

Oklahoma Service Technician Practice Exam Sample Study Guide



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Featuring practice questions, answers, and explanations for each question.

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. If you have been exposed to a pesticide on your skin, what should you do first?**
 - A. Wait for a doctor to arrive**
 - B. Flush the area with water**
 - C. Apply a cream**
 - D. Cover the area with a bandage**
- 2. How frequently should furnace filters typically be replaced?**
 - A. Every 6-12 months**
 - B. Every 1-3 months, depending on usage and type of filter**
 - C. Once a year**
 - D. Every month regardless of usage**
- 3. Which of the following is a factor in determining how much pesticide to combine for a job?**
 - A. The job completion time**
 - B. The type of equipment used**
 - C. The size of the treatment area**
 - D. The current weather conditions**
- 4. What should be inspected regularly to ensure the safety of gas lines?**
 - A. Pressure gauges**
 - B. Seals and joints for leaks**
 - C. Surrounding vegetation**
 - D. Electrical connections**
- 5. What type of pipe is commonly used for gas lines?**
 - A. PVC pipe**
 - B. Galvanized steel pipe**
 - C. Black iron pipe**
 - D. Copper pipe**

- 6. What is a major cause of HVAC system failure?**
- A. Overuse of the system**
 - B. Lack of regular maintenance**
 - C. Exceeding manufacturer warranty**
 - D. Poor installation techniques**
- 7. What is one suitable method for disposal of hazardous materials?**
- A. Burning the materials in an open area**
 - B. Pouring them down the drain**
 - C. Following local regulations for hazardous waste disposal**
 - D. Leaving them at a landfill**
- 8. What is the primary function of a service technician?**
- A. Troubleshooting and repairing equipment**
 - B. Installing new equipment**
 - C. Designing systems**
 - D. Marketing services**
- 9. How does a capacitor function in an electrical circuit?**
- A. It stores and releases electrical energy to stabilize voltage levels**
 - B. It increases electrical resistance to reduce current flow**
 - C. It converts electrical energy into thermal energy**
 - D. It regulates the frequency of the electrical supply**
- 10. Which of the following could be a reason for a pesticide failing to control a pest?**
- A. Using the correct amount of pesticide**
 - B. Properly identifying the pest**
 - C. Applying the pesticide incorrectly**
 - D. Choosing the right pesticide**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. If you have been exposed to a pesticide on your skin, what should you do first?

- A. Wait for a doctor to arrive**
- B. Flush the area with water**
- C. Apply a cream**
- D. Cover the area with a bandage**

Flushing the area with water immediately after pesticide exposure is essential to remove any harmful substances from the skin. This action helps dilute the pesticide and minimizes its potential absorption into the body, reducing the risk of serious health effects. Water acts as a solvent that can wash away residues, decreasing irritation and preventing further skin damage. It's important to act quickly in these situations. Waiting for a doctor or attempting to apply creams or cover the area with a bandage may delay the necessary treatment. The priority should always be to remove the source of exposure first, and flushing with a substantial amount of clean water is the best initial response to decrease the harmful effects of the pesticide on the skin.

2. How frequently should furnace filters typically be replaced?

- A. Every 6-12 months**
- B. Every 1-3 months, depending on usage and type of filter**
- C. Once a year**
- D. Every month regardless of usage**

Replacing furnace filters every 1-3 months, depending on usage and type of filter, is typically the best practice for maintaining efficient furnace operation and ensuring good air quality. This timeframe allows homeowners to manage the accumulation of dust, allergens, and other particulates that the filter captures, ensuring that the furnace system operates efficiently and consistently. For filters that are pleated or designed to capture smaller particles, more frequent changes might be necessary in homes with pets, high dust levels, or heavy usage. Conversely, a less frequently used system or a home with minimal dust might allow for longer intervals between changes. This flexibility is crucial for preventing airflow restrictions, which can lead to increased energy use and potential furnace damage or failure. Other options don't provide the nuanced approach necessary for varying conditions, which is why every 1-3 months offers a more accurate guideline for filter replacements.

3. Which of the following is a factor in determining how much pesticide to combine for a job?

- A. The job completion time**
- B. The type of equipment used**
- C. The size of the treatment area**
- D. The current weather conditions**

The size of the treatment area is a critical factor in determining how much pesticide to combine for a job. When planning pesticide application, it is essential to calculate the total area that needs treatment, as this directly impacts the amount of pesticide required to effectively cover the space while adhering to application guidelines. For example, larger treatment areas would necessitate a higher volume of pesticide to ensure adequate coverage and effectiveness against pests. Conversely, smaller areas would require less pesticide. This calculation ensures that the application is not only effective but also environmentally responsible, preventing overapplication that could lead to runoff or other negative impacts. While other factors such as job completion time, type of equipment, and current weather conditions may influence certain aspects of the pesticide application process, they do not directly dictate the quantity of pesticide being mixed. Understanding the size of the treatment area is foundational for determining how much product is needed to achieve optimal results.

4. What should be inspected regularly to ensure the safety of gas lines?

- A. Pressure gauges**
- B. Seals and joints for leaks**
- C. Surrounding vegetation**
- D. Electrical connections**

Regular inspection of seals and joints for leaks is critical to ensure the safety of gas lines. These components are where gas lines connect to various fixtures and appliances. Over time, seals and joints can degrade or become damaged due to factors such as temperature changes, mechanical wear, or improper installation, which increases the risk of gas leaks. Detecting and addressing leaks promptly is vital for preventing dangerous situations, including fire hazards and health risks related to exposure to gas. While pressure gauges, surrounding vegetation, and electrical connections are important to monitor in various contexts related to gas line safety, they do not specifically address the immediate risk of gas leaks as directly as checking seals and joints. Pressure gauges provide information about the system's operating pressure but do not indicate the integrity of the gas line connections. Vegetation might influence access to the lines but does not pose an immediate leak risk unless they interfere with the lines' physical structure. Electrical connections are relevant to appliances but do not directly pertain to the gas line's safety regarding leaks. Therefore, ensuring the integrity of seals and joints is the most crucial step in maintaining gas line safety.

5. What type of pipe is commonly used for gas lines?

- A. PVC pipe**
- B. Galvanized steel pipe**
- C. Black iron pipe**
- D. Copper pipe**

The type of pipe commonly used for gas lines is black iron pipe. Black iron pipe is preferred for gas applications due to its strength and ability to withstand high pressure. It has been specifically manufactured to handle the characteristics of natural gas and propane, providing a durable and reliable option for transporting gases safely. Furthermore, black iron pipe allows for the secure connections needed to prevent leaks, which is critical in any gas line installation. Additionally, it is resistant to corrosion, making it suitable for both indoor and outdoor applications. While other materials like galvanized steel, copper, and PVC are used in various plumbing applications, they do not meet the critical requirements for gas service as effectively as black iron pipe does. For example, galvanized steel is more suited for water lines, and PVC is typically not acceptable for gas lines due to its inability to withstand the high temperatures and pressures associated with gas transport. Copper, while also a durable material, is generally used for water lines and can be more expensive and less effective in gas applications.

6. What is a major cause of HVAC system failure?

- A. Overuse of the system**
- B. Lack of regular maintenance**
- C. Exceeding manufacturer warranty**
- D. Poor installation techniques**

Lack of regular maintenance is a major cause of HVAC system failure because HVAC systems, like any complex machinery, require periodic inspections and services to function optimally. Regular maintenance helps identify potential issues before they escalate into major problems that can cause system failure. This includes tasks such as cleaning or replacing air filters, checking refrigerant levels, inspecting electrical components, and ensuring proper airflow. Without this proactive care, small issues can lead to inefficiencies, increased energy consumption, and ultimately, breakdowns or system failures. While overuse of the system, poor installation techniques, and exceeding the manufacturer warranty can contribute to issues, they are often symptoms of underlying maintenance neglect or could be mitigated with proper care and oversight. Regular maintenance helps ensure that all parts are running efficiently and that the system is not put under undue strain. This proactive approach extends the lifespan of the HVAC system and enhances its performance, making maintenance a crucial element in preventing breakdowns.

7. What is one suitable method for disposal of hazardous materials?

- A. Burning the materials in an open area**
- B. Pouring them down the drain**
- C. Following local regulations for hazardous waste disposal**
- D. Leaving them at a landfill**

Following local regulations for hazardous waste disposal is the most suitable method for disposing of hazardous materials because it ensures that the disposal process is compliant with legal standards and safety guidelines. Hazardous materials can pose significant risks to public health and the environment if not handled properly. Local regulations often specify the appropriate methods for collection, storage, transportation, and disposal to minimize these risks. Compliance with such regulations typically involves using designated facilities that are equipped to manage hazardous waste safely. These facilities are designed to treat or contain hazardous materials in a way that mitigates environmental contamination and health hazards. By adhering to these regulations, individuals and businesses not only protect themselves from legal consequences but also contribute to community safety and environmental conservation.

8. What is the primary function of a service technician?

- A. Troubleshooting and repairing equipment**
- B. Installing new equipment**
- C. Designing systems**
- D. Marketing services**

The primary function of a service technician is troubleshooting and repairing equipment. This role involves diagnosing issues that arise with various types of equipment, determining the cause of these problems, and implementing effective solutions to restore functionality. Service technicians are often the first point of contact when something goes wrong, and their expertise is crucial in identifying both technical issues and appropriate repair methods. While installing new equipment, designing systems, and marketing services are all important aspects of the broader profession, they do not capture the core responsibility of a service technician. The most essential skill set is focused on providing timely and effective repair solutions, ensuring that equipment runs smoothly and efficiently, which is fundamentally important for optimal operations.

9. How does a capacitor function in an electrical circuit?

- A. It stores and releases electrical energy to stabilize voltage levels**
- B. It increases electrical resistance to reduce current flow**
- C. It converts electrical energy into thermal energy**
- D. It regulates the frequency of the electrical supply**

A capacitor functions by storing and releasing electrical energy, which plays a crucial role in stabilizing voltage levels within an electrical circuit. When a capacitor is charged, it accumulates electrical energy in an electric field between its plates. This stored energy can then be discharged when needed, helping to maintain a steady voltage supply and protecting the circuit from voltage spikes or drops. This action is particularly important in applications such as smoothing out fluctuations in power supply, filtering signals in audio equipment, and providing quick bursts of energy to components like motors during startup. The ability of a capacitor to manage electrical energy in this way is foundational to its role in many electronic devices and electrical systems. In contrast, the other options describe functions that do not accurately represent the core functionality of a capacitor within an electrical circuit. For instance, increasing electrical resistance pertains more to resistive components, while converting electrical energy into thermal energy relates to resistors or heating elements. Lastly, regulating frequency is a function of oscillators or filters, not the primary capability of a capacitor.

10. Which of the following could be a reason for a pesticide failing to control a pest?

- A. Using the correct amount of pesticide**
- B. Properly identifying the pest**
- C. Applying the pesticide incorrectly**
- D. Choosing the right pesticide**

Applying the pesticide incorrectly can significantly hinder its effectiveness in controlling pests. Pesticides are designed to work under specific conditions, and factors such as application method, timing, equipment calibration, and environmental conditions all contribute to their success. For example, if the pesticide is not applied at the right concentration or if it drifts away from the target area due to wind, it may not reach the pests effectively. Similarly, applying it at an incorrect life stage of the pest or when weather conditions are unfavorable can reduce efficacy. Understanding the nuances of application and adhering to the label instructions are crucial for successful pest management. In contrast, using the correct amount of pesticide, properly identifying the pest, and choosing the right pesticide are all fundamental practices that, if done correctly, should aid in pest control efforts rather than contribute to failure.