

Northeastern Apprenticeship and Training (NEAT) 2-1 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. Which topic is not covered by the OSHA 1910.269 standard?**
 - A. Hazard Communication**
 - B. Electrical Safety**
 - C. Workplace Ergonomics**
 - D. Emergency Preparedness**

- 2. In power systems, what term is used to describe the opposition to the flow of magnetic flux?**
 - A. Admittance**
 - B. Impedance**
 - C. Reluctance**
 - D. Capacitance**

- 3. What type of motion arises out of other motions?**
 - A. Main Motion**
 - B. Incidental motions**
 - C. Amend**
 - D. Postpone Infidelity**

- 4. What factor should be controlled to help manage employer costs?**
 - A. Overtime**
 - B. Absenteeism**
 - C. Recruitment**
 - D. Wages**

- 5. Who hears charges against members, except officers and representatives of local unions?**
 - A. The Local Union Executive Board**
 - B. The Local Union President**
 - C. The International Vice President**
 - D. The Membership Committee**

- 6. What NJATC program was introduced in 1961?**
- A. Outside**
 - B. Inside**
 - C. Advanced Training**
 - D. On-the-Job Training**
- 7. What is the primary cause of the greatest loss in a DC generator?**
- A. Armature windings**
 - B. Resistance of the armature**
 - C. Magnetic field intensity**
 - D. Commutator wear**
- 8. What does the establishment of a national office for the NJATC signify?**
- A. Increased compliance with state laws**
 - B. Centralization of training resources**
 - C. International collaboration on standards**
 - D. Reduction in apprentice numbers**
- 9. What is the primary role of stewards in the Local Union?**
- A. To manage finances**
 - B. To support members**
 - C. To oversee elections**
 - D. To teach courses**
- 10. True or False: Any candidate may be present or have an observer during the voting and ballot counting.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if they are members**
 - D. Only if they request permission**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which topic is not covered by the OSHA 1910.269 standard?

- A. Hazard Communication**
- B. Electrical Safety**
- C. Workplace Ergonomics**
- D. Emergency Preparedness**

The standard OSHA 1910.269 specifically addresses the safety requirements related to electrical power generation, transmission, and distribution. This includes ensuring safety for workers involved with electrical installations and maintaining electrical equipment. Hazard Communication, while a crucial aspect of workplace safety, falls under a different OSHA standard. Specifically, it is covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), which pertains to ensuring that chemicals are properly labeled, that safety data sheets are accessible, and that workers receive training on chemical hazards. Therefore, it is not included in the scope of OSHA 1910.269, making it the correct choice for the question. Electrical Safety is a primary concern of the OSHA 1910.269 standard, as it outlines requirements for working safely around electrical hazards. Similarly, Emergency Preparedness is also addressed within this standard, particularly concerning how workers should respond to electrical emergencies. Workplace Ergonomics, while important for overall worker safety and health, is governed by different OSHA standards specifically targeting ergonomic practices, rather than electrical safety standards.

2. In power systems, what term is used to describe the opposition to the flow of magnetic flux?

- A. Admittance**
- B. Impedance**
- C. Reluctance**
- D. Capacitance**

The term used to describe the opposition to the flow of magnetic flux is reluctance. This concept is essential in the study of magnetic circuits, analogous to resistance in electrical circuits. Just as resistance impedes the flow of electric current, reluctance hinders the flow of magnetic lines of force. It is determined by the material's properties, the geometry of the magnetic circuit, and the presence of air gaps. Reluctance is inversely related to the magnetic permeability of the material, meaning that a material with high permeability will have low reluctance, allowing magnetic flux to flow more easily. This understanding is fundamental in designing electrical devices like transformers and inductors, where efficient magnetic flux pathways are crucial for their performance. The other concepts, such as admittance, impedance, and capacitance, pertain to electrical circuits rather than magnetic circuits specifically. Admittance relates to how easily current flows in an AC circuit, impedance encompasses both resistance and reactance in a circuit, and capacitance is the ability of a component to store electrical energy in an electric field. While these terms are significant in their contexts, they do not apply to the specific phenomenon of magnetic flux opposition.

3. What type of motion arises out of other motions?

A. Main Motion

B. Incidental motions

C. Amend

D. Postpone Infidelity

Incidental motions arise out of other motions and are closely related to the management of the business being conducted. These motions are typically used to address specific situations that occur in the course of a meeting or discussion, allowing participants to modify procedures or clarify points without disrupting the main agenda. For example, an incidental motion might be used to raise a point of order, appeal a decision, or request information from the chair. The purpose of these motions is to facilitate the smooth operation of the meeting and ensure that all members have the opportunity to engage appropriately with the proceedings. The other types of motions mentioned have distinct purposes. A main motion introduces new business for discussion. To amend suggests a modification to an existing motion, while the term "Postpone Infidelity" appears to be a misspelling or a misunderstanding and does not typically represent a recognized type of motion within parliamentary procedure.

4. What factor should be controlled to help manage employer costs?

A. Overtime

B. Absenteeism

C. Recruitment

D. Wages

Managing absenteeism is crucial for controlling employer costs because high rates of absenteeism can lead to increased operational expenses. When employees are frequently absent, it often necessitates the hiring of temporary workers or the redistribution of work among remaining staff, which can strain resources and reduce productivity. Additionally, high absenteeism can impact team morale, ultimately affecting overall workplace efficiency. By focusing on strategies to reduce absenteeism, such as improving workplace conditions, offering wellness programs, and enhancing employee engagement, employers can significantly lower costs related to lost productivity and the need for overtime or temporary replacements. This proactive approach not only reduces immediate financial burdens but can also foster a healthier workplace environment in the long run.

5. Who hears charges against members, except officers and representatives of local unions?

- A. The Local Union Executive Board**
- B. The Local Union President**
- C. The International Vice President**
- D. The Membership Committee**

The correct answer is that the charges against members, except officers and representatives of local unions, are heard by the Local Union Executive Board. This body is responsible for addressing disputes and disciplinary matters within the union at the local level. The Local Union Executive Board typically includes elected members who have a vested interest in maintaining the integrity and function of the union, thus ensuring that issues are resolved fairly and in accordance with union rules and protocols. While other options may play a role in the overall governance and leadership of the union, they do not specifically handle charges against ordinary members. For instance, the Local Union President may play a role in overseeing the operational aspects of the union or representing the union in broader contexts, while the International Vice President focuses on issues at the international level and typically has limited involvement in local specific matters. The Membership Committee, on the other hand, primarily deals with membership enrollment and benefits rather than disciplinary actions. Therefore, the Local Union Executive Board is designated as the appropriate body to hear these specific charges.

6. What NJATC program was introduced in 1961?

- A. Outside**
- B. Inside**
- C. Advanced Training**
- D. On-the-Job Training**

The program that was introduced in 1961 is the Inside program. This program was developed by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (NJATC) to provide structured training for electrical workers within buildings or structures. The Inside program focuses on the skills and knowledge necessary to perform the work related to electrical installation and maintenance in residential, commercial, and industrial settings. Established as part of the NJATC's commitment to enhancing the quality of apprenticeship training, the Inside program has become a cornerstone of the electrical trades' training structure. It aims to ensure that apprentices receive comprehensive education covering electrical theory, safety practices, and hands-on experience, thereby preparing them for successful careers in the electrical industry.

7. What is the primary cause of the greatest loss in a DC generator?

- A. Armature windings**
- B. Resistance of the armature**
- C. Magnetic field intensity**
- D. Commutator wear**

The primary cause of the greatest loss in a DC generator is indeed the resistance of the armature. In a DC generator, the armature is the rotating component that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. As electrical current flows through the armature windings, some energy is lost due to the resistance of those windings, which generates heat. This effect, known as I^2R loss, leads to a reduction in efficiency and output voltage as heat dissipates energy that could otherwise contribute to the electrical output. While the other factors such as armature windings, magnetic field intensity, and commutator wear can affect the overall performance and efficiency of a DC generator, the resistance of the armature is a direct factor that consistently leads to significant energy loss during operation. Extra losses attributed to magnetic field intensity may affect the strength of the output, but they do not directly correlate with power loss in the same manner as resistance does. Commutator wear can impact operation and efficiency over time but isn't the primary cause of energy loss like resistance is.

8. What does the establishment of a national office for the NJATC signify?

- A. Increased compliance with state laws**
- B. Centralization of training resources**
- C. International collaboration on standards**
- D. Reduction in apprentice numbers**

The establishment of a national office for the NJATC signifies centralization of training resources. This centralization allows for standardized training programs, resources, and support across different regions and local training programs. By consolidating training efforts at a national level, NJATC can ensure that all apprentices receive consistent education and training, which enhances the overall quality of training and streamlines processes. This approach facilitates better communication, sharing of best practices, and the ability to address the evolving needs of the industry effectively. Centralized resources also help in fostering collaboration between various training centers and make it easier to implement new training initiatives that meet industry standards and requirements.

9. What is the primary role of stewards in the Local Union?

- A. To manage finances
- B. To support members**
- C. To oversee elections
- D. To teach courses

The primary role of stewards in the Local Union is to support members. Stewards act as the representatives for union members, ensuring that their concerns and needs are communicated effectively to the union leadership. They serve as a vital link between the members and the union, helping to address grievances, communicate information about collective bargaining agreements, and provide guidance on members' rights under those agreements. This support can manifest in various ways, such as assisting members during disputes with management, providing information about benefits or job security, and fostering a sense of community and solidarity within the union. Each of the other options represents important functions within a union or organization, but they do not capture the core responsibility of stewards. Managing finances is typically the role of financial officers, overseeing elections is usually handled by designated election committees, and teaching courses would be the responsibility of trainers or educators within the union structure. Stewards focus specifically on the day-to-day concerns of members, making their role essential for union effectiveness and member satisfaction.

10. True or False: Any candidate may be present or have an observer during the voting and ballot counting.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only if they are members
- D. Only if they request permission

The statement is true because it reflects the principle of transparency in the voting and ballot counting process. Allowing candidates and their observers to be present during these critical stages ensures that the process is open and can be monitored for any irregularities or concerns. This practice is fundamental to maintaining trust in the electoral process, as it provides a mechanism for accountability and reassurance that the voting is conducted fairly and accurately. By permitting candidates and their observers to be involved, it fosters confidence in the democracy and protects the integrity of the results. This principle often applies regardless of the candidates' membership status or whether they have made a formal request, emphasizing the importance of open observation in democratic practices.

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://neat21.examzify.com>

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

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