

# 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. Before filling a receiving container with propane, it is essential that it be:**
  - A. Heated to room temperature**
  - B. Purged**
  - C. Completely empty**
  - D. Disconnected from any appliances**
  
- 2. What does 5 milliamps represent in terms of electrical safety?**
  - A. Standard operating level**
  - B. Leakage level needed to trip a GFCI**
  - C. Maximum allowable current**
  - D. Normal operating threshold**
  
- 3. For a standard RV charger, what voltage is typically produced with a lead-acid battery setup?**
  - A. 6V**
  - B. 12V**
  - C. 24V**
  - D. 48V**
  
- 4. What is the visibility of propane gas when released into the atmosphere?**
  - A. Highly visible**
  - B. Visible as vapor**
  - C. Invisible**
  - D. Brightly colored**
  
- 5. What does GVWR stand for in relation to RVs?**
  - A. General Vehicle Weight Requirement**
  - B. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**
  - C. Governing Vehicle Weight Rule**
  - D. Group Vehicle Weight Ratio**

- 6. What is the proper method to safely remove propane from a mounted ASME tank?**
- A. Seal the tank**
  - B. Burn off the propane with a suitable torch**
  - C. Evacuate the tank**
  - D. Use vacuum suction**
- 7. Which chemical is responsible for giving propane its odor?**
- A. Ethel mercaptan**
  - B. Propylene glycol**
  - C. Methyl ethyl ketone**
  - D. Butane**
- 8. In the service triangle, who typically fills the enter position?**
- A. The technician**
  - B. The dealer**
  - C. The customer**
  - D. The manufacturer**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a recommended safety measure when transferring propane?**
- A. Wearing gloves**
  - B. Using a funnel**
  - C. Wearing protective eyewear**
  - D. Wearing protective footwear**
- 10. If a circuit is blowing a fuse consistently, what is a likely cause?**
- A. Overloaded circuit**
  - B. Open circuit**
  - C. Circuit has a short**
  - D. Faulty fuse**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Before filling a receiving container with propane, it is essential that it be:**

- A. Heated to room temperature**
- B. Purged**
- C. Completely empty**
- D. Disconnected from any appliances**

When filling a receiving container with propane, it is essential for it to be purged beforehand. Purging eliminates any air or moisture present in the container, which is crucial for ensuring safe and efficient filling. Air and moisture can lead to issues such as pressure fluctuations, contamination of the propane, and potentially dangerous situations like explosions or combustion. Proper purging helps create a controlled environment that allows the propane to fill the container effectively without any impurities. Additionally, while it might seem beneficial for the container to be completely empty before filling, purging focuses on removing unwanted gases or liquids that could compromise the integrity of the propane. Therefore, ensuring the container is purged is fundamental in maintaining safety standards during propane transfer processes.

**2. What does 5 milliamps represent in terms of electrical safety?**

- A. Standard operating level**
- B. Leakage level needed to trip a GFCI**
- C. Maximum allowable current**
- D. Normal operating threshold**

The representation of 5 milliamps specifically relates to the leakage current that is significant in electrical safety, particularly concerning Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI). In the context of GFCIs, a leakage current of around 5 milliamps is the threshold that prompts the device to trip, thereby interrupting the electrical circuit. This tripping mechanism is crucial in protecting individuals from electrocution and potential electrical fires by quickly cutting off the power supply when unsafe current levels are detected. Understanding this 5-milliamp threshold is essential for ensuring that electrical systems, especially in recreational vehicles where moisture and other factors may increase the risk of electrical faults, maintain a high level of safety for users. The chosen answer highlights not just a technical measure, but a crucial aspect of safety protocols in handling electrical systems.

**3. For a standard RV charger, what voltage is typically produced with a lead-acid battery setup?**

- A. 6V
- B. 12V**
- C. 24V
- D. 48V

In a standard RV charger designed for lead-acid battery setups, the typical voltage produced is 12 volts. This voltage is due to the configuration of lead-acid batteries; most commonly, they are arranged in series to create a 12V output, which is the standard voltage for most RV systems. Lead-acid batteries consist of individual cells that produce approximately 2 volts each. To achieve the standard 12 volts, six of these cells are connected in series. This 12V system is crucial because it powers various RV electrical appliances and systems, such as lights, water pumps, and electronics. Other voltage options, such as 6V, 24V, and 48V, are less common in standard RV setups. A 6V configuration typically results from using two 6V batteries in series, often seen in specific applications but not standard in most RVs. A 24V system is usually found in larger setups, such as those utilizing more significant power demands or solar power configurations. Meanwhile, a 48V system might be employed in specialized equipment, but it is not typical in standard RV applications. Thus, a 12V output is essential for compatibility with standard RV components, ensuring effective operation of onboard

**4. What is the visibility of propane gas when released into the atmosphere?**

- A. Highly visible
- B. Visible as vapor
- C. Invisible**
- D. Brightly colored

Propane gas is colorless and nearly odorless when released into the atmosphere, making it invisible to the naked eye. This characteristic means that individuals cannot see propane gas under normal conditions. However, for safety reasons, an odorant called ethyl mercaptan is typically added to propane to create a distinct smell, which helps people detect leaks. The addition of this odorant does not affect the visibility of the gas itself, which remains clear and undetectable visually. In the context of the other options, while propane can create vapor when it is in contact with the atmosphere, that vapor is also not visible in the way fog or smoke would be. Thus, the most accurate description of propane gas's visibility is that it is indeed invisible when released.

## 5. What does GVWR stand for in relation to RVs?

- A. General Vehicle Weight Requirement
- B. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**
- C. Governing Vehicle Weight Rule
- D. Group Vehicle Weight Ratio

GVWR stands for Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. This term is essential in the context of recreational vehicles (RVs) as it refers to the maximum weight a vehicle is rated to safely carry when fully loaded. This includes the weight of the vehicle itself, any cargo, passengers, and additional gear. Understanding GVWR is crucial for RV owners and technicians because exceeding this weight can compromise the vehicle's safety, handling, and braking capabilities, potentially leading to hazardous situations on the road. Manufacturers establish the GVWR to ensure that the vehicle is operated within safe limits, protecting both the occupants and the vehicle's structural integrity. In contrast, the other options listed do not accurately represent the standard terminology used in the industry. Terms like General Vehicle Weight Requirement, Governing Vehicle Weight Rule, and Group Vehicle Weight Ratio either do not exist within common RV terminology or do not convey the same meaning as Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. This specificity highlights the importance of being familiar with standard terms in RV maintenance and safety practices.

## 6. What is the proper method to safely remove propane from a mounted ASME tank?

- A. Seal the tank
- B. Burn off the propane with a suitable torch**
- C. Evacuate the tank
- D. Use vacuum suction

The method of burning off the propane with a suitable torch is sometimes used as a way to safely handle and eliminate propane gas from an ASME tank. This approach allows for the controlled combustion of propane in a safe environment, ensuring that any residual propane is effectively removed without the risk of leakage or release into the atmosphere. When employing this method, it's crucial that it is done in a well-ventilated area away from flammable materials, and proper safety precautions are taken to mitigate any risk of explosion or fire. Evacuating the tank and using vacuum suction are methods more suited for handling tanks that have residual vapors or need to be emptied entirely, but the specifics for propane handling often focus on controlled burning where safe and practical, provided that regulations and safety guidelines are closely followed. Sealing the tank is not effective for removal and could potentially increase pressure if gas is not properly eliminated.

**7. Which chemical is responsible for giving propane its odor?**

- A. Ethel mercaptan**
- B. Propylene glycol**
- C. Methyl ethyl ketone**
- D. Butane**

The chemical responsible for giving propane its distinct odor is ethyl mercaptan. Propane, being a colorless and odorless gas in its natural state, can be dangerous because leaks are difficult to detect without an added scent. Ethyl mercaptan has a strong and unpleasant odor that can easily alert users to the presence of propane gas, which is crucial for safety in residential and recreational applications. The addition of this chemical is a standard practice in the propane industry to help prevent accidents and ensure that leaks are noticed quickly. Other substances listed, like propylene glycol, methyl ethyl ketone, and butane, do not serve the same purpose and are not used as odorants in propane. Propylene glycol is commonly used in food and pharmaceutical applications, methyl ethyl ketone is a solvent, and butane is a different type of hydrocarbon used as a fuel. Therefore, ethyl mercaptan is the correct answer for providing the characteristic odor that identifies propane.

**8. In the service triangle, who typically fills the enter position?**

- A. The technician**
- B. The dealer**
- C. The customer**
- D. The manufacturer**

In the context of the service triangle, the central position is typically occupied by the customer. This concept emphasizes the importance of the customer's experience and satisfaction as the core of the business relationship. While technicians, dealers, and manufacturers each play vital roles in delivering services and products, the customer's needs and expectations are fundamental to guiding the interactions and ensuring successful outcomes. The service triangle illustrates how the customer is at the intersection of the relationships, meaning their feedback, preferences, and demands shape the behaviors and approaches of both the technicians and the dealers. Maintaining a focus on the customer fosters a service-oriented mentality, enhancing overall service quality and customer loyalty.

**9. Which of the following is NOT a recommended safety measure when transferring propane?**

- A. Wearing gloves**
- B. Using a funnel**
- C. Wearing protective eyewear**
- D. Wearing protective footwear**

The choice of using a funnel when transferring propane is not considered a recommended safety measure. This is primarily because funnels can create a risk of introducing contamination and can lead to spills if not handled properly. Additionally, propane is a flammable gas, and the process of transferring it should be done in a way that minimizes any potential for ignition sources. In contrast, wearing gloves, protective eyewear, and protective footwear are all important safety measures. Gloves protect the skin from cold burns or chemical exposure, depending on the method of transfer. Protective eyewear is crucial for safeguarding the eyes from splashes or vapors, while footwear protects the feet from potential drops or spills, ensuring that the technician is protected in potentially hazardous situations. Each of these other safety measures directly addresses specific hazards posed during the transfer of propane, making them effective in preventing accidents and injuries. Overall, proper handling of propane is vital to ensuring safety for all involved in the process.

**10. If a circuit is blowing a fuse consistently, what is a likely cause?**

- A. Overloaded circuit**
- B. Open circuit**
- C. Circuit has a short**
- D. Faulty fuse**

A circuit consistently blowing a fuse is most often attributed to a short circuit. A short circuit occurs when there is an unintended path for current to travel, allowing it to flow in an uncontrolled manner. This can happen when wires are frayed, damaged, or improperly connected, creating a low-resistance path that bypasses the intended circuit. As a result, a significantly higher current than the circuit is designed to handle can flow through, leading to the fuse blowing as a protective measure to prevent damage or potential fire hazards. In contrast, an overloaded circuit refers to a situation where too many devices are drawing current from the same circuit, which could also lead to a blown fuse. However, it wouldn't necessarily occur consistently unless the added load remains the same. An open circuit would cause a complete interruption in electrical flow, leading to devices not functioning but wouldn't blow a fuse. A faulty fuse may blow without a short circuit or overload occurring, but it typically wouldn't be the cause of consistent fuse failures, as the symptoms presented indicate an underlying issue within the circuit itself.

## 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](mailto: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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