

# NETA Level 1 Certification Practice Exam (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

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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. NEC Article \_\_\_\_ applies to electrical systems or equipment needed to aid the people responding to an emergency.**
  - A. 700
  - B. 701
  - C. 702
  - D. 703
- 2. What does Quality of Service (QoS) management in IEC 61850 aim to achieve?**
  - A. Prioritize cybersecurity over network performance
  - B. Guarantee the timely and reliable delivery of critical data
  - C. Establish vendor independence in the power system
  - D. Restrict network resources during periods of congestion
- 3. What characteristic makes aluminum busbars preferable for certain applications?**
  - A. Higher conductivity than copper
  - B. Response to corrosive environments
  - C. Cost-effectiveness and availability
  - D. Lower thermal expansion
- 4. How do you calculate the amplitude of a waveform with a peak output of 100V at an angle of 45 degrees?**
  - A.  $V_p \cdot \text{SIN}(\text{Angle})$
  - B.  $V_p \cdot \text{COS}(\text{Angle})$
  - C.  $V_p \cdot \text{ANGLE}$
  - D.  $V_p / \text{TAN}(\text{Angle})$
- 5. What should an efficient and well-designed protective relay scheme include?**
  - A. Faster operation
  - B. Reliability
  - C. Sensitivity
  - D. All of the above

**6. Which has the greatest time difference?**

- A. Extremely inverse**
- B. Inverse**
- C. Moderately inverse**
- D. Slightly inverse**

**7. Which type of hard hats are designed to protect the top of the head only?**

- A. Type I**
- B. Type II**
- C. Type III**
- D. Type IV**

**8. Which of the following procedures is NOT compliant with NETA specifications for acceptance testing a circuit breaker?**

- A. Documenting test results**
- B. Open case and inspect/clean contacts**
- C. Performing insulation resistance tests**
- D. Conducting operational tests**

**9. What type of person should not cross the Limited Approach Boundary without escort and proper PPE?**

- A. Qualified person**
- B. Authorized person**
- C. Unqualified person**
- D. Supervised person**

**10. Two capacitors, a 20  $\mu\text{F}$  and a 30  $\mu\text{F}$ , are connected in series. The total capacitance is:**

- A. 0.083  $\mu\text{F}$**
- B. 50  $\mu\text{F}$**
- C. 12  $\mu\text{F}$**
- D. 0.02  $\mu\text{F}$**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. NEC Article \_\_\_\_ applies to electrical systems or equipment needed to aid the people responding to an emergency.**

- A. 700
- B. 701**
- C. 702
- D. 703

The choice of Article 701 in the National Electrical Code (NEC) is the correct answer because it specifically addresses the requirements for systems and equipment that are essential for emergency operations. This article outlines the necessary provisions for emergency systems that are intended to provide power for lighting, communication, or other critical operations during an emergency. These systems are crucial for ensuring safety and aiding first responders in effectively managing emergency situations. While other articles focus on different aspects of electrical systems, Article 701 uniquely emphasizes the importance of having reliable power sources for life safety and emergency response scenarios. This distinction highlights the specific intent of this article to serve public safety by ensuring that necessary electrical components function during emergencies.

**2. What does Quality of Service (QoS) management in IEC 61850 aim to achieve?**

- A. Prioritize cybersecurity over network performance
- B. Guarantee the timely and reliable delivery of critical data**
- C. Establish vendor independence in the power system
- D. Restrict network resources during periods of congestion

Quality of Service (QoS) management in IEC 61850 primarily aims to guarantee the timely and reliable delivery of critical data. In power systems, particularly within substations and other critical infrastructure, the transmission of data related to monitoring, control, and protection is vital for operational reliability and safety. QoS mechanisms ensure that important data packets are transmitted with high priority, minimizing latency and packet loss, which is essential for applications such as protection relays, where delays could lead to severe operational issues. Timing and reliability are critical because these systems often operate in real-time environments where decisions must be made based on instantaneous data, such as fault detection and grid management. By focusing on these aspects, QoS ensures that the systems remain responsive and can function effectively under varying network loads. The other choices do not align with the primary objectives of QoS management in IEC 61850. Prioritizing cybersecurity over network performance may impact the timely delivery of critical data. Establishing vendor independence is more related to interoperability and standardization rather than QoS. Restricting network resources during periods of congestion could hinder the reliability of data transmission for high-priority applications rather than support it.

### 3. What characteristic makes aluminum busbars preferable for certain applications?

- A. Higher conductivity than copper**
- B. Response to corrosive environments**
- C. Cost-effectiveness and availability**
- D. Lower thermal expansion**

Aluminum busbars are often favored in various applications primarily due to their cost-effectiveness and availability. Aluminum is significantly lighter than copper and tends to be less expensive, making it a practical choice for organizations looking to minimize material costs without compromising performance. Its widespread availability also means that sourcing aluminum for busbars is generally easier, which can be critical in large-scale installations or when replacing existing infrastructure. In addition to cost benefits, aluminum busbars have a good strength-to-weight ratio, which is advantageous in many installations. While they may have lower conductivity than copper, this can be compensated for by using larger cross-sectional areas, which further supports their use in budget-sensitive projects. The balance between these economic factors and performance capacity often makes aluminum the material of choice for many electrical applications, especially in contexts where cost management is a priority.

### 4. How do you calculate the amplitude of a waveform with a peak output of 100V at an angle of 45 degrees?

- A.  $V_p \cdot \text{SIN(Angle)}$**
- B.  $V_p \cdot \text{COS(Angle)}$**
- C.  $V_p \cdot \text{ANGLE}$**
- D.  $V_p / \text{TAN(Angle)}$**

To determine the amplitude of a waveform, specifically when given a peak output and an angle, it's essential to understand the relationship between the peak voltage and its corresponding components. The peak voltage signifies the maximum value of the waveform, and the angle is typically used to represent a phase shift in alternating current (AC) circuits. In the context of sinusoidal waveforms, the amplitude we often discuss relates to the effective or root-mean-square (RMS) voltage derived from the peak voltage. However, if we focus on interpreting the question in terms of its components using trigonometric functions, the peak voltage can be resolved into its vertical (Y-axis) component based on the angle provided. The sine function relates to the vertical component of the waveform at any given angle. Thus, calculating the amplitude from the peak voltage at a specified angle would involve multiplying the peak voltage (100V in this case) by the sine of the angle (45 degrees). The sine of 45 degrees equals  $\sqrt{2}/2$ , which implies that the vertical component of the waveform, or the amplitude in this case, is derived purely from this sine relationship. Therefore, multiplying the peak voltage by the sine of the angle provides the correct method to calculate the amplitude. This is why

## 5. What should an efficient and well-designed protective relay scheme include?

- A. Faster operation**
- B. Reliability**
- C. Sensitivity**
- D. All of the above**

An efficient and well-designed protective relay scheme should encompass multiple key features to ensure optimal performance in protecting electrical systems. The inclusion of faster operation is critical, as it allows the system to detect and address faults swiftly, minimizing damage and maintaining system stability. Reliability is equally essential, as a protective relay scheme must function consistently under varying conditions to prevent unnecessary outages or failures. Additionally, sensitivity plays a vital role, enabling the relay to detect even minor anomalies in the system. A scheme that successfully integrates all these characteristics—faster operation, reliability, and sensitivity—provides comprehensive protection and enhances the overall safety and efficiency of electrical systems. Therefore, acknowledging that all these elements are integral to an effective protective relay scheme underscores the importance of a holistic approach in design and implementation.

## 6. Which has the greatest time difference?

- A. Extremely inverse**
- B. Inverse**
- C. Moderately inverse**
- D. Slightly inverse**

The term "extremely inverse" implies a significant and pronounced relationship where the two variables being compared move in opposite directions with a strong correlation. In a statistical or mathematical context, this would suggest that as one variable increases, the other decreases sharply, leading to a greater time difference effect in observations or results compared to the other types of inverses listed. In contrast, the terms "inverse," "moderately inverse," and "slightly inverse" indicate progressively weaker relationships, where the opposing movement between the two variables exists but is less pronounced. As a result, the time difference is not as significant as in the case of an extremely inverse relationship. This greater magnitude of change in an extremely inverse condition leads to more pronounced discrepancies over time, making it the correct choice for this question.

**7. Which type of hard hats are designed to protect the top of the head only?**

- A. Type I**
- B. Type II**
- C. Type III**
- D. Type IV**

Type I hard hats are specifically designed to provide protection from impacts to the top of the head. These hats are typically used in situations where falling objects are not a primary concern, but rather where there is a risk of the head striking fixed objects overhead. This type of hard hat is often used in industrial settings and construction sites where workers may be exposed to overhead hazards, but the design focus is primarily on protecting the crown of the head. In contrast, Type II hard hats are designed to offer protection from both the top and side impacts, making them suitable for environments where lateral forces might be a concern. Type III and Type IV hard hats, while not commonly referenced, generally refer to additional design specifications for multi-directional or specific usage that features additional protective characteristics. Therefore, the focus on top-of-the-head protection makes Type I the correct choice for this question.

**8. Which of the following procedures is NOT compliant with NETA specifications for acceptance testing a circuit breaker?**

- A. Documenting test results**
- B. Open case and inspect/clean contacts**
- C. Performing insulation resistance tests**
- D. Conducting operational tests**

The procedure of opening the case to inspect and clean contacts is not compliant with NETA specifications for acceptance testing of circuit breakers. NETA guidelines focus on specific electrical tests that verify the functionality and performance of the equipment rather than requiring physical inspections that involve opening the equipment case. Acceptance testing, as outlined by NETA standards, primarily includes procedures and tests such as documenting test results, performing insulation resistance tests, and conducting operational tests to confirm the integrity and operational capability of the circuit breaker. These methods assess electrical properties and safety without dismantling the equipment, which could lead to potential issues such as compromising the equipment's integrity or introducing contaminants. In contrast, while maintenance might include physical inspections for wear and contamination, this action is not part of the acceptance testing protocol, which emphasizes electrical performance verification instead.

**9. What type of person should not cross the Limited Approach Boundary without escort and proper PPE?**

- A. Qualified person**
- B. Authorized person**
- C. Unqualified person**
- D. Supervised person**

The correct answer is that an unqualified person should not cross the Limited Approach Boundary without escort and proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). An unqualified person lacks the necessary training and understanding of electrical safety standards required to work safely near exposed energized electrical conductors or parts. This boundary is established to protect individuals from the risk of electrical shock and other hazards associated with live electrical equipment. In contrast, qualified persons are trained to work on or around electrical systems and have the knowledge to recognize and avoid potential electrical hazards. Authorized persons are those who have permission from their employer to access certain areas but may not necessarily have the specialized training required to handle electrical equipment. Supervised persons may work under the guidance of qualified individuals but are still deemed capable of operating safely under supervision. Hence, it's critical that unqualified personnel remain outside these boundaries to ensure their safety.

**10. Two capacitors, a  $20 \mu\text{F}$  and a  $30 \mu\text{F}$ , are connected in series. The total capacitance is:**

- A.  $0.083 \mu\text{F}$**
- B.  $50 \mu\text{F}$**
- C.  $12 \mu\text{F}$**
- D.  $0.02 \mu\text{F}$**

When capacitors are connected in series, the total capacitance can be calculated using the formula:  $\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$  where  $(C_1)$  and  $(C_2)$  are the capacitances of the individual capacitors. In this case, for a  $20 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor and a  $30 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor, the calculation would be as follows: 1. Convert the values into reciprocal form:  $\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$  2. Find a common denominator, which is 60 in this case:  $\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{3}{60} + \frac{2}{60} = \frac{5}{60}$  3. Simplify the sum:  $\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{5}{60} = \frac{1}{12}$  4. Taking the reciprocal gives the total capacitance:  $C_{\text{total}} = 12 \mu\text{F}$

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://netalevel1.examzify.com>**

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

**SAMPLE**