

PGC Power Substation Part 1 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Copyright | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| How to Use This Guide | 4 |
| Questions | 5 |
| Answers | 8 |
| Explanations | 10 |
| Next Steps | 16 |

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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 of the following best describes the function of a safety log?**
 - A. To track financial transactions**
 - B. To maintain a record of safety messages**
 - C. To oversee project management**
 - D. To document employee grievances**

- 2. Which entity is responsible for formulating the Philippine Energy Plan?**
 - A. The Department of Energy (DOE)**
 - B. The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)**
 - C. The National Grid Corporation (NGCP)**
 - D. The Office of the President**

- 3. What term describes the Active and/or Reactive Power at a given moment?**
 - A. Power Demand**
 - B. Instantaneous Power**
 - C. Reactive Load**
 - D. Demand**

- 4. Which term describes the condition when transmission lines or substation Equipment are loaded between 90% and 100% of their continuous rating?**
 - A. Normal Loading**
 - B. Oversaturation**
 - C. Critical Loading**
 - D. Peak Capacity**

- 5. What implication does "scheduled" have regarding a generating unit's availability?**
 - A. It operates only on weekends**
 - B. It signifies planned operational times**
 - C. It indicates that it has no planned outages**
 - D. It is not subject to operational control**

6. What does the term 'Flicker' typically indicate about the electrical system?

- A. High efficiency**
- B. Unstable voltage levels**
- C. Consistent current flow**
- D. Regular maintenance schedules**

7. What condition occurs when a unit reduces or stops power delivery?

- A. Load Factor**
- B. Load Shedding**
- C. Load Reduction**
- D. Power Failure**

8. What does Power Line Carrier technology primarily deal with?

- A. Physical power distribution**
- B. Transmitting data signals via power lines**
- C. Electricity pricing mechanisms**
- D. Remote energy monitoring**

9. What is calculated by taking the average of assets at the beginning and end of a specific period?

- A. Net Income**
- B. Average Assets**
- C. Return on Investment**
- D. Capital Expenditure**

10. How is the ratio of earnings to interest and principal payments described?

- A. Financial Leverage**
- B. Return on Investment**
- C. Interest Cover**
- D. Debt Ratio**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best describes the function of a safety log?

- A. To track financial transactions**
- B. To maintain a record of safety messages**
- C. To oversee project management**
- D. To document employee grievances**

The function of a safety log is primarily to maintain a record of safety messages. This documentation is crucial in ensuring that all safety-related communications, incidents, and reminders are systematically recorded. It serves as a vital tool for tracking safety performance, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring that safety protocols are being followed. By documenting safety messages, the log helps in promoting a culture of safety within an organization and facilitates compliance with safety regulations and standards. This systematic approach enables the organization to review safety practices and communicate important safety information effectively, contributing to the overall well-being of employees and the workspace.

2. Which entity is responsible for formulating the Philippine Energy Plan?

- A. The Department of Energy (DOE)**
- B. The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)**
- C. The National Grid Corporation (NGCP)**
- D. The Office of the President**

The Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for formulating the Philippine Energy Plan because it serves as the primary government agency tasked with overseeing the energy sector in the Philippines. The DOE is mandated to create and implement energy policies and plans that ensure the country's energy security, sustainability, and development. This includes strategic planning for energy supply, demand management, renewable energy development, and infrastructure improvements. Given its role and expertise, the DOE collaborates with various stakeholders to develop a comprehensive energy strategy for national development, making it the appropriate entity for formulating the Philippine Energy Plan. While the other entities, such as the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) and the National Grid Corporation (NGCP), have significant roles within the energy sector—such as regulating energy prices and maintaining grid stability—they do not have the authority to create the overarching energy policy framework. The Office of the President may influence energy policy and support the DOE's initiatives but does not directly formulate the energy plan. Therefore, the DOE is the correct answer for this question, as it holds the specific mandate to develop the Philippine Energy Plan.

3. What term describes the Active and/or Reactive Power at a given moment?

- A. Power Demand**
- B. Instantaneous Power**
- C. Reactive Load**
- D. Demand**

The term that describes the Active and/or Reactive Power at a given moment is accurately referred to as Instantaneous Power. This term is used in electrical engineering to denote the total power being supplied or consumed by an electrical system at a specific point in time. Instantaneous Power is the product of the voltage and current at that moment, taking into account both the active (real) and reactive components, which is crucial in determining the performance and efficiency of electrical systems. Power Demand, while it relates to how much power is required by a system over a period, does not specifically indicate the power at a distinct moment. Reactive Load refers to the portion of the load that absorbs reactive power and does not accurately convey the system's instantaneous behavior. Demand generally refers to the measure of power usage over a longer duration and is not tied to a specific instance of power measurement. Understanding the concept of Instantaneous Power helps in analyzing fluctuating loads in systems and ensures proper equipment sizing and operational efficiency.

4. Which term describes the condition when transmission lines or substation Equipment are loaded between 90% and 100% of their continuous rating?

- A. Normal Loading**
- B. Oversaturation**
- C. Critical Loading**
- D. Peak Capacity**

The term that best describes the condition when transmission lines or substation equipment are loaded between 90% and 100% of their continuous rating is critical loading. This terminology is significant in the context of power systems because it indicates a situation where the equipment is approaching its maximum operational capacity, which may affect reliability and performance. Operating at this level implies that any small increase in load could lead to overheating or equipment malfunction. It's essential for utility companies to monitor these conditions closely to avoid potential failures. Critical loading requires careful management and response strategies, as it could lead to system instability or interruptions in service. While normal loading refers to operational levels well below the maximum capacity, oversaturation typically implies exceeding the maximum capacity, which can lead to risks of failure. Peak capacity often indicates a temporary maximum load condition but does not specifically denote the loading range crucial for ongoing operational stability. Thus, critical loading accurately captures the essence of being in a high-risk operational range.

5. What implication does "scheduled" have regarding a generating unit's availability?

- A. It operates only on weekends**
- B. It signifies planned operational times**
- C. It indicates that it has no planned outages**
- D. It is not subject to operational control**

The term "scheduled" in the context of a generating unit's availability refers to planned operational times. This means that there are specific time frames when the generating unit is expected to be operational and generating electricity. Scheduling is a critical aspect of power generation, as it allows for a coordinated approach to meeting energy demands while optimizing resource utilization. When a generating unit has a scheduled operational time, it indicates that the unit will be available for generation during those periods, and operation can be predicted and planned around these times. This scheduling process helps grid operators balance supply and demand effectively and ensures reliable power delivery. While the other options present various interpretations, they do not accurately capture the essence of what "scheduled" conveys. For example, the idea that a unit operates only on weekends does not reflect the broader concept of scheduling, which encompasses various operational times throughout the week. Similarly, indicating that there are no planned outages or that a generating unit is not subject to operational control misinterpret what scheduling entails, as these factors may be part of a unit's overall management but do not define its scheduled availability.

6. What does the term 'Flicker' typically indicate about the electrical system?

- A. High efficiency**
- B. Unstable voltage levels**
- C. Consistent current flow**
- D. Regular maintenance schedules**

The term 'Flicker' in the context of electrical systems refers to fluctuations in voltage levels that can affect the stability of the supply. This phenomenon is primarily caused by rapid changes in electrical loads, such as those experienced with large motors starting or stopping, which create temporary variations in voltage that can lead to noticeable flickering of lights and other sensitive equipment. When voltage levels are unstable, especially in the presence of high-demand loads, the electrical system struggles to maintain a consistent output, which can cause discomfort and potential operational issues for both residential and industrial users. Therefore, addressing flicker is crucial for ensuring the reliability of power delivery and the satisfaction of customers. The other options do not accurately describe what 'Flicker' signifies. High efficiency does not correlate with flicker, as flicker indicates instability rather than efficiency. Consistent current flow signifies a stable electrical system, which is contrary to the instability described by flicker. Regular maintenance schedules are essential for the overall health of any electrical system but do not directly relate to the concept of flicker.

7. What condition occurs when a unit reduces or stops power delivery?

- A. Load Factor**
- B. Load Shedding**
- C. Load Reduction**
- D. Power Failure**

The condition when a unit reduces or stops power delivery is best described by the term "Load Shedding." Load shedding refers to the intentional shutdown of electrical power in part of a power distribution system to avoid the failure of the entire system. This can occur during peak demand times or when a power generation unit is unable to provide the necessary electricity due to various factors, such as equipment issues or insufficient fuel supply. The other terms, while related to power management, do not accurately define the specific action of a unit reducing or stopping its power delivery. "Load Factor" refers to the ratio of actual output to potential output over a certain period, which does not specifically indicate a reduction in power delivery. "Load Reduction" indicates a decrease in overall demand or consumption by users but does not imply that a specific power delivery unit has stopped or reduced its output. "Power Failure" generally refers to a complete and unexpected loss of power, often seen as a blackout, rather than a controlled process like load shedding.

8. What does Power Line Carrier technology primarily deal with?

- A. Physical power distribution**
- B. Transmitting data signals via power lines**
- C. Electricity pricing mechanisms**
- D. Remote energy monitoring**

Power Line Carrier technology primarily revolves around the transmission of data signals via power lines. This technology enables the use of existing electrical infrastructure to carry communication signals, allowing for efficient two-way communication over the same lines that deliver electricity. By utilizing the power lines for data transmission, it supports various applications, such as monitoring and control systems for utilities, enabling smart grid functionalities, and facilitating communications for automated meter reading. This capability eliminates the need for separate communication lines, providing a cost-effective solution for data transmission in energy management systems. The focus on data signals rather than physical distribution, pricing mechanisms, or remote monitoring distinguishes Power Line Carrier technology's primary function. While remote energy monitoring might utilize data transmission technology, it is a secondary function rather than the core purpose of Power Line Carrier systems.

9. What is calculated by taking the average of assets at the beginning and end of a specific period?

- A. Net Income**
- B. Average Assets**
- C. Return on Investment**
- D. Capital Expenditure**

The calculation of the average of assets at the beginning and end of a specific period results in the determination of average assets. This metric is important because it provides a more accurate representation of a company's asset base over the period, accounting for changes that might have occurred, such as acquisitions, disposals, or depreciation. By averaging the asset values, one can mitigate fluctuations and gain insights into how effectively the company is utilizing its assets over time. This measure is often used in various financial ratios, such as return on assets (ROA), to evaluate how well a company is generating income relative to its asset base. It plays a crucial role in understanding the efficiency and overall financial health of an organization during a defined period.

10. How is the ratio of earnings to interest and principal payments described?

- A. Financial Leverage**
- B. Return on Investment**
- C. Interest Cover**
- D. Debt Ratio**

The ratio of earnings to interest and principal payments, commonly referred to as the interest coverage ratio, measures a company's ability to pay its interest obligations from its earnings. This ratio is crucial for assessing the financial health of a company, especially in terms of its ability to meet debt obligations without facing financial distress. A higher interest coverage ratio indicates a greater ability to cover interest expenses, suggesting that the company is in a more secure financial position. By focusing on the relationship between earnings (often calculated as EBIT—Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) and the costs associated with servicing debt, this measure helps stakeholders determine the risk associated with investing in or lending to a particular company. For instance, if a company's earnings significantly exceed its interest payments, it depicts strong financial health, thus providing insight to investors and creditors alike. While financial leverage refers to the use of borrowed funds to amplify returns on investment, return on investment measures the profitability of an investment relative to its cost, and the debt ratio assesses the proportion of a company's total debt to its assets, none of these specifically encapsulates the focus on earnings relative to interest and principal obligations as the interest cover does.

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://pgcpowersubstationpt1.examzify.com>

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

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