denote specific thickness levels, which in turn affect the pressure rating and overall performance of the pipe. This classification is crucial for ensuring that the selected pipe can handle the intended pressure and application. In contrast, terms like diameter refer specifically to the width of the pipe, lengths refer to the physical size of the pipe piece, and grades typically pertain to the material quality rather than wall thickness. Understanding schedules is essential for pipefitting professionals to make informed decisions about which type of pipe to use for specific applications.

5. What can be a consequence of neglecting maintenance on piping systems?

- A. Increased efficiency and performance**
- B. Metallic bonding of pipes**
- C. Piping system failures and reduced lifespan**
- D. Enhanced fluid quality**

Neglecting maintenance on piping systems can lead to piping system failures and a reduced lifespan. Regular maintenance is crucial for identifying and addressing issues such as leaks, corrosion, or blockages that can develop over time. Without proper maintenance, these issues can escalate, leading to significant operational failures that may result in costly repairs, safety hazards, and downtime. Moreover, when a piping system operates without proper care, it is likely to experience premature wear and tear, shortening its overall lifespan and potentially causing critical failures that compromise safety and efficiency. Thus, recognizing the importance of regular maintenance is essential for sustaining the health of piping systems and ensuring their reliable performance over time.

6. How is service weight cast iron pipe marked?

- A. SW**
- B. SV**
- C. XH**
- D. SP**

Service weight cast iron pipe is designated by the marking "SV." This designation is part of the industry's standardized system for identifying the type and weight class of cast iron pipes. Service weight pipes are generally lighter than regular weight or extra-heavy pipes, making them suitable for various drainage and waste applications. Recognizing such markings is crucial for ensuring that the right type of pipe is used for specific plumbing and drainage needs. In this context, the other markings represent different classifications or types of pipes. For instance, "SW" typically denotes standard weight, "XH" indicates extra-heavy, and "SP" might refer to special pipes or fittings not related specifically to service weight. Thus, understanding these markings is essential for pipefitting and ensuring compliance with project specifications and building codes.

7. What is the main purpose of using insulation on pipes?

- A. To improve aesthetics**
- B. To reduce heat loss and prevent condensation**
- C. To increase the weight of the pipes**
- D. To facilitate easier handling during installation**

The main purpose of using insulation on pipes is to reduce heat loss and prevent condensation. Insulation acts as a barrier that minimizes the transfer of heat between the pipe and its surroundings. This is particularly important for pipes carrying hot water or steam, as insulation helps maintain the temperature of the fluid, leading to increased energy efficiency and reduced energy costs. Additionally, insulation prevents condensation from forming on cold pipes, which could lead to water damage, mold growth, or safety hazards due to slippery surfaces. Properly insulated pipes are essential in maintaining system performance, ensuring that the desired temperature is maintained effectively. This highlights the importance of insulation in both energy conservation and the longevity of piping systems.

8. What is the purpose of a memory mark in pipe assembly?

- A. To indicate the maximum temperature
- B. To help with alignment during installation**
- C. To show the minimum pressure rating
- D. To specify the length of the joint

A memory mark in pipe assembly serves primarily to assist with alignment during installation. When fabricating or joining pipes, achieving proper alignment is crucial to ensure that the pipes fit together correctly and function as intended. The memory mark serves as a reference point, allowing the installer to quickly align the pipe sections accurately, even if the assembly process is interrupted or if the installer needs to reposition parts. By marking specific points on the pipe or the joints, the installer can easily bring everything back to the correct position, reducing the likelihood of misalignment that might lead to leaks or other issues. This makes the installation process more efficient and helps maintain the integrity of the piping system once it is operational. Considering the other options, while they refer to important factors in pipe assembly such as temperature ratings, pressure ratings, and joint lengths, these are not the primary function of a memory mark. Therefore, the focus on alignment accurately reflects the significance of memory marks in effective pipe installation.

9. Which of the following is a significant benefit of using plastic pipe in construction?

- A. High thermal conductivity
- B. Resistance to corrosion**
- C. Heavy weight
- D. High cost

Using plastic pipe in construction offers several advantages, one of the most significant being its resistance to corrosion. Unlike metal pipes, which can rust and degrade over time due to exposure to moisture and various chemicals, plastic pipes maintain their integrity and functionality even in harsh environments. This resistance to corrosion means that plastic piping systems require less maintenance and have a longer lifespan, making them more reliable and cost-effective in the long run. Additionally, this property of corrosion resistance is particularly beneficial in industries where highly corrosive substances are handled, as using plastic can avoid the costly replacements and repairs that arise with corroded metal systems. This feature not only enhances safety but also ensures consistent performance over time. While other materials may offer varying degrees of thermal conductivity, weight, and cost considerations, the specific advantage of corrosion resistance stands out as a critical factor in selecting materials for construction and piping applications.

10. Which of the following materials can serve as a lubricant for gaskets?

A. Oil

B. Liquid soap

C. Grease

D. Water only

Liquid soap is an effective lubricant for gaskets because it provides a thin, slippery layer that helps ensure a tight seal during installation. This type of lubricant can reduce the friction between the gasket and the surfaces it is sealing, promoting proper alignment and preventing damage to the gasket material when the assembly is tightened. Using liquid soap can also assist in the installation by making it easier to slide the gasket into place without risking tears or excessive wear. It is particularly useful in situations where water-resistant or less viscous lubrication is advantageous. While oil and grease are also common lubricants, they might not be suitable for all types of gaskets, especially those made of rubber or specific materials that can degrade or swell in the presence of petroleum-based products. Water alone may not provide the proper lubrication or protection necessary for gaskets to function effectively over time.

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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://nccerpipefittinglvl2.examzify.com>

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

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