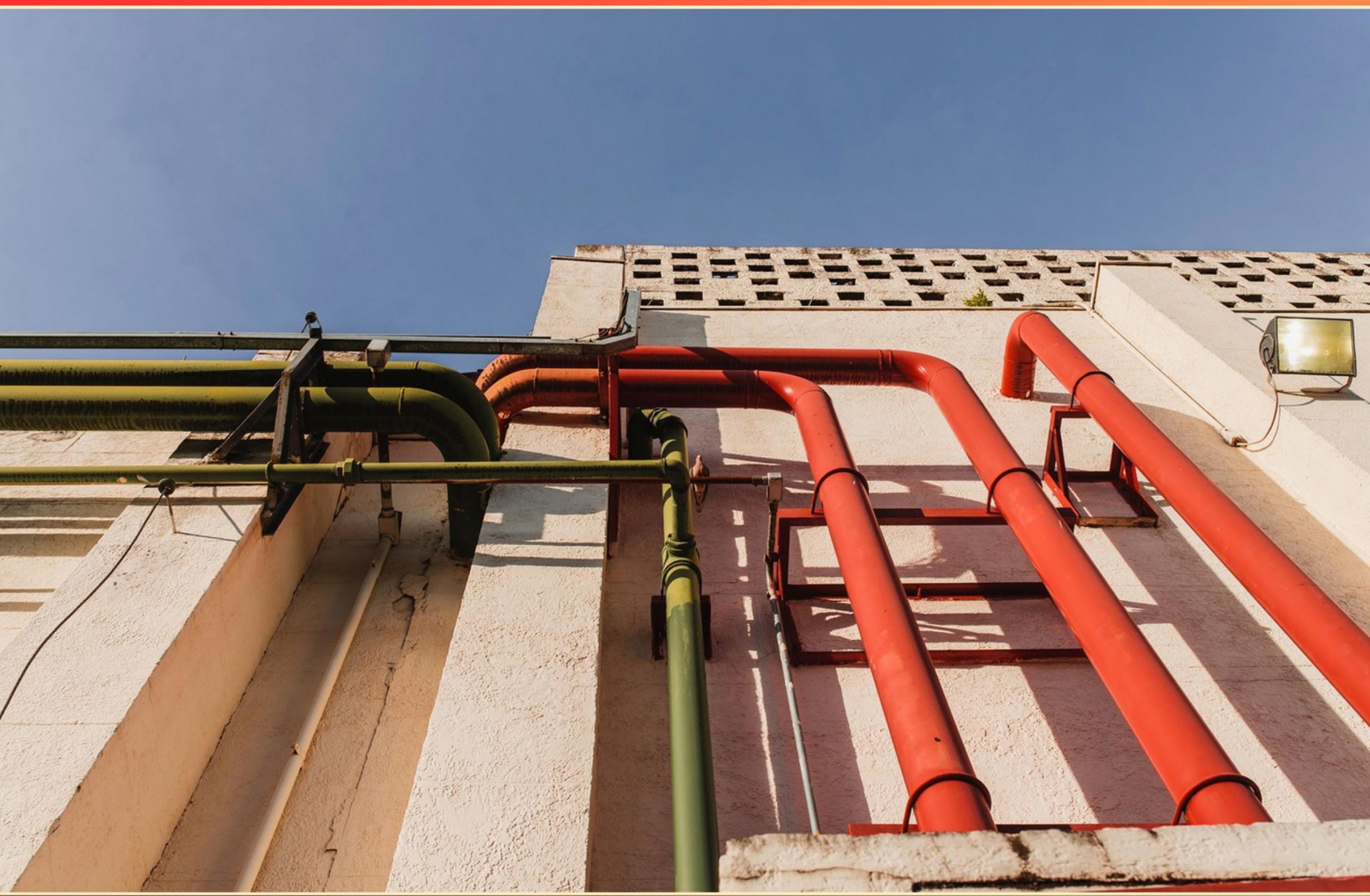
# NCCER PLUMBING LEVEL 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

https://nccerplumbinglevel2.examzify.com

# Table of Contents

# 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

**1. What is the purpose of a trap primer?**

A. To siphon water into the trap

B. To prevent a backflow

C. To prevent loss of the trap due to evaporation

D. To enhance drainage efficiency

**2. Changes made during the building process are reflected in which type of drawing?**

A. Original drawings

B. As-built drawings

C. Reference drawings

D. Preliminary drawings

**3. What is the term for a wooden or metal form used to create a roof drain opening in a poured-concrete deck?**

A. Clog-out

B. Box-out

C. Frame-out

D. Drain base

**4. What does the term "overpressure" typically refer to in the context of gas water heaters?**

A. Pressure below normal levels

B. Pressure that exceeds safety limits

C. Pressure in vacuum systems

D. No pressure readings

**5. What action must be taken when a gate valve shows signs of wire drawing?**

A. It should be cleaned

B. It must be replaced

C. It should be lubricated

D. It can be repaired

**6. Which of the following is NOT a feature of building information modeling?**

A. Predicting construction costs

B. Visualizing project timelines

C. Predicting weather-related delays

D. Analyzing structural integrity

**7. Which statement regarding fiberglass tub and shower fixtures is incorrect?**

A. They can be damaged by exposure to sunlight and weather

B. They are lightweight and easy to install

C. They offer good resistance to staining

D. They can come in various finishes

**8. During construction, if changes are made to the plumbing system, what must be issued?**

A. Notifications

B. Memorandums

C. Revisions or change orders

D. Progress reports

**9. What does the abbreviation DWV stand for?**

A. Drain, waste, and vent

B. Drainage and venting water

C. Drainage, waste, and valves

D. Drain, water, and vent

**10. What does FVIR stand for in relation to water heaters?**

A. Fast variable ignition resistant

B. Flame vapor ignition resistant

C. Flammable vapor ignition resistant

D. Fume vapor ignition resistant

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. What is the purpose of a trap primer?

A. To siphon water into the trap

B. To prevent a backflow

C. To prevent loss of the trap due to evaporation

D. To enhance drainage efficiency

*A trap primer serves the specific purpose of preventing the loss of water in a plumbing trap due to evaporation. Traps are designed to hold a small amount of water, which creates a barrier to harmful sewer gases. Over time, particularly in traps that are not used frequently, this water can evaporate, compromising the trap's function and potentially allowing sewer gases to enter the living space. The trap primer automatically supplies water to the trap when it senses that the water level is too low, ensuring that a sufficient water seal is maintained. This operation is crucial for the effectiveness of the plumbing system, as a dry trap can lead to unpleasant odors and health hazards. While other choices mentioned, such as siphoning water into the trap or enhancing drainage efficiency, may involve some considerations in plumbing, they do not directly address the primary function of the trap primer, which is specifically to maintain a water seal and prevent evaporation loss. Thus, maintaining that water level is vital for ensuring a safe and effective plumbing system.*

## 2. Changes made during the building process are reflected in which type of drawing?

A. Original drawings

B. As-built drawings

C. Reference drawings

D. Preliminary drawings

*As-built drawings are crucial in the construction and plumbing industries as they provide an accurate representation of the final state of a building after all changes and modifications have been made during the construction process. These drawings document the actual dimensions, locations, and details of the completed work, which may differ from the original plans due to on-site adjustments, unforeseen conditions, or design changes. The importance of as-built drawings lies in their role in ongoing maintenance, renovations, and future expansions. When a plumbing system is installed, variations often occur due to design adjustments, compliance with codes, or connections to existing plumbing. Recording these in as-built drawings ensures that anyone who works on the building later has a reliable reference that reflects the true state of the plumbing and other systems. In contrast, original drawings represent the designs as initially conceived, without accounting for any changes made during construction. Reference drawings may serve as guides but do not indicate modifications, while preliminary drawings are early versions that are subject to change and do not reflect the finished state of the project. Hence, as-built drawings are the definitive records for what was actually implemented, making them essential for accurate documentation in the plumbing field and construction in general.*

### 3. What is the term for a wooden or metal form used to create a roof drain opening in a poured-concrete deck?

A. Clog-out

B. Box-out

C. Frame-out

D. Drain base

*The term for a wooden or metal form used to create a roof drain opening in a poured-concrete deck is referred to as a box-out. In construction, box-outs are essential for ensuring that specific areas of the concrete are left open for drains, pipes, or other fixtures. The box-out is set in place before the concrete is poured, allowing it to retain the shape and size needed for the drain opening. This technique is crucial for proper drainage and preventing water accumulation on the roof, which can lead to structural issues or leaks. Understanding the function of a box-out is vital for those working in plumbing and drainage systems, as it highlights the importance of accurate and effective planning during the construction phase. This ensures that all plumbing installations are integrated seamlessly into the building's structure.*

### 4. What does the term "overpressure" typically refer to in the context of gas water heaters?

A. Pressure below normal levels

B. Pressure that exceeds safety limits

C. Pressure in vacuum systems

D. No pressure readings

*The term "overpressure" in the context of gas water heaters specifically refers to pressure that exceeds safety limits. Gas water heaters are designed to operate within certain pressure parameters to maintain safety and efficiency. When the pressure exceeds these designated limits, it can lead to hazardous situations, such as leaks or equipment failure. Proper understanding and monitoring of overpressure are crucial in ensuring safe operation and preventing potential accidents associated with excessive pressure build-up. Being aware of overpressure is essential for maintenance technicians and operators to implement safety measures, such as pressure relief valves or proper venting systems, that ensure the system operates within safe limits. This highlights the importance of adhering to manufacturers' specifications and conducting regular inspections to avoid scenarios that might lead to overpressure conditions.*

### 5. What action must be taken when a gate valve shows signs of wire drawing?

A. It should be cleaned

B. It must be replaced

C. It should be lubricated

D. It can be repaired

*When a gate valve shows signs of wire drawing, this indicates that the valve seating surfaces have been damaged due to prolonged usage or improper operation. Wire drawing occurs when the valve's surface is subjected to excessive flow conditions, leading to erosion and a rougher surface. In this condition, the valve can no longer provide a proper seal, which is crucial for controlling the flow of fluid effectively. Replacing the gate valve is essential because attempting to clean, lubricate, or repair a valve with significant wear like wire drawing would not restore its functionality or sealing capacity. The valve's effectiveness and reliability depend on the integrity of its seat surfaces, and if those are compromised, the valve will not perform as required in the system. Therefore, replacing the valve ensures that the plumbing system continues to operate efficiently and safely.*

## 6. Which of the following is NOT a feature of building information modeling?

A. Predicting construction costs

B. Visualizing project timelines

C. Predicting weather-related delays

D. Analyzing structural integrity

*Building Information Modeling (BIM) is an advanced digital representation of the physical and functional characteristics of a facility. It provides a shared knowledge resource, essentially functioning as a comprehensive database that integrates various aspects of the construction process. Predicting construction costs is a fundamental feature of BIM, as it allows for detailed cost estimation based on the model data, enabling better budgeting and financial planning. Visualizing project timelines is also a key aspect of BIM, as it provides a clear visual of the project schedule, allowing for better management of resources and workflow. Additionally, analyzing structural integrity is an essential function of BIM since it enables simulations and assessments of the building's performance, ensuring safety and compliance with design standards. In contrast, while weather-related delays are certainly a critical consideration in project management, BIM itself does not inherently include features for predicting these delays. Instead, it focuses on the planning and management of the built environment through digital modeling, lacking direct functionality to forecast weather impacts. Therefore, this option stands out as not being a feature of building information modeling.*

## 7. Which statement regarding fiberglass tub and shower fixtures is incorrect?

A. They can be damaged by exposure to sunlight and weather

B. They are lightweight and easy to install

C. They offer good resistance to staining

D. They can come in various finishes

*The statement regarding fiberglass tub and shower fixtures that is deemed incorrect is that they can be damaged by exposure to sunlight and weather. In reality, fiberglass fixtures are designed to be fairly resilient to outdoor conditions, including UV exposure. However, while prolonged exposure to sunlight can lead to some fading or yellowing of the surface, this is typically not categorized as 'damage' in the same sense as cracking or structural failure. Fiberglass materials are specifically chosen for their lightweight properties, making them easier to handle and install compared to heavier materials like cast iron or ceramic. This attribute contributes to their popularity in both residential and commercial settings. They also exhibit good resistance to staining, which is an advantage in maintaining the appearance of the fixtures over time. In addition, fiberglass fixtures are available in a variety of finishes, allowing consumers to choose options that best match their aesthetic preferences. Overall, while fiberglass can be affected by environmental factors, most of these impacts do not compromise the integrity of the fixture itself, making the claim about damage from sunlight and weather inaccurate.*

## 8. During construction, if changes are made to the plumbing system, what must be issued?

A. Notifications

B. Memorandums

C. Revisions or change orders

D. Progress reports

*When changes are made to the plumbing system during construction, it is essential to issue revisions or change orders. This is crucial because such documents formally communicate any modifications to the original plans or specifications. They outline the specifics of what has changed, the reasons for the changes, and often include any adjustments to the budget or timeline. Issuing change orders helps ensure that all parties involved—such as contractors, subcontractors, and clients—are aware of the modifications and can plan accordingly. This process maintains project clarity and continuity, minimizing the risk of misunderstandings or errors that could arise from uncommunicated changes. While notifications and memorandums can inform relevant stakeholders about updates, they do not necessarily carry the same formal weight as change orders, which specifically address alterations to the contract terms. Progress reports focus on the status of work completed and do not detail changes made to the plumbing system. Therefore, revisions or change orders are the appropriate documents required when modifications occur in the plumbing system.*

## 9. What does the abbreviation DWV stand for?

A. Drain, waste, and vent

B. Drainage and venting water

C. Drainage, waste, and valves

D. Drain, water, and vent

*The abbreviation DWV stands for "Drain, Waste, and Vent." This term is crucial in plumbing because it encompasses the system of pipes that are used to remove waste and water from a structure while also allowing for ventilation to prevent pressure buildup within the system. The drainage part refers to the pipes that carry wastewater away from fixtures, ensuring proper sanitation. The waste aspect emphasizes the discharge of solid and liquid waste. Venting is essential in the system to allow air to enter the plumbing system, which helps maintain proper flow and prevents siphoning of traps, thereby ensuring that wastewater can flow smoothly without any unpleasant odors entering the living space. Understanding DWV systems is fundamental for anyone involved in plumbing, as it supports the integrity and efficiency of wastewater management in residential and commercial buildings.*

## 10. What does FVIR stand for in relation to water heaters?

A. Fast variable ignition resistant

B. Flame vapor ignition resistant

C. Flammable vapor ignition resistant

D. Fume vapor ignition resistant

*FVIR stands for Flammable Vapor Ignition Resistant. This term refers to a safety feature incorporated in the design of water heaters, particularly those that operate on gas. The primary purpose of FVIR technology is to minimize the risk of igniting flammable vapors that may be present near the water heater, such as those from gasoline, solvents, or other volatile substances. Water heaters featuring FVIR typically include special components and design features, such as sealed combustion chambers and specific burner designs, that help prevent the ignition of these vapors. This design is particularly important in residential settings where these vapors may be present due to various household activities. By using FVIR technology, manufacturers aim to enhance safety and reduce the risk of fire hazards associated with gas water heaters. The other terms do not accurately describe this technology or its function, which is why they do not align with the correct definition of FVIR in the context of water heater safety. Understanding this concept is crucial for plumbers and technicians who work with these appliances, as it helps ensure safe installation and usage.*

# 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://nccerplumbinglevel2.examzify.com

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