

NETA ETT Certified Assistant Level 2 Certification Practice Exam (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 application commonly uses Form C contacts?**
 - A. Simple on-off switches**
 - B. Electrical relays and switches**
 - C. Mechanical timers**
 - D. Fuse boxes**

- 2. What is the operation of Form D contacts during make-break?**
 - A. Ensure both connections are closed**
 - B. Open all connections briefly before changing**
 - C. Guarantee all terminals are connected**
 - D. Keep connections always closed**

- 3. The smallest particle of a substance where it still retains its properties is a/an?**
 - A. Atom**
 - B. Molecule**
 - C. Ion**
 - D. Compound**

- 4. What quantity of PCBs must be reported to the EPA in case of a spill?**
 - A. Any quantity**
 - B. More than 5 pounds**
 - C. More than 10 pounds**
 - D. Only spills that cause environmental damage**

- 5. What is the process to find true power in an electrical circuit from apparent power?**
 - A. Subtracting voltage from current**
 - B. Multiplying apparent power by power factor**
 - C. Dividing current by resistance**
 - D. Adding resistive loads**

- 6. How often must employees designated as emergency personnel conduct practice permit space rescues?**
- A. Every 6 months**
 - B. Every year**
 - C. Every 2 years**
 - D. Every other year**
- 7. What indicates a typical excitation-current test pattern for a three-legged core transformer?**
- A. Two similar current readings and one higher reading**
 - B. Two lower readings and one similar reading**
 - C. Two similar current readings and one lower current reading**
 - D. All readings must be equal**
- 8. What is a pull section used for?**
- A. To connect high-voltage cables!**
 - B. To route cables from the bottom of a switchboard to the top**
 - C. To ground electrical components**
 - D. To enhance switching speed**
- 9. What is the function of a Communications Module?**
- A. To display error codes from the circuit breaker**
 - B. To provide communication with the trip unit and network**
 - C. To initiate emergency shutdowns**
 - D. To monitor the circuit breaker's temperature**
- 10. What type of battery is a primary battery?**
- A. A battery that can be fully recharged**
 - B. A battery that can be used multiple times with no limitations**
 - C. A battery designed to be discarded after a single use**
 - D. A battery designed for short-term use only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What application commonly uses Form C contacts?

- A. Simple on-off switches
- B. Electrical relays and switches**
- C. Mechanical timers
- D. Fuse boxes

Form C contacts are often used in applications that require the ability to switch between two different circuits, making them particularly suited for electrical relays and switches. This configuration allows the contacts to serve either as normally closed (NC) or normally open (NO); thus, it can connect to circuits in a way that either completes or interrupts the flow of electricity, depending on the control signal received. In essence, Form C contacts enable versatile switching capabilities that can be utilized in various applications, particularly where the control of multiple load states is crucial. This makes them ideal for relays and switches, which are designed to operate loads safely and effectively while adapting to different operational needs. Other options may represent specific applications of switching or protection but do not capture the versatility and functionality provided by Form C contacts as efficiently as relays and switches do.

2. What is the operation of Form D contacts during make-break?

- A. Ensure both connections are closed
- B. Open all connections briefly before changing
- C. Guarantee all terminals are connected**
- D. Keep connections always closed

The operation of Form D contacts during the make-break process is that they guarantee all terminals are connected. Form D contacts are designed to ensure that when the switch changes from one position to another, the connections that are supposed to be made are reliably completed without any interruption in the circuit. This guarantees a secure transition between the on (make) and off (break) states, preventing any momentary disconnection that could lead to equipment malfunction or system instability. In contexts where multiple circuits or connections are handled, the robustness of Form D contacts is essential to maintain continuity and reliability in applications that require simultaneous operation across terminals. This means that during the transition, all necessary connections are maintained until the switch is securely in the new position, thereby creating a seamless operation. Other options do not capture this critical function adequately. For instance, stating that connections are briefly opened before changing would not reflect the reliability expected from Form D contacts. Likewise, ensuring both connections are closed or keeping connections always closed does not accurately describe the operational nature of the contacts, which is focused on secure transitions rather than just open or closed states.

3. The smallest particle of a substance where it still retains its properties is a/an?

A. Atom

B. Molecule

C. Ion

D. Compound

The smallest particle of a substance that retains its properties is indeed a molecule. A molecule consists of two or more atoms that are chemically bonded together, and it represents the fundamental building block of a chemical substance. For instance, in the case of water, each water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. This combination creates the properties of water, which cannot be simply obtained through its individual hydrogen or oxygen atoms alone. Atoms, while they are the basic unit of a chemical element, do not represent the smallest particle that retains the unique properties of a compound or molecule; they are the components that make up molecules. Ions are charged particles that result when atoms gain or lose electrons, and while they can exist independently, they do not represent a stable form of matter that retains the properties of a compound. Compounds are substances made of two or more different types of atoms bonded together in fixed proportions, but a compound itself is made up of molecules. Therefore, the correct focus on molecules as the smallest particle that retains the properties of a substance is accurate in this context.

4. What quantity of PCBs must be reported to the EPA in case of a spill?

A. Any quantity

B. More than 5 pounds

C. More than 10 pounds

D. Only spills that cause environmental damage

The correct answer reflects the EPA's regulations regarding the reporting of spills that involve polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the regulations that pertain to PCBs, any spill involving more than 10 pounds must be reported to the EPA. This threshold is established to ensure that significant releases that could pose risks to human health and the environment are monitored and addressed, thus facilitating timely response efforts. Understanding this requirement is essential for compliance with environmental regulations and for maintaining safety standards in situations where PCBs are present. The focus on a specific quantity, rather than any quantity, balances the need for regulatory oversight with practicality, ensuring that minor spills do not overwhelm reporting resources. This threshold helps prioritize incidents that might have more serious implications for health and the environment.

5. What is the process to find true power in an electrical circuit from apparent power?

- A. Subtracting voltage from current**
- B. Multiplying apparent power by power factor**
- C. Dividing current by resistance**
- D. Adding resistive loads**

Finding true power in an electrical circuit, also known as real power, involves understanding the relationship between apparent power and power factor. Apparent power is a product of the voltage and current in a circuit, measured in volt-amperes (VA), but it does not account for the phase difference between the voltage and current waveforms caused by reactive components. True power, on the other hand, reflects the actual power consumed by the resistive components of the circuit and is measured in watts (W). The power factor is a critical component in this relationship, as it represents the cosine of the phase angle between the current and voltage waveforms. To calculate the true power, you take the apparent power and multiply it by the power factor. This adjustment allows you to account for how effectively the circuit is using the electrical power. Since the true power can only come from the portion of apparent power that is 'real' and not reactive, this multiplication provides an accurate measure of the power that is genuinely converted to work in the circuit. Other options presented do not accurately represent the process of calculating true power. Subtracting voltage from current doesn't yield any meaningful value in the context of power calculations. Dividing current by resistance gives you current, while adding resistive

6. How often must employees designated as emergency personnel conduct practice permit space rescues?

- A. Every 6 months**
- B. Every year**
- C. Every 2 years**
- D. Every other year**

Employees designated as emergency personnel are required to conduct practice permit space rescues every year to ensure they maintain their skills and readiness to respond effectively in case of an actual emergency. This annual training requirement helps to reinforce knowledge of the procedures, tools, and safety measures necessary for rescue operations in potentially hazardous environments. Frequent practice is crucial due to the complex nature of permit-required confined spaces, where factors such as limited accessibility, potential atmospheric hazards, and the need for specialized equipment can significantly impact rescue efforts. By conducting these drills annually, emergency personnel can ensure that their response times are swift and that they remain proficient in their rescue techniques, ultimately enhancing safety for all workers involved in these environments.

7. What indicates a typical excitation-current test pattern for a three-legged core transformer?

- A. Two similar current readings and one higher reading**
- B. Two lower readings and one similar reading**
- C. Two similar current readings and one lower current reading**
- D. All readings must be equal**

The typical excitation-current test pattern for a three-legged core transformer is characterized by two similar current readings and one lower current reading. This pattern arises due to the design of the three-legged core, where two legs are usually engaged in the magnetic circuit more uniformly, leading to similar magnetizing currents, while the third leg may have a different magnetic characteristic or a slightly different flux path, causing it to draw a lower excitation current. In transformers with three-legged cores, it's common to observe that the two legs that are symmetrically placed in terms of the winding and magnetic field are excited similarly, resulting in equivalent readings. The third leg, depending on various factors such as winding asymmetry or saturation effects, often shows a lower excitation current. Recognizing this pattern is crucial for diagnosing transformer health and ensures that the magnetic circuit is functioning as intended.

8. What is a pull section used for?

- A. To connect high-voltage cables!**
- B. To route cables from the bottom of a switchboard to the top**
- C. To ground electrical components**
- D. To enhance switching speed**

A pull section is specifically designed to facilitate the routing of cables within electrical equipment, such as switchboards. Its primary function is to provide a pathway that allows for proper organization and management of cables, enabling them to be routed from the bottom of the switchboard to the top. This routing is essential for maintaining efficient and organized electrical installations, as it helps to prevent cable entanglement and reduces physical strain on the cables. The other options may describe components or functions related to electrical systems, but they do not pertain specifically to the purpose of a pull section. Grounding electrical components is essential for safety and is typically accomplished through grounding systems. Enhancing switching speed relates more to the design and technology of switching mechanisms rather than routing cables. Connecting high-voltage cables is a different aspect of electrical installation and does not involve the specific functions of a pull section. Thus, the choice accurately reflects the main function of a pull section in electrical setups.

9. What is the function of a Communications Module?

- A. To display error codes from the circuit breaker
- B. To provide communication with the trip unit and network**
- C. To initiate emergency shutdowns
- D. To monitor the circuit breaker's temperature

The function of a Communications Module is to provide communication with the trip unit and network. This module facilitates the exchange of data between the trip unit of a circuit breaker and other devices or a supervisory system over a network. By enabling communication, it allows for remote monitoring, control, and management of the circuit protection system, ensuring that essential information, such as operational status and fault conditions, can be accessed in real-time and used to optimize performance and response to electrical events. This capability is crucial in modern electrical systems where automated and remote management features are increasingly integrated into power distribution infrastructure.

10. What type of battery is a primary battery?

- A. A battery that can be fully recharged
- B. A battery that can be used multiple times with no limitations
- C. A battery designed to be discarded after a single use**
- D. A battery designed for short-term use only

A primary battery is specifically designed for single-use applications. Once depleted, these batteries cannot be recharged and are intended to be disposed of. This characteristic makes them suitable for devices where replacing batteries is more convenient than recharging them. Common examples include alkaline batteries used in remote controls and smoke detectors. The nature of primary batteries emphasizes their convenience and user-friendliness in situations where a consistent, reliable power source is needed without the hassle of maintenance or recharging. In contrast to primary batteries, rechargeable batteries, also known as secondary batteries, can be reused multiple times, which differentiates them from the single-use design of primary batteries. This distinction is crucial for understanding battery technologies and their practical 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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://netaettcertassistantlvl2.examzify.com>

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

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