

NEIEP Trade Skills (100) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What type of tool is recommended for locking down a pulley to a motor shaft?**
 - A. Hexagonal socket with cup head screws**
 - B. Flathead screwdriver**
 - C. Phillips head screwdriver**
 - D. Torx wrench**

- 2. What dangerous gas is given off by a running gasoline engine?**
 - A. Carbon dioxide**
 - B. Ozone**
 - C. Carbon monoxide**
 - D. Nitrogen dioxide**

- 3. What type of extension cord should be used when installing additional lighting in the hoistway?**
 - A. Two-wire**
 - B. Three-wire**
 - C. Heavy-duty extension cord**
 - D. Low-voltage cable**

- 4. What kind of diagrams can be found in the job folder?**
 - A. Wiring diagrams**
 - B. Historical data**
 - C. Marketing brochures**
 - D. Client reports**

- 5. What document would provide information on the number and color of doors for an installation?**
 - A. Job abstract**
 - B. Technical specifications**
 - C. Installation manual**
 - D. Quality assurance document**

6. In what scenario should a mechanic avoid working alone?

- A. When handling heavy loads
- B. During routine inspections
- C. When testing alarms
- D. While performing minor repairs

7. What is the scale of a drawing when marked $1'=1''$?

- A. 1/12
- B. 1/10
- C. 1/8
- D. 1/16

8. According to federal OSHA safety standards, what is the height to base width ratio after which a scaffold must be restrained from tipping?

- A. 3:1
- B. 5:1
- C. 2:1
- D. 4:1

9. What is a common issue that can arise if the shaft clearance with a bearing is too tight?

- A. Decreased load capacity
- B. Increased wear
- C. Preventing rotation
- D. Greater heat dispersion

10. For scaffolding, the term "maximum intended load" refers to what?

- A. The total weight of the scaffold itself
- B. The combined weight of tools and workers
- C. The weight limit set by scaffolding regulations
- D. The safety margin beyond which scaffolding should not load

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of tool is recommended for locking down a pulley to a motor shaft?

- A. Hexagonal socket with cup head screws**
- B. Flathead screwdriver**
- C. Phillips head screwdriver**
- D. Torx wrench**

Using a hexagonal socket with cup head screws is the recommended approach for locking down a pulley to a motor shaft. This tool allows for a secure fastening that is crucial in ensuring that the pulley remains attached firmly during operation. The hexagonal design provides a larger surface area for torque application and minimizes the risk of stripping the screw head, which can happen with other types of drivers. Cup head screws are designed specifically for applications where strength and reliability are paramount, making them suitable for securing pulleys that experience varying loads and stress during operation. Additionally, the hex socket allows for easier access in tight spaces, which is often a consideration in mechanical setups. Other tools like flathead and Phillips head screwdrivers might not provide the adequate grip or torque needed for such applications, and while a Torx wrench offers good engagement with screws, it is not typically necessary for pulleys that employ cup head screws. Thus, the combination of hexagonal sockets and cup head screws leads to optimal performance and reliability in securing pulleys to motor shafts.

2. What dangerous gas is given off by a running gasoline engine?

- A. Carbon dioxide**
- B. Ozone**
- C. Carbon monoxide**
- D. Nitrogen dioxide**

The gas produced by a running gasoline engine that poses a danger is carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that forms during the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, including gasoline. This means that when gasoline is burned in an engine, especially in conditions where there is insufficient oxygen, carbon monoxide can be produced. The danger of carbon monoxide arises from its ability to bind with hemoglobin in the blood, preventing oxygen from being transported effectively. This can lead to symptoms ranging from headache and dizziness to more severe health issues, and in high concentrations, it can be lethal. While carbon dioxide is also produced by gasoline engines, it is generally not as immediately hazardous as carbon monoxide, since carbon dioxide is a natural product of respiration and is typically present in the atmosphere in larger amounts. Ozone, on the other hand, is created by photochemical reactions involving sunlight and various pollutants, rather than being directly emitted in harmful quantities by gas engines. Nitrogen dioxide is another pollutant formed from combustion processes but is less prevalent than carbon monoxide in this specific context.

3. What type of extension cord should be used when installing additional lighting in the hoistway?

- A. Two-wire**
- B. Three-wire**
- C. Heavy-duty extension cord**
- D. Low-voltage cable**

Using a three-wire extension cord is essential for safety and functionality, especially in environments like hoistways. A three-wire cord includes a hot wire, a neutral wire, and a ground wire, which provides a safer electrical installation. The ground wire is critical for preventing electrical shocks and protecting against faults that could lead to dangerous situations, particularly in commercial or industrial settings where heavy equipment and machinery operate. In hoistway areas, where there may be exposure to various environmental elements and potential hazards, having a grounded cord is particularly important as it helps ensure that the lighting remains functional and safe. This type of cord also supports higher power loads, which is often necessary for additional lighting setups. Other options may not provide the level of safety required. A two-wire extension lacks a ground, making it less safe for use in potentially high-risk environments. A heavy-duty extension cord may suggest better construction to handle higher loads but does not inherently guarantee a ground connection unless it is also a three-wire type. Low-voltage cable is designed for specific low-voltage applications and is not suited for standard AC lighting in these scenarios. Therefore, a three-wire extension cord is the most appropriate choice for this installation.

4. What kind of diagrams can be found in the job folder?

- A. Wiring diagrams**
- B. Historical data**
- C. Marketing brochures**
- D. Client reports**

Wiring diagrams are crucial tools in the context of trade skills, especially in fields such as electrical work, HVAC, or plumbing. These diagrams provide a visual representation of how electrical circuits or systems are connected, detailing the specific pathways and components involved. They serve as guides for installation, troubleshooting, and maintenance, ensuring that technicians can follow an organized schematic instead of deciphering vague written instructions. These diagrams encompass various layout styles, such as ladder diagrams or single-line diagrams, which illustrate the relationship between different components of a system. This provides clarity and a comprehensive understanding of the infrastructure, enabling skilled tradespeople to efficiently and effectively execute their work. In contrast, options like historical data, marketing brochures, and client reports are not typically part of a job folder focused on practical, hands-on tasks. They may serve administrative, promotional, or analytical purposes, but do not belong to the essential instructional materials needed on the job site.

5. What document would provide information on the number and color of doors for an installation?

- A. Job abstract**
- B. Technical specifications**
- C. Installation manual**
- D. Quality assurance document**

The document that provides specific details about the number and color of doors for an installation is the technical specifications. Technical specifications are comprehensive documents that outline the precise requirements for materials, workmanship, and design. They include critical details such as measurements, colors, materials, and other critical information needed to ensure that the project meets specific standards and expectations. A job abstract, while providing a general summary of the project, typically does not include the level of detail required for specifics like door color or quantity. An installation manual focuses more on how to carry out the installation process rather than specifications about the items being installed. A quality assurance document generally pertains to the standards and procedures for ensuring quality in a project but does not provide specific details about the materials or colors used. In essence, technical specifications serve as the authoritative source for the detailed information necessary for an accurate and compliant installation of elements such as doors.

6. In what scenario should a mechanic avoid working alone?

- A. When handling heavy loads**
- B. During routine inspections**
- C. When testing alarms**
- D. While performing minor repairs**

A mechanic should avoid working alone when handling heavy loads due to the increased risk of injury and the potential for accidents. Working with heavy materials often requires additional support to lift, move, or stabilize the load, and having a second person present can provide assistance in case of sudden difficulties, such as loss of control or physical strain. Additionally, if an accident occurs, having a partner can ensure that immediate help is available, which can be crucial in emergencies. In contrast, scenarios like routine inspections, testing alarms, and performing minor repairs typically involve lower risks and may not necessitate having an extra set of hands present. These tasks can usually be completed safely by an individual as long as appropriate precautions are taken. However, in situations where a mechanic's safety may be significantly jeopardized, such as with heavy loads, it is essential to have a co-worker there to help prevent accidents and ensure a safer working environment.

7. What is the scale of a drawing when marked $1' = 1''$?

- A. 1/12**
- B. 1/10**
- C. 1/8**
- D. 1/16**

The scale of a drawing marked as $1' = 1''$ means that one foot on the drawing equals one inch in reality. This is a common scale used in engineering and architectural drawings to represent large objects or the layout of spaces in a more manageable size on paper. To understand the scale, it's essential to recognize the relationship between feet and inches. There are 12 inches in a foot, so when you express the scale as a ratio, it is represented as 1 inch of drawing representation for every 12 inches of the actual object. Therefore, the scale can be described as 1:12, indicating that for every unit of measurement on the drawing (1 inch), the actual size is 12 times greater (1 foot). In this case, identifying that the correct answer represents this ratio allows you to determine the scale of the drawing accurately, confirming the proper relationship between the dimensions on the drawing and the real-world dimensions of the object being depicted.

8. According to federal OSHA safety standards, what is the height to base width ratio after which a scaffold must be restrained from tipping?

- A. 3:1**
- B. 5:1**
- C. 2:1**
- D. 4:1**

The height to base width ratio that necessitates restraining a scaffold from tipping is indeed 4:1. This standard ensures that the scaffold maintains stability and minimizes the risk of falling over due to top-heavy conditions. When the height of the scaffold exceeds four times the width of its base, it becomes increasingly unstable, and additional measures such as guying or bracing are required to prevent tipping. This safety measure is rooted in physics, where the center of gravity and the base of support play crucial roles in an object's stability. Maintaining a safe height to base width ratio helps to distribute the load effectively and provides a secure working platform. As scaffolds are used in construction and maintenance tasks, following this guideline is vital for ensuring the safety of workers who rely on these structures.

9. What is a common issue that can arise if the shaft clearance with a bearing is too tight?

- A. Decreased load capacity**
- B. Increased wear**
- C. Preventing rotation**
- D. Greater heat dispersion**

When the shaft clearance with a bearing is too tight, it can lead to increased wear. This is because the tighter fit creates more friction between the shaft and the bearing surfaces. Friction generates heat, which can exacerbate the wear process, leading to premature failure of the bearing and the shaft. In a well-designed system, there is an optimal clearance that allows for smooth rotation while still supporting the load effectively. However, if this clearance is insufficient, the moving parts may not be able to move freely, which accelerates the deterioration of the materials involved. The potential for misalignment and mechanical interference also increases with tighter clearances, compounding the wear issue. Overall, managing the clearance between the shaft and bearing is crucial for maintaining the longevity and functionality of mechanical systems.

10. For scaffolding, the term "maximum intended load" refers to what?

- A. The total weight of the scaffold itself**
- B. The combined weight of tools and workers**
- C. The weight limit set by scaffolding regulations**
- D. The safety margin beyond which scaffolding should not load**

The term "maximum intended load" in scaffolding refers specifically to the weight limit set by scaffolding regulations. This definition is critical for ensuring safety during construction activities. Regulations are established based on thorough engineering analysis to determine how much weight a scaffold can safely support while accommodating the dynamic nature of work environments. These regulations take into account various factors like the materials used in the scaffolding, the design and configuration of the scaffold, and the intended use, which ensures that the scaffold can handle not only the steady load of workers and materials but also any additional forces that might occur during normal operations. Understanding this limit is essential for preventing accidents and ensuring that workers are working in a safe environment. While the other factors like the weight of the scaffold itself, or the combined weight of tools and workers contribute to the overall load on the scaffold, they do not define the regulatory limits designed to protect against failure or collapse.

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://neiep100.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE