

# Oklahoma Electrical 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 are the requirements for visible disconnects in residential installations?**
  - A. They must be accessible only by professionals**
  - B. They must be within sight of the equipment being served**
  - C. They must be located in the basement**
  - D. They must have a lockable feature**
  
- 2. How many AWG grounding wires are utilized in the scenario with ungrounded wires?**
  - A. One**
  - B. Two**
  - C. Three**
  - D. Four**
  
- 3. According to the NEC, what should extension cords not be used as?**
  - A. A substitute for portable appliances**
  - B. A substitute for permanent wiring**
  - C. A temporary replacement for wiring**
  - D. An alternative to wall outlets**
  
- 4. Wiring to an elevator or wheelchair lift door interlock conductor will be rated for what temperature?**
  - A. Not below 150° C (302° F)**
  - B. Not below 175° C (347° F)**
  - C. Not below 200° C (392° F)**
  - D. Not below 225° C (437° F)**
  
- 5. What is the ampacity of three #1 AWG THW copper wires in a raceway at an ambient temperature of 86° F?**
  - A. 150 amps**
  - B. 130 amps**
  - C. 175 amps**
  - D. 200 amps**

- 6. What must be considered when determining the electrical service requirements for a residential building?**
- A. The number of occupants and appliances**
  - B. The color of the walls**
  - C. The type of roofing material**
  - D. The age of the building**
- 7. What type of conduit is mentioned for enclosing specific wire types in the provided text?**
- A. Flexible conduit**
  - B. Rigid metal conduit**
  - C. Electrical metallic tubing**
  - D. Non-metallic conduit**
- 8. According to the NEC, how many running overload relays are necessary for a 3-phase motor without other approved protection?**
- A. 1**
  - B. 2**
  - C. 3**
  - D. 4**
- 9. Which of the following types of cable is NOT typically used for residential wiring?**
- A. NM cable**
  - B. Armored cable**
  - C. THHN cable**
  - D. Fiber optic cable**
- 10. For what situation is the feeder demand factor for elevators applicable?**
- A. For individual elevators**
  - B. For escalators**
  - C. For multiple elevators served by the same feeder**
  - D. For freight elevators only**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What are the requirements for visible disconnects in residential installations?**

- A. They must be accessible only by professionals**
- B. They must be within sight of the equipment being served**
- C. They must be located in the basement**
- D. They must have a lockable feature**

The requirement for visible disconnects in residential installations is that they must be within sight of the equipment being served. This is important for safety and operational purposes. When a disconnect is visible, it allows anyone working on or near the equipment to quickly locate and operate the disconnect in case of an emergency or when maintenance is needed. This visibility ensures that personnel can safely cut off electricity to the equipment without having to leave the area, which reduces the risk of electrical accidents. Having a disconnect that is easily accessible and visible aligns with safety protocols and electrical codes, as it promotes a work environment where emergency procedures can be followed promptly. This is particularly crucial in residential settings, where quick access to disconnects can be vital for the safety of the occupants as well as contractors who may be performing work on the electrical system.

**2. How many AWG grounding wires are utilized in the scenario with ungrounded wires?**

- A. One**
- B. Two**
- C. Three**
- D. Four**

In a scenario with ungrounded wires, the typical approach is to use two AWG grounding wires. This is based on the principle of redundancy and safety. The two grounding wires serve to address potential failures or faults in the system. Typically, one wire acts as the primary ground connection, while the second wire provides a backup or alternate path to ground. This is particularly important in ensuring that if one grounding path fails, the other can still provide a safe discharge of electrical current, helping to prevent electrical shocks and equipment damage. Using multiple grounding wires helps to enhance the safety of electrical installations, especially in systems where grounding may be compromised or where ungrounded conductors are present. This redundancy is crucial for maintaining a reliable grounding system, which is essential in both residential and commercial electrical applications.

**3. According to the NEC, what should extension cords not be used as?**

- A. A substitute for portable appliances**
- B. A substitute for permanent wiring**
- C. A temporary replacement for wiring**
- D. An alternative to wall outlets**

Extension cords are designed for temporary use and are not meant to replace permanent wiring solutions in any electrical installation. The National Electrical Code (NEC) emphasizes that permanent wiring should be installed for fixed equipment and fixtures, ensuring safety, efficiency, and compliance with electrical standards. Using extension cords as a substitute for permanent wiring poses significant risks, including the potential for overheating, electrical fires, and voltage drops. This usage can lead to hazardous conditions due to the limitations of extension cords in handling constant electrical loads that permanent wiring is designed to support. In contrast, the other options may reflect temporary or improper usages of extension cords but do not hold the same level of risk associated with substituting permanent wiring. For example, while extension cords can occasionally serve as temporary replacements for wiring or devices, they should not be relied upon in permanent installations, as this undermines their intended purpose and violates safety regulations outlined in the NEC.

**4. Wiring to an elevator or wheelchair lift door interlock conductor will be rated for what temperature?**

- A. Not below 150° C (302° F)**
- B. Not below 175° C (347° F)**
- C. Not below 200° C (392° F)**
- D. Not below 225° C (437° F)**

Wiring to an elevator or wheelchair lift door interlock conductor is required to be rated for a minimum temperature of 200° C (392° F). This specification is crucial because elevator systems and wheelchair lifts may experience higher temperatures due to the operation of motors, the ambient environment, and the potential for heat generation during duty cycles. The 200° C rating ensures that the insulation material can withstand these conditions without degrading, which is vital for safety and reliability. If the wiring was rated for a lower temperature, there would be an increased risk of insulation failure, which could lead to short circuits, electrical fires, or malfunctions in the operation of the lift system. In practice, adhering to the correct temperature rating helps maintain the integrity and longevity of the electrical components used in these critical systems, ensuring they operate safely for users.

**5. What is the ampacity of three #1 AWG THW copper wires in a raceway at an ambient temperature of 86° F?**

- A. 150 amps**
- B. 130 amps**
- C. 175 amps**
- D. 200 amps**

The concept of ampacity refers to the maximum amount of electrical current a conductor or group of conductors can carry before overheating. For #1 AWG THW copper wires, the ampacity can be influenced by several factors, including the number of conductors, the configuration of conductors in a raceway, and the ambient temperature. In general, the ampacity of #1 AWG THW copper wires at an ambient temperature of 86° F under normal conditions is approximately 130 amps. This is in line with the tables provided in the National Electrical Code (NEC) or similar standards, which give specific information based on various conditions affecting wire performance. When wires are placed in a raceway, temperature ratings may need to be adjusted, but for three conductors in a typical installation, the 130 amps figure remains applicable without necessitating additional derating for temperature or conductor grouping in many standard cases. Thus, 130 amps is accurately considered as the appropriate ampacity for this situation. This understanding of ampacity is essential for ensuring that electrical installations are safe, efficient, and capable of handling the expected load without risk of overheating or failure.

**6. What must be considered when determining the electrical service requirements for a residential building?**

- A. The number of occupants and appliances**
- B. The color of the walls**
- C. The type of roofing material**
- D. The age of the building**

When determining the electrical service requirements for a residential building, it is essential to consider the number of occupants and appliances. This is because the electrical load needs to be assessed based on the total demand created by all devices and appliances that will be used within the home. Each appliance has a specific wattage requirement, and the cumulative load from all these devices, combined with the potential number of occupants, dictates the size of the electrical service needed to ensure safety and efficiency. Understanding how many people live in the dwelling helps in estimating the usage patterns of electrical devices, such as lighting, heating, cooling, and kitchen appliances. By accurately calculating these demands, one can determine the appropriate size of the electrical panel and service entrance needed to support daily activities and prevent overload situations. Considering aspects like the color of the walls, the type of roofing material, or the age of the building does not impact the electrical service requirements. While they are valuable details for construction or aesthetic purposes, they do not influence the actual electrical load calculations or the service capacity needed for safe and reliable operation of electrical systems in the residence.

**7. What type of conduit is mentioned for enclosing specific wire types in the provided text?**

- A. Flexible conduit
- B. Rigid metal conduit**
- C. Electrical metallic tubing
- D. Non-metallic conduit

The selection of rigid metal conduit is grounded in its robustness and suitability for specific wire types often outlined in electrical codes. Rigid metal conduit (RMC) is designed to protect electrical wiring from physical damage while also providing excellent grounding. Its strength allows it to be used in various environments where there may be exposure to mechanical stress or impact. RMC is typically employed in situations requiring enhanced durability and is often used for outdoor or exposed installations. Moreover, it takes into account various wire types, such as those needing extra protection from corrosive elements or harsh conditions. Its utilization aligns with safety standards and building codes, ensuring that electrical installations are not only compliant but also reliable. The other types of conduits listed have different applications that may not provide the same level of protection or ground continuity. Flexible conduit, for instance, is more suited for situations requiring movement and flexibility rather than robust protection. Electrical metallic tubing offers a lighter alternative with some durability but may not meet the same standards required for high-load or high-impact scenarios. Non-metallic conduit may be advantageous in non-hazardous locations but lacks the grounding capabilities of rigid metal conduit, making it less suitable for specific wire types that require such protective measures. Thus, rigid metal conduit is highlighted for its definitive advantages

**8. According to the NEC, how many running overload relays are necessary for a 3-phase motor without other approved protection?**

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

For a three-phase motor, the NEC (National Electrical Code) requires that a minimum of three running overload relays be provided when there is no other approved protection in place. This requirement is rooted in the need for effective motor protection to prevent overheating, which can occur if any of the phases are carrying overload current. Utilizing three overload relays allows for monitoring each phase of the motor operation independently. This independent monitoring is crucial because an overload condition could affect just one of the three phases while the others may be operating correctly. By having three relays, each relay can trip individually if it detects an overload condition specific to its phase, thus enhancing the safety and reliability of the motor's operation. The requirement for three running overload relays ensures that adequate protection is provided against conditions that could lead to motor failure, thereby extending the life of the motor and improving overall system safety.

**9. Which of the following types of cable is NOT typically used for residential wiring?**

- A. NM cable**
- B. Armored cable**
- C. THHN cable**
- D. Fiber optic cable**

Fiber optic cable is not typically used for residential wiring due to its primary purpose and the nature of its construction. While it is excellent for high-speed data transmission and is commonly found in telecommunications and internet infrastructure, it does not serve traditional electrical wiring functions such as providing power to outlets, switches, or fixtures within a home. In contrast, NM cable (non-metallic sheathed cable) is widely used in residential wiring for circuits, offering a safe and economical way to supply electrical power. Armored cable provides additional protection against physical damage and is sometimes utilized in residential applications, particularly in exposed areas. THHN cable is used in building wiring and is suitable for conductors that must be able to withstand higher temperatures and require protection from heat and moisture, making it suitable for various applications, including residential ones. Given these distinctions, fiber optic cable stands out as being unrelated to the more conventional electrical wiring needs found in homes.

**10. For what situation is the feeder demand factor for elevators applicable?**

- A. For individual elevators**
- B. For escalators**
- C. For multiple elevators served by the same feeder**
- D. For freight elevators only**

The feeder demand factor for elevators is particularly applicable in situations involving multiple elevators served by the same feeder. This is because when elevators are used in a building, not all elevators operate simultaneously, particularly during peak usage times when demand for elevator service is highest. The demand factor allows for a more efficient calculation of electrical load by recognizing that, statistically, only a certain percentage of these elevators will be in use at the same time. When multiple elevators share a feeder, applying the feeder demand factor can help determine the necessary capacity of the feeder, which can lead to cost savings in both the infrastructure and installation of electrical systems. This is in contrast to calculating the demand for each elevator individually, which would typically overestimate the load and result in a larger and more expensive feeder than necessary. Thus, using the feeder demand factor is essential for optimizing the electrical design for multiple elevators, ensuring safe and efficient operation while also being cost-effective.

## 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://oklahomaelectrical.examzify.com>**

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

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