

PIPEFITTING YEAR ONE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 type of burn causes blistering of the skin?**
 - A. First degree
 - B. Second degree
 - C. Third degree
 - D. Fourth degree
- 2. Which tool is essential for accurately measuring the diameter of a pipe?**
 - A. Caliper
 - B. Protractor
 - C. Measuring tape
 - D. Level
- 3. True or False: The flow rate that a circulating pump can pump will decrease as the total head decreases.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends on the pump type
 - D. True only under specific conditions
- 4. What is a law or rule expressed as an equation?**
 - A. Expression
 - B. Theorem
 - C. Formula
 - D. Principle
- 5. Where is a non-slam check valve typically installed?**
 - A. Between two flanges
 - B. At the end of a pipe
 - C. On a valve body
 - D. Within a pump assembly
- 6. What is generally true about copper-bearing steel?**
 - A. It is lighter than regular steel
 - B. It resists corrosion better than regular steel
 - C. It is less expensive than regular steel
 - D. It cannot be welded

- 7. What type of simple machine is a pulley considered to be?**
- A. Lever
 - B. Inclined Plane
 - C. Wheel and Axle
 - D. Fixed Pulley
- 8. Cutting oils should not exceed which of the following temperatures?**
- A. 225°F
 - B. 110°F
 - C. 190°F
 - D. 98°F
- 9. In the AWS classification system, what does the letter E in E6010 stand for?**
- A. Equipment
 - B. Electrode
 - C. Energy
 - D. Edge
- 10. What type of punch is used for making corresponding marks on two pieces of an assembly to permit reassembly in the original position?**
- A. Centre punch
 - B. Pin punch
 - C. Drift punch
 - D. Prick punch

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of burn causes blistering of the skin?

- A. First degree
- B. Second degree**
- C. Third degree
- D. Fourth degree

Blistering of the skin is a characteristic feature of second-degree burns. These burns affect both the outer layer of the skin, known as the epidermis, and the underlying layer, the dermis. The damage to these layers leads to fluid accumulation between them, resulting in blisters. First-degree burns only impact the epidermis and typically cause redness and minor pain without blistering. Third-degree burns go deeper, destroying both the epidermis and dermis, and may damage underlying tissues, which often results in a leathery appearance with no blisters, as the skin is severely charred or necrotic. Fourth-degree burns extend even deeper, affecting muscles, tendons, and bones, leading to extensive damage without blistering. Understanding the characteristics and implications of each degree of burn helps in properly assessing and treating burn injuries accordingly.

2. Which tool is essential for accurately measuring the diameter of a pipe?

- A. Caliper**
- B. Protractor
- C. Measuring tape
- D. Level

The caliper is an essential tool for accurately measuring the diameter of a pipe because it provides precise measurements by allowing the user to clamp around the pipe and read the measurement directly from the scale. Calipers are designed for detailed work, enabling measurements down to fractions of a millimeter in some cases, which is crucial in pipefitting where a precise fit is necessary to prevent leaks and ensure proper flow. In contrast, while a measuring tape is useful for measuring lengths and other larger dimensions, it may not offer the same level of precision for diameters, especially in tighter spaces. A protractor is designed for measuring angles, which does not apply to measuring diameters. Similarly, a level is used to ensure that surfaces are horizontal or vertical, which is unrelated to diameter measurements. Thus, the caliper stands out as the most suitable tool for measuring pipe diameter accurately.

3. True or False: The flow rate that a circulating pump can pump will decrease as the total head decreases.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. It depends on the pump type
- D. True only under specific conditions

The correct understanding here is that the flow rate of a circulating pump typically increases as the total head decreases. In hydraulic systems, total head refers to the height that the pump can raise water after overcoming both the pressure related to the pump head and the frictional losses within the system. As total head decreases, the resistance that the pump has to work against is lower, which allows for an increase in the flow rate. Pumps operate on the principle that if the resistance (or head) in the system is reduced, they can push more water through the piping, leading to a higher flow rate. This relationship is depicted in the pump performance curve, which shows how flow rate varies with changes in head. While the type of pump may influence its efficiency and operation characteristics, the fundamental principle that flow rate increases as total head decreases generally holds true across most types of centrifugal pumps used for circulation. Thus, saying that the flow rate decreases as total head decreases is incorrect, making the answer that the statement is false the correct choice.

4. What is a law or rule expressed as an equation?

- A. Expression
- B. Theorem
- C. Formula**
- D. Principle

A formula is specifically defined as a mathematical relationship or rule expressed in symbols. It usually represents a general principle that can be applied to solve problems or calculate specific values by substituting known quantities into the equation. For instance, in the realm of pipefitting, formulas can be used to calculate the pressure drop in a piping system or the flow rate of fluids. An expression, while also a mathematical term, does not convey a complete relationship since it may not include an equal sign or indicate a rule that can be directly applied for calculations. A theorem is generally considered to be a statement that has been proven based on previously established statements, such as other theorems, while a principle is more a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior in a broader sense. Although these terms are related to mathematical or scientific concepts, they do not accurately define a law or rule that is succinctly expressed as an equation like a formula does.

5. Where is a non-slam check valve typically installed?

- A. Between two flanges**
- B. At the end of a pipe
- C. On a valve body
- D. Within a pump assembly

A non-slam check valve is specifically designed to prevent backflow in a piping system while minimizing the shock that can occur when the flow stops suddenly. This valve is typically installed between two flanges, a common practice that ensures a secure connection in the pipeline, allowing for easy access for maintenance or replacement. When positioned between two flanges, the non-slam check valve can work effectively to manage fluid flow and prevent water hammer, which can be damaging to the piping system. This setup facilitates efficient operation and maintains the integrity of the system, reducing potential wear and tear that can result from abrupt changes in flow. While the other options may suggest other locations where valves could be found within systems, they do not align with the standard application of a non-slam check valve. For instance, while check valves can be found at the end of a pipe or within a pump assembly, these specific locations are better suited for other types of valves that serve different purposes related to fluid control and management. The installation context between flanges is essential for maximizing the operational efficiency and longevity of the non-slam check valve.

6. What is generally true about copper-bearing steel?

- A. It is lighter than regular steel
- B. It resists corrosion better than regular steel**
- C. It is less expensive than regular steel
- D. It cannot be welded

Copper-bearing steel is known for its enhanced resistance to corrosion compared to regular carbon steel. The addition of copper, typically in small percentages, improves the steel's performance in various environments, particularly those that are more susceptible to weathering or corrosive elements. This enhanced corrosion resistance makes copper-bearing steel a preferable choice in applications where exposure to moisture and other aggressive environmental factors is a concern. The improvement in durability can extend the life of structures and components made from this type of steel, ultimately leading to lower maintenance costs over time. The other options do not accurately describe the properties of copper-bearing steel. For instance, although it may offer additional benefits, it does not inherently mean it is lighter or less expensive than regular steel. Additionally, proper welding techniques can be used with copper-bearing steel, so it is inaccurate to say that it cannot be welded. Therefore, the assertion that copper-bearing steel resists corrosion better than regular steel captures the essence of its valuable properties.

7. What type of simple machine is a pulley considered to be?

- A. Lever
- B. Inclined Plane
- C. Wheel and Axle
- D. Fixed Pulley**

A pulley is a type of simple machine that consists of a wheel on an axle or shaft designed to support movement and change direction of force using a rope or cable. The correct answer, "Fixed Pulley," specifically refers to a type of pulley that is attached to a structure and does not move with the load. It changes the direction of the force applied to lift the load but does not provide a mechanical advantage in terms of reducing the amount of force needed. Understanding this, a fixed pulley allows the user to lift an object vertically by pulling down on one side of the rope, which is redirected over the wheel. This setup illustrates the mechanical principle of using a wheel to divert force direction, which aligns specifically with the definition of a fixed pulley. Other choices, such as lever or inclined plane, do not accurately describe the function of a pulley. A lever operates on a fulcrum to amplify force, while an inclined plane provides a sloped surface to move loads upward with less force, and neither captures the essence of what a fixed pulley does mechanically. The wheel and axle is a broader category of simple machines that includes pulleys but does not pinpoint the specific type that is being referred to here. Therefore, recognizing that a fixed pulley is the

8. Cutting oils should not exceed which of the following temperatures?

- A. 225°F
- B. 110°F**
- C. 190°F
- D. 98°F

The correct temperature limit for cutting oils is 110°F. At this temperature, the effectiveness of cutting oils is maintained, which is crucial for the machining process. Cutting oils serve several important functions during machining operations, including cooling the cutting tool and workpiece, reducing friction, and helping to clear away chips and debris. When cutting oils exceed 110°F, their properties may begin to deteriorate. This can lead to a reduction in lubrication effectiveness, causing increased wear on tools, potential overheating of materials, and even the risk of combustion in certain situations. Maintaining the correct temperature is essential for ensuring optimal performance and safety during pipefitting and other machining tasks. The other temperature options exceed the ideal limit, potentially leading to the negative consequences mentioned. Keeping cutting oils at or below 110°F helps to ensure that the oils retain their viscosity and performance characteristics necessary for effective cutting operations.

9. In the AWS classification system, what does the letter E in E6010 stand for?

- A. Equipment
- B. Electrode**
- C. Energy
- D. Edge

In the AWS classification system, the letter E in E6010 stands for "Electrode." This designation identifies the type of welding electrode used for certain applications. The "E" indicates that the product is an electrode suitable for arc welding, which is a common process in various welding applications. Following the "E," the numbers signify specific characteristics of the electrode, such as its tensile strength and the type of weld it is intended for. For example, the "60" indicates a minimum tensile strength of 60,000 psi, and "10" refers to the type of coating of the electrode, which impacts the welding properties and applications. Recognizing the meaning behind the classification can help welders select the appropriate electrodes for their tasks, ensuring the right properties and performance outcomes based on the material and conditions they are working with.

10. What type of punch is used for making corresponding marks on two pieces of an assembly to permit reassembly in the original position?

A. Centre punch

B. Pin punch

C. Drift punch

D. Prick punch

The correct choice for making corresponding marks on two pieces of an assembly to permit reassembly in the original position is the centre punch. A centre punch creates a definitive indentation in the material, allowing for accurate alignment when reassembling components. This tool is particularly useful in situations where precise registration of parts is necessary, as the marks it leaves are clear and deep enough to ensure that they can be easily located during the reassembly process. In the context of pipefitting and various assembly tasks, using a centre punch helps prevent misalignment, ensuring that parts fit together correctly once the assembly is taken apart and needs to be reassembled. This accuracy is crucial in maintaining the integrity and function of the assembly. Other types of punches, like pin punches or drift punches, serve different purposes. A pin punch is mainly used to drive out pins without damaging them, while a drift punch is used for aligning holes by guiding them. A prick punch, too, is designed to make preliminary marks for drilling but does not provide the same level of depth and precision as a centre punch for alignment tasks.

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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:

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

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