

RHODE ISLAND ELECTRICAL LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (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 is the minimum thickness of a plate of bushing used to protect a wire?**
 - A. 1/32"
 - B. 1/16"
 - C. 1/8"
 - D. 1/4"
- 2. What is the appropriate action for equipment found not labeled within an electrical installation?**
 - A. Continue use unless otherwise noted
 - B. Tag for identification
 - C. Remove from service until labeled
 - D. Create a temporary label
- 3. What does the abbreviation "AMP" stand for in electrical terms?**
 - A. Voltage
 - B. Wattage
 - C. Ampere
 - D. Resistance
- 4. What type of fuse is commonly used for lighting circuits?**
 - A. Time-delay fuse
 - B. Fast-acting fuse
 - C. Dual-element fuse
 - D. Plug fuse
- 5. What is the maximum number of 12-2MC cables that can be bundled together without requiring a debate?**
 - A. 10 cables
 - B. 15 cables
 - C. 20 cables
 - D. 25 cables

- 6. What type of connection is permitted for #10 or smaller conductors?**
- A. Twist-on wire connectors
 - B. Binding screws or studs with unturned lugs
 - C. Solder connections only
 - D. Welded connections
- 7. What is the size of the largest conductor permitted when connecting to a ground rod?**
- A. #4
 - B. #6
 - C. #8
 - D. #10
- 8. Temporary wiring used on a construction project must be removed how soon?**
- A. Within 30 days after completion
 - B. Immediately upon completion
 - C. Within 7 days after completion
 - D. Before the final inspection
- 9. What is the minimum allowable current rating for a three-wire service entrance conductor for a dwelling unit?**
- A. 60 A
 - B. 70 A
 - C. 100 A
 - D. 120 A
- 10. In a garage, unenclosed equipment that may produce arcs or sparks must be placed at least what height above the floor?**
- A. 10'
 - B. 12'
 - C. 14'
 - D. 16'

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum thickness of a plate of bushing used to protect a wire?

- A. 1/32"
- B. 1/16"**
- C. 1/8"
- D. 1/4"

The minimum thickness of a plate of bushing used to protect a wire is specified as 1/16". This thickness is established to provide adequate protection for the wire insulation from potential abrasion or damage, especially when wires pass through panels or other surfaces that may have sharp edges. Using a bushing with this specific minimum thickness helps to ensure compliance with safety standards and code requirements, reducing the risk of electrical faults due to wire wear or exposure. In contrast, options such as 1/32", 1/8", and 1/4" may not effectively provide the balance of strength and flexibility needed for typical applications, either being too thin to provide sufficient protection or exceeding the minimum requirements unnecessarily. Therefore, the choice of 1/16" represents a sound practice in electrical installations, effectively safeguarding the wire without over-engineering the protective measure.

2. What is the appropriate action for equipment found not labeled within an electrical installation?

- A. Continue use unless otherwise noted
- B. Tag for identification
- C. Remove from service until labeled**
- D. Create a temporary label

In situations where equipment is found unlabelled within an electrical installation, removing it from service until properly labeled is the most appropriate course of action. This practice ensures safety and compliance with electrical codes and standards, which mandate that all electrical equipment be clearly identified. Proper labeling is essential for maintenance, troubleshooting, and ensuring that all individuals working with or around the equipment can identify its purpose and the risks involved. Labeling not only facilitates safe operation by informing users of the equipment's specifications, power requirements, and potential hazards, but it also supports regulatory requirements. By taking the precautionary step of removing unlabeled equipment from service, you help prevent accidents, unauthorized access, and misuse, all of which could lead to hazardous situations. The other choices do not prioritize safety and adherence to regulatory standards in the same way. For example, continuing use without labeling ignores the possible risks and unclear information regarding the equipment. Tagging for identification could be a temporary measure, but it does not address the core issue of having the equipment properly labeled for safe operation. Creating a temporary label may provide some immediate identification; however, it lacks the thoroughness and permanence necessary to ensure long-term safety and compliance.

3. What does the abbreviation "AMP" stand for in electrical terms?

- A. Voltage
- B. Wattage
- C. Ampere
- D. Resistance

The abbreviation "AMP" stands for "Ampere," which is the unit of measure for electric current. In electrical terminology, the Ampere quantifies the amount of electric charge that flows through a conductor over a specific period of time, typically one second. Understanding this measurement is fundamental in electrical work, as it helps electricians determine how much current is flowing through a circuit and ensures that the system is designed to handle that load safely. In the context of electrical systems, knowing the current in Amperes is crucial for selecting appropriate wire sizes, circuit breakers, and other protective devices, as each of these components has specific ratings based on the maximum current they can safely handle. Therefore, recognizing "AMP" as "Ampere" is essential for anyone involved in electrical installations and maintenance.

4. What type of fuse is commonly used for lighting circuits?

- A. Time-delay fuse
- B. Fast-acting fuse
- C. Dual-element fuse
- D. Plug fuse

The type of fuse commonly used for lighting circuits is a plug fuse. This type of fuse is designed to interrupt current quickly in the event of an overload or short circuit, which helps to protect light fixtures and wiring from damage. Plug fuses are easy to replace and are often found in older residential electrical systems. Using plug fuses for lighting circuits makes sense because they are generally rated for the lower amperage that typical lighting circuits require, ensuring that they provide adequate protection while still allowing normal operating conditions. Their design allows for quick replacement, making maintenance simpler in residential settings. Other types of fuses may not be as suitable for lighting circuits. For instance, time-delay fuses are designed to withstand temporary overloads, which might not be necessary for lighting applications where rapid disconnection is crucial. Fast-acting fuses, while suitable for quick interruptions, may not be as compatible with circuits needing slight overload handling. Dual-element fuses can also be used, but they serve a more specialized purpose by providing additional protection for motor circuits, rather than standard lighting applications.

5. What is the maximum number of 12-2MC cables that can be bundled together without requiring a debate?

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

The correct answer is based on the guidelines set forth in the National Electrical Code (NEC) regarding cable bundling. For 12-2 MC (Metal-Clad) cables, the NEC allows for a maximum of 20 cables to be bundled together without requiring additional calculations or concerns regarding temperature rise or derating factors. This limit is established to ensure safety and maintain appropriate performance levels for the electrical system. When cables are bundled together, they can generate heat due to the current flowing through them. If too many cables are bundled, this can lead to overheating and potentially create a fire hazard. Therefore, the NEC specifies a threshold of 20 cables to maintain safe operating conditions. Should the number of cables exceed this amount, electrical professionals are required to perform further calculations to account for ampacity and heat dissipation, ensuring that the installation complies with safety standards. This principle applies to other types of cables as well, but specific numbers can vary depending on factors like cable size, insulation type, and environmental conditions. Hence, understanding the maximum allowable number is crucial for compliance with electrical installation codes and ensuring a safe, efficient wiring system.

6. What type of connection is permitted for #10 or smaller conductors?

- A. Twist-on wire connectors
- B. Binding screws or studs with unturned lugs**
- C. Solder connections only
- D. Welded connections

The permitted connection for #10 or smaller conductors includes the use of binding screws or studs with unturned lugs. This specific method of connection aligns with the National Electrical Code (NEC) provisions, which stipulate that such connections are acceptable for securing conductors. Binding screws or studs provide a reliable and robust mechanical connection, ensuring that the conductors are held firmly in place and reducing the risk of disconnection due to vibration or movement. In contrast, twist-on wire connectors, while common, are typically used for larger gauge conductors to ensure secure joins. Solder connections, although reliable, may not provide the mechanical strength needed for certain installations, especially if not done correctly. Welded connections, while they can provide a strong bond, are not commonly utilized for general conductor connections and require specific equipment and training. Therefore, binding screws or studs with unturned lugs stand out as the most appropriate and acceptable method for connecting #10 or smaller conductors, prioritizing both safety and code compliance.

7. What is the size of the largest conductor permitted when connecting to a ground rod?

- A. #4
- B. #6**
- C. #8
- D. #10

The largest conductor size permitted when connecting to a ground rod is #6 AWG. This is in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC), which establishes guidelines for grounding and bonding conductors. The reason why #6 is acceptable and often specified is due to its ability to handle the maximum fault current that could occur without risking a loss of its grounding effectiveness. Grounding provides a path for fault currents to safely dissipate into the earth, thus protecting the electrical system and ensuring safety. The #6 AWG wire is solid enough to provide good conductivity and withstand potential corrosion over time, which is important because ground rods are typically installed underground, where they are subject to moisture and soil conditions that can degrade lesser materials over time. The other sizes, such as #4, #8, and #10 AWG, are either too large or too small according to the NEC guidelines for grounding conductors connected to ground rods, making #6 the best choice for both compliance and safety standards.

8. Temporary wiring used on a construction project must be removed how soon?

- A. Within 30 days after completion
- B. Immediately upon completion**
- C. Within 7 days after completion
- D. Before the final inspection

Temporary wiring used on construction sites is intended to facilitate construction processes, such as providing power for tools and equipment. The requirement to remove this wiring immediately upon the completion of work ensures safety and compliance with electrical codes. Temporary wiring can pose hazards, including the risk of electrical shock or fire, especially if left in place once its intended purpose has been served. By requiring that the wiring be removed immediately, it minimizes the chances of accidental use or exposure to dangers that could arise from wiring that is not designed for permanent installation. This protocol is essential to maintain safety standards on construction sites and is aligned with the best practices in the electrical field. In the context of the other options, while time frames such as 30 days, 7 days, or before the final inspection may seem reasonable in various scenarios, they do not align with the immediate need for safety in a construction environment. Such delays could increase the risk of accidents or misuse of temporary wiring, which is precisely why immediate removal is the mandated standard.

9. What is the minimum allowable current rating for a three-wire service entrance conductor for a dwelling unit?

- A. 60 A
- B. 70 A
- C. 100 A**
- D. 120 A

The minimum allowable current rating for a three-wire service entrance conductor for a dwelling unit is 100 amps. This requirement ensures that the electrical system can support the standard energy demands of residential living. A 100 amp service is typically sufficient for most single-family homes to power the general lighting, appliances, and other electrical loads commonly found in such residences. Choosing a lower rating, such as 60 amps or 70 amps, would not adequately meet the needs for modern electrical appliances and systems, which can consume significant power. On the other hand, while a rating of 120 amps might be acceptable for larger homes or those with high electricity consumption, it exceeds the minimum requirement. Thus, 100 amps is established as the baseline standard for three-wire service entrances to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) in many jurisdictions, including Rhode Island.

10. In a garage, unenclosed equipment that may produce arcs or sparks must be placed at least what height above the floor?

- A. 10'
- B. 12'**
- C. 14'
- D. 16'

In a garage setting, unenclosed equipment that has the potential to produce arcs or sparks must indeed be placed at least 12 feet above the floor. This requirement is in place to minimize the risk of ignition of flammable vapors or combustible materials that may be present in a garage environment, especially due to activities like automotive work or the storage of various materials that could catch fire. The clearance height of 12 feet is established based on safety protocols that consider the nature of garages as spaces where combustible materials are often found. By positioning equipment that could generate sparks or arcs at this height, the likelihood of these sparks coming into contact with flammable substances is significantly reduced, thereby enhancing overall safety in the workspace. This particular regulation reflects an understanding of hazardous environments and a proactive approach to preventing potential fire hazards. Understanding these specific safety measures is crucial for anyone preparing for their electrical license, as adherence to these standards is not only a matter of compliance but also fundamental to ensuring safety in electrical installations and maintenance work.

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://rhodeislandelectrical.examzify.com>

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

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