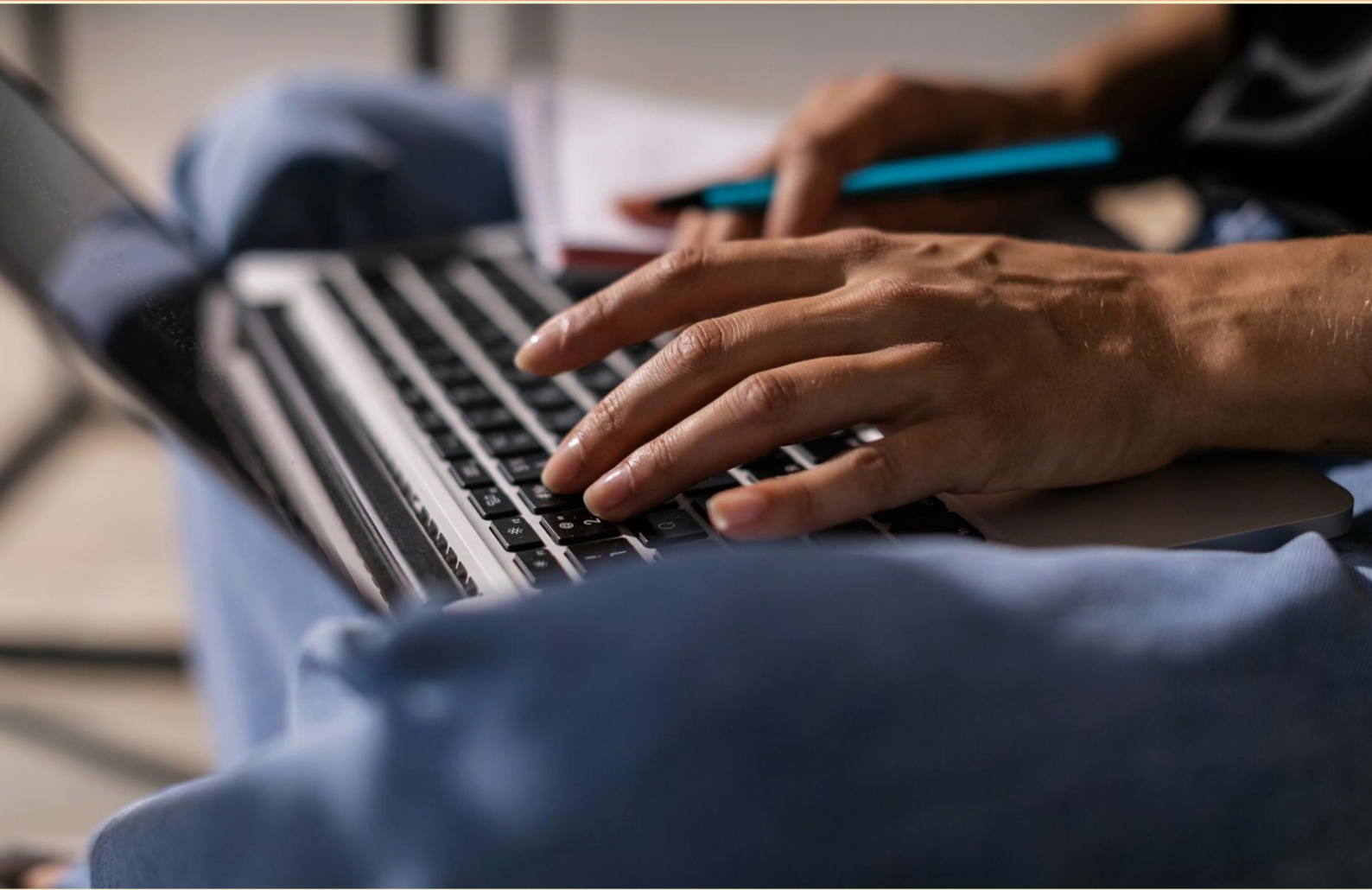


PSI JOURNEYMAN ONLINE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://psijourneymanonline.examzify.com>



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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 is the construction requirement for the floor of an electrical vault for conductors operating over 600 volts, nominal?**
 - A. 2-inch-thick plywood
 - B. 4-inch-thick concrete
 - C. 6-inch-thick concrete
 - D. 8-inch-thick concrete
- 2. What type of circuit is used to protect against overloads and short circuits?**
 - A. Fuse
 - B. Relay
 - C. Transformer
 - D. Circuit breaker
- 3. What is the approximate power consumed by a 15 kW heat strip rated 230 volts when connected to a 208-volt circuit?**
 - A. 10 kW
 - B. 12 kW
 - C. 15 kW
 - D. 18 kW
- 4. What is the ampere load of a 3-hp single-phase motor operating at 240 volts with an efficiency rating of 83%?**
 - A. 9.5 amperes
 - B. 10.15 amperes
 - C. 11.23 amperes
 - D. 12.5 amperes
- 5. Which wire color is typically used for a ground wire in residential wiring?**
 - A. Blue
 - B. Green or bare copper
 - C. Red
 - D. White

- 6. In which locations is the installation of flexible metal conduit permitted?**
- A. Exposed locations
 - B. Concealed locations
 - C. Outdoor locations
 - D. Accessible locations
- 7. Information technology equipment can be connected to a branch circuit by a power-supply cord with a maximum length of how many feet?**
- A. 10 feet
 - B. 15 feet
 - C. 20 feet
 - D. 25 feet
- 8. What is the maximum size of drain holes allowed in signs and outline lighting system equipment for wet locations?**
- A. 1/4 inch
 - B. 1/2 inch
 - C. 1 inch
 - D. 2 inches
- 9. What type of insulation rating is generally required for wiring in a residential attic?**
- A. Type NM-B or Type UF
 - B. Type THHN or Type TFFN
 - C. Type SO or Type SJO
 - D. Type XHHW or Type MTW
- 10. How close can equipment grounding conductors of bare or insulated aluminum or copper-clad aluminum be terminated to the earth?**
- A. 12 inches
 - B. 18 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 30 inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the construction requirement for the floor of an electrical vault for conductors operating over 600 volts, nominal?

- A. 2-inch-thick plywood
- B. 4-inch-thick concrete**
- C. 6-inch-thick concrete
- D. 8-inch-thick concrete

The construction requirement for the floor of an electrical vault housing conductors operating over 600 volts, nominal, specifies that the floor must be a minimum of 4-inch-thick concrete. This thickness is crucial for several reasons, including providing the necessary structural support and ensuring fire resistance and safety for personnel as well as for the electrical equipment housed within the vault. Concrete is favored in this application due to its durability and capacity to withstand not only the weight of the conductors and equipment but also the potential impacts and stresses they may encounter. A 4-inch thickness strikes a balance between adequate protection and resource efficiency, making it a widely accepted standard in electrical installations involving high-voltage systems. The other options, such as 2-inch-thick plywood or more substantial requirements of 6-inch or 8-inch-thick concrete, do not align with the established standards and regulations that govern the design and construction of electrical vaults for such applications, making the selection of 4-inch-thick concrete both practical and compliant.

2. What type of circuit is used to protect against overloads and short circuits?

- A. Fuse
- B. Relay
- C. Transformer
- D. Circuit breaker**

The circuit designed to protect against overloads and short circuits is a circuit breaker. Circuit breakers serve as an automatic switch that interrupts the flow of electricity when a fault is detected, such as excessive current due to an overload or a short circuit. This protection prevents damage to electrical systems and helps ensure the safety of the electrical infrastructure. When an overload occurs, circuit breakers sense the excessive current and trip, cutting off power to the circuit. They can also reset after the fault is cleared, allowing for convenient restoration of service without having to replace any components, unlike fuses that must be replaced once they blow. This ability to stop current flow quickly and reset makes circuit breakers an essential safety feature in modern electrical systems. Other devices like fuses, while also used for overload protection, do not automatically reset and must be replaced after they blow, highlighting the convenience of using circuit breakers in many applications.

3. What is the approximate power consumed by a 15 kW heat strip rated 230 volts when connected to a 208-volt circuit?

- A. 10 kW
- B. 12 kW**
- C. 15 kW
- D. 18 kW

To determine the approximate power consumed by a 15 kW heat strip rated at 230 volts when connected to a 208-volt circuit, it's essential first to understand how power consumption changes with voltage. Electrical power is calculated using the formula: $\text{Power (P)} = \text{Voltage (V)} \times \text{Current (I)}$. When the voltage applied to a heating element is lower than its rated voltage, the current will also drop proportionally if the resistance remains constant. This reduction in voltage leads to a corresponding decrease in power output. In this scenario, when the 15 kW heat strip, which is designed to function at 230 volts, is connected to a 208-volt circuit, we can estimate the amount of power it will consume. The ratio of the voltages can illustrate this: - Original rated voltage: 230 volts - New operating voltage: 208 volts To calculate the power at 208 volts, we can set up a proportion based on the ratio of the voltages. Power consumed at 208 volts can be estimated as follows: $\text{Power at 208 volts} = \text{Rated power} \times (\text{208 volts} / \text{230 volts})$ Calculating this: $\text{Power at 208 volts} = 15 \text{ kW} \times$

4. What is the ampere load of a 3-hp single-phase motor operating at 240 volts with an efficiency rating of 83%?

- A. 9.5 amperes
- B. 10.15 amperes
- C. 11.23 amperes**
- D. 12.5 amperes

To determine the ampere load of a 3-horsepower (hp) single-phase motor operating at 240 volts with an efficiency rating of 83%, we start by converting horsepower to watts, since electrical power is typically measured in watts. One horsepower is equivalent to approximately 746 watts. Therefore, a 3 hp motor will have a power output of: $\text{Power (watts)} = 3 \text{ hp} \times 746 \text{ watts/hp} = 2238 \text{ watts}$. Next, we need to account for the motor's efficiency. The efficiency indicates how much of the input electrical power is converted into useful mechanical power. In this case, with an efficiency of 83%, the actual input power required by the motor can be calculated as follows: $\text{Input Power} = \text{Output Power} / \text{Efficiency}$. Substituting the values we have: $\text{Input Power} = 2238 \text{ watts} / 0.83 \approx 2697.59 \text{ watts}$. Now, to find the current in amperes when the motor is operating at 240 volts, we will use the formula: $\text{Current (amperes)} = \text{Power (watts)} / \text{Voltage (volts)}$. Substituting the input power and the voltage: $\text{Current} = 2697.59 \text{ watts} / 240 \text{ volts}$

5. Which wire color is typically used for a ground wire in residential wiring?

- A. Blue
- B. Green or bare copper**
- C. Red
- D. White

In residential wiring, the wire color typically used for a ground wire is green or bare copper. Ground wires are an essential safety feature in electrical systems, providing a path for electrical current to safely return to the ground in the event of a fault or malfunction. This helps prevent electric shocks and fires. The use of green insulation or bare copper for ground wires is standardized in the National Electrical Code (NEC), making it easily recognizable. This standardization ensures that electrical installations are safe and reduce the risk of confusion when working with wiring systems. Being accustomed to these color codes is crucial for anyone working in electrical trades, ensuring safety and compliance with regulations.

6. In which locations is the installation of flexible metal conduit permitted?

- A. Exposed locations
- B. Concealed locations**
- C. Outdoor locations
- D. Accessible locations

The installation of flexible metal conduit (FMC) is permitted in concealed locations because FMC is designed to provide protection for wiring while allowing for flexibility, which is beneficial in areas where rigid conduits cannot be used. When installed in concealed spaces, such as within walls or ceilings, it must still adhere to specific codes and standards that govern the safe use of conduit. This typically involves considerations for moisture, physical damage, and conductor fill. In contrast, while FMC can be used in exposed locations, outdoor areas, and accessible locations, there are stricter guidelines governing its use in these scenarios, and in many cases, other types of conduits may be preferred. Therefore, the general acceptance of concealed installations provides a clear choice for its usage in environments requiring flexibility and protection combined with a concealed appearance.

7. Information technology equipment can be connected to a branch circuit by a power-supply cord with a maximum length of how many feet?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 15 feet**
- C. 20 feet
- D. 25 feet

The maximum length for a power-supply cord connecting information technology equipment to a branch circuit is 15 feet. This standard is in place to ensure that the equipment receives adequate voltage while minimizing potential risks such as overheating or voltage drop that can occur with longer cords. Keeping the length to 15 feet helps maintain performance and safety standards in electrical setups, especially in environments where information technology equipment is utilized. This regulation reflects best practices in electrical usage to ensure both functionality and safety for users.

8. What is the maximum size of drain holes allowed in signs and outline lighting system equipment for wet locations?

- A. 1/4 inch
- B. 1/2 inch**
- C. 1 inch
- D. 2 inches

The maximum size of drain holes allowed in signs and outline lighting system equipment for wet locations is indeed 1/2 inch. This specification is essential for ensuring that water does not accumulate within the lighting fixtures or signs, which can lead to electrical failures and safety hazards. A 1/2 inch drain hole strikes a balance, allowing water to escape while preventing larger debris from entering the fixture, which helps maintain the integrity and functionality of the equipment in wet conditions. Compliance with this size limitation helps ensure that the installations are safe and reliable over time.

9. What type of insulation rating is generally required for wiring in a residential attic?

- A. Type NM-B or Type UF**
- B. Type THHN or Type TFFN
- C. Type SO or Type SJO
- D. Type XHHW or Type MTW

The requirement for insulation rating in wiring located in a residential attic is typically focused on ensuring safety and compliance with building codes related to environmental conditions such as temperature and exposure to potential moisture. Type NM-B (non-metallic sheathed cable) is designed for residential applications and is suitable for use in attics where the environment does not involve direct exposure to water or excessive heat. Type UF (underground feeder) cable, while typically used for underground applications, is rated for wet locations and can also be utilized in attics, providing added flexibility under specific circumstances. Both of these types are well-suited for residential installation due to their ability to withstand the conditions found in attics and to provide reliable protection against wear and moisture. This makes them the correct choices when considering insulation requirements for wiring in such residential areas.

10. How close can equipment grounding conductors of bare or insulated aluminum or copper-clad aluminum be terminated to the earth?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 18 inches**
- C. 24 inches
- D. 30 inches

The correct answer reflects the requirement for the termination of equipment grounding conductors made of bare or insulated aluminum or copper-clad aluminum, which are specified to be installed with a distance of at least 18 inches from the earth. This requirement ensures that the grounding conductors are properly connected without the risk of corrosion, mechanical damage, or interference with grounding systems. The 18-inch distance serves as a safeguarding measure, allowing for some depth to help ensure that buried grounding conductors aren't easily disturbed and can maintain their grounding effectiveness. This distance is aligned with codes and standards that aim to protect safety and compatibility in electrical installations. In this context, the other options provided would not meet this established safety standard. Distances shorter than 18 inches could increase the risk of inadvertent damage or failure of the grounding system, while distances longer than required may be seen as unnecessarily extending the installation process without added benefit. Therefore, maintaining this minimum distance is crucial for reliability and safety in electrical systems.

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://psijourneymanonline.examzify.com>

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

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