

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Technician Practice Test (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 will you get when connecting four 6V, 200 amp DC batteries in parallel?**
 - A. 12V DC, 400 amps**
 - B. 6V DC, 800 amps**
 - C. 12V DC, 800 amps**
 - D. 6V DC, 200 amps**
- 2. What does it mean when a solenoid valve on the propane system is described as normally closed?**
 - A. Power to the valve is not required to keep it closed**
 - B. Power to the valve is needed to keep the valve open**
 - C. The valve remains open at all times**
 - D. The valve automatically opens when there is no flow**
- 3. What type of current does an RV inverter produce after conversion?**
 - A. AC voltage**
 - B. DC voltage**
 - C. Static voltage**
 - D. Variable voltage**
- 4. In a parallel battery connection, how is the total available current determined?**
 - A. By the highest amp hour rating**
 - B. By the lowest amp hour rating**
 - C. By the sum of all amp hour ratings**
 - D. By the average amp hour rating**
- 5. What is the primary concern when working on LP systems in RVs?**
 - A. Environmental regulations**
 - B. Contamination of the LP**
 - C. Equipment performance**
 - D. Customer satisfaction**

6. When replacing an ASME tank, what should be done with the mounting bolts?

- A. Use any available bolts**
- B. Replace them with equal size and strength bolts**
- C. Use shorter bolts**
- D. Forgo replacing bolts if they appear intact**

7. Which meter would NOT typically be found in a multimeter?

- A. Voltmeter**
- B. Ammeter**
- C. Watt meter**
- D. Ohmmeter**

8. What should you always do when transporting or storing disconnected propane containers?

- A. Leave the valve open**
- B. Cap or plug the service opening**
- C. Mingle with other gases**
- D. Store in a warm place**

9. What is the effect of paralleling batteries on overall performance?

- A. Increases voltage**
- B. Decreases voltage**
- C. Increases capacity**
- D. Decreases capacity**

10. What is the purpose of a hydrometer?

- A. Measuring voltage**
- B. Measuring resistance**
- C. Measuring specific gravity in electrolytes**
- D. Checking for electrical continuity**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What will you get when connecting four 6V, 200 amp DC batteries in parallel?

- A. 12V DC, 400 amps**
- B. 6V DC, 800 amps**
- C. 12V DC, 800 amps**
- D. 6V DC, 200 amps**

When connecting batteries in parallel, the voltage remains the same as that of a single battery, while the capacity (measured in amp-hours or amps for the application) adds up. In this case, since you are connecting four 6V batteries in parallel, the overall voltage of the system is still 6V. The capacity increases with each additional battery connected in parallel. Each battery has a capacity of 200 amps, so when you connect four of them, the total capacity becomes 200 amps multiplied by 4, resulting in 800 amps. Therefore, the system will yield 6V DC with a total capacity of 800 amps. This understanding is critical when designing or troubleshooting electrical systems, as knowing how voltage and current interact in these configurations ensures that the system operates safely and efficiently.

2. What does it mean when a solenoid valve on the propane system is described as normally closed?

- A. Power to the valve is not required to keep it closed**
- B. Power to the valve is needed to keep the valve open**
- C. The valve remains open at all times**
- D. The valve automatically opens when there is no flow**

When a solenoid valve is described as normally closed, it means that the valve is in a closed state when there is no electrical power supplied to it. In this setup, power is required to change the state of the valve; specifically, when electricity is applied, the solenoid activates, causing the valve to open and allowing propane to flow through the system. This design is essential for safety in propane systems because it ensures that gas does not flow unless there is an active command or need, reducing the risk of leaks when the system is turned off or during malfunction situations. Therefore, understanding that the valve's operation is contingent upon electrical power provides insight into the design's safety features and operational mechanics.

3. What type of current does an RV inverter produce after conversion?

- A. AC voltage
- B. DC voltage**
- C. Static voltage
- D. Variable voltage

The answer indicates that an RV inverter converts direct current (DC) into alternating current (AC) voltage, which is essential for powering standard household devices while on the road. However, the correct designation for what an inverter produces is AC voltage. Inverters are critical components in RV systems because they enable the use of electrical appliances that run on AC power when the RV is not connected to an external power source. The inverter takes the stored DC power from the RV's batteries and transforms it into AC power, allowing devices like microwaves, televisions, and air conditioners to be used, matching the specifications typically required by these appliances. While DC voltage is crucial for the RV's battery and itself, it is not the output of an inverter. Similarly, static and variable voltages refer to different concepts not associated with how inverters function. Static voltage remains unchanged and does not apply to the context of an inverter, while variable voltage implies something distinct from the fixed output that an inverter provides once the DC power is converted to AC. Understanding the role of an inverter in the RV electrical system is essential for maintaining functionality and ensuring safety while using various electrical appliances on the road.

4. In a parallel battery connection, how is the total available current determined?

- A. By the highest amp hour rating
- B. By the lowest amp hour rating
- C. By the sum of all amp hour ratings**
- D. By the average amp hour rating

In a parallel battery connection, the total available current is determined by the sum of all amp hour ratings of the individual batteries involved in the connection. When batteries are connected in parallel, the voltage remains the same as that of a single battery, while the capacity (measured in amp hours) increases. This is because each battery contributes its capacity to the overall system. By adding the amp hour ratings together, you create a larger capacity for the overall battery bank, which effectively allows for a higher total current to be drawn from the batteries. This setup is typically used to extend the runtime of the battery system, especially in applications requiring more energy, such as in recreational vehicles. The other options do not accurately represent how total current is calculated in a parallel configuration. The highest amp hour rating would only indicate the capacity of one battery, while the lowest rating does not provide a complete picture. The average would also not accurately represent the overall capacity, as it would dilute the contributions of each battery.

5. What is the primary concern when working on LP systems in RVs?

- A. Environmental regulations**
- B. Contamination of the LP**
- C. Equipment performance**
- D. Customer satisfaction**

When addressing LP (liquefied petroleum) systems in RVs, the primary concern is contamination of the LP. This is crucial because any contamination can lead to safety hazards such as leaks, explosions, or poor equipment performance. Ensuring that the LP is free of contaminants helps maintain the integrity of the entire system, prevents malfunctions, and ensures safe operation. Proper maintenance and precautions should be taken to prevent foreign substances from entering the LP system, which can otherwise compromise its functionality and create dangerous situations. While factors like environmental regulations, equipment performance, and customer satisfaction are also important in the context of RV maintenance, they are secondary to the immediate safety risk posed by contaminated LP systems. Contaminants can not only affect how the system operates but can also lead to a potential failure that puts both the RV occupants and others at risk. Therefore, it is essential for RV technicians to prioritize the purity of the LP in their service protocols.

6. When replacing an ASME tank, what should be done with the mounting bolts?

- A. Use any available bolts**
- B. Replace them with equal size and strength bolts**
- C. Use shorter bolts**
- D. Forgo replacing bolts if they appear intact**

When replacing an ASME tank, it is crucial to replace the mounting bolts with equal size and strength bolts to ensure the safety and integrity of the installation. The mounting bolts play a vital role in securing the tank, and using bolts that match the original specifications guarantees that the structural load is distributed correctly and that the tank remains stable under pressure. Using bolts of different sizes or strengths could compromise the installation, leading to mechanical failure or even leaks, which are particularly hazardous with pressurized tanks that can contain flammable or toxic substances. Poorly matched bolts may not hold the tank securely over time, especially under varying environmental conditions or vibrations commonly experienced in recreational vehicles. Moreover, forgoing the replacement of bolts simply because they appear intact neglects the fact that bolts can undergo fatigue and corrosion that may not be visible to the naked eye. Therefore, adhering to the replacement of bolts with those of equal size and strength is essential for maintaining the safety and operational reliability of the ASME tank installation.

7. Which meter would NOT typically be found in a multimeter?

- A. Voltmeter**
- B. Ammeter**
- C. Watt meter**
- D. Ohmmeter**

A multimeter is a versatile instrument used to measure voltage, current, and resistance, making it essential for technicians working with electrical systems, such as those found in recreational vehicles. The standard components of a multimeter typically include a voltmeter, which measures voltage; an ammeter, which measures current; and an ohmmeter, which measures resistance. A watt meter, while useful in specific applications for measuring power consumption, is not a standard feature in most multimeters. Instead, it is a separate device designed to measure the power (in watts) being consumed by an electrical circuit or device. Therefore, while a multimeter can provide numerous essential measurements for troubleshooting and diagnostics, it does not usually incorporate a watt meter within its design. This distinction is key in understanding the functionality and limitations of a multimeter compared to other measuring devices.

8. What should you always do when transporting or storing disconnected propane containers?

- A. Leave the valve open**
- B. Cap or plug the service opening**
- C. Mingle with other gases**
- D. Store in a warm place**

When transporting or storing disconnected propane containers, it is essential to cap or plug the service opening. This practice is important for several reasons. First, it ensures that any residual gas inside the container does not escape, which can pose a fire hazard or create an explosive environment if the gas were to mix with air. By securely sealing the service opening, you minimize the risk of gas leakage and increase safety. Additionally, capping or plugging the service opening helps to protect the valve and inner workings of the propane container from dirt, moisture, and other contaminants that could damage the equipment or create further hazards. This measure is a standard safety protocol that should always be followed to maintain the integrity of the propane containers and ensure safe handling, especially during transport and storage.

9. What is the effect of paralleling batteries on overall performance?

- A. Increases voltage**
- B. Decreases voltage**
- C. Increases capacity**
- D. Decreases capacity**

Paralleling batteries is an effective way to enhance the overall capacity of a battery system. When batteries are connected in parallel, the capacity of the system is equal to the sum of the capacities of each individual battery. This means that if you have multiple batteries with a certain amp-hour rating, their combined capacity increases, allowing for longer usage time and improved performance before needing to recharge. For instance, if you connect two batteries rated at 100 amp-hours each in parallel, the total capacity of the system becomes 200 amp-hours. This enhancement in capacity is particularly beneficial in applications like recreational vehicles, where extended power availability is often necessary for various onboard systems. The increase in capacity does not affect the voltage, which remains the same as that of a single battery. This is why the correct response emphasizes that paralleling batteries increases capacity, making the system more efficient for prolonged energy demands.

10. What is the purpose of a hydrometer?

- A. Measuring voltage**
- B. Measuring resistance**
- C. Measuring specific gravity in electrolytes**
- D. Checking for electrical continuity**

The hydrometer is designed to measure the specific gravity of liquids, particularly in electrolytes such as battery acid. This measurement helps technicians evaluate the state of charge of lead-acid batteries by determining the density of the electrolyte compared to pure water. By understanding the specific gravity, one can assess the amount of lead sulfate present in the battery, which indicates how fully charged or depleted the battery is. High specific gravity readings typically suggest a fully charged battery, while lower readings indicate a discharged state. Other options are unrelated to the function of a hydrometer. For example, measuring voltage pertains to tools like voltmeters, while measuring resistance requires ohmmeters. Additionally, checking for electrical continuity involves the use of continuity testers or multimeters, not hydrometers. Each of these devices has a distinct purpose, highlighting the specialized nature of the hydrometer in fluid density measurement.

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://rv-technician.examzify.com>

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

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