

Rhode Island Journeyman's Refrigeration License 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 term describes a condition where hot air remains at the top of a room while cold air is at the bottom?**
 - A. Stratified air**
 - B. Mixed air**
 - C. Circulating air**
 - D. Stagnant air**

- 2. What does the "G" terminal on the thermostat control?**
 - A. Heating circuit**
 - B. Cooling circuit**
 - C. Blower relay coil**
 - D. Defrost unit**

- 3. What stores refrigerant until it is needed in the evaporator?**
 - A. Accumulator**
 - B. Receiver**
 - C. Compressor**
 - D. Condenser**

- 4. What term describes the total amount of heat present in a given substance?**
 - A. Energy**
 - B. Enthalpy**
 - C. Heat capacity**
 - D. Thermal conductivity**

- 5. Which substance is prohibited for pressure testing in refrigeration systems?**
 - A. Nitrogen**
 - B. Copper**
 - C. Hydrogen**
 - D. Oxygen**

6. What device converts AC to DC?

- A. Transformer**
- B. Rectifier**
- C. Inverter**
- D. Capacitor**

7. When installing a refrigeration line set through a masonry wall, what precaution should be taken?

- A. The lines must be exposed for easy access**
- B. The lines must be covered by PVC**
- C. The lines should be insulated with rubber**
- D. The lines should be painted for protection**

8. What does a triple evacuation require?

- A. Evacuating to 29" hg only**
- B. Charging the system at 15 psig once**
- C. Evacuating to 28" hg and charging to 0 psig three times**
- D. Evacuating to 0 inches of mercury**

9. What are the common melting points of brazing material and silver solder?

- A. 800 to 1,200 deg. F**
- B. 1,000 to 1,300 deg. F**
- C. 1,100 to 1,480 deg. F**
- D. 1,200 to 1,600 deg. F**

10. What are the two most common types of compressors used in residential air conditioning systems?

- A. Rotary and hermetic**
- B. Reciprocating and centrifugal**
- C. Reciprocating and scroll**
- D. Scroll and rotary**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term describes a condition where hot air remains at the top of a room while cold air is at the bottom?

- A. Stratified air**
- B. Mixed air**
- C. Circulating air**
- D. Stagnant air**

The term that accurately describes the condition where hot air remains at the top of a room while cold air occupies the bottom is "stratified air." This phenomenon occurs due to the natural behavior of warm air, which is less dense and rises, leaving cooler, denser air closer to the ground. This stratification leads to distinct layers of air with varying temperatures within a space, hence the term "stratified." Understanding this concept is important as it has practical implications for heating and cooling systems, as well as for overall comfort in a room. Proper ventilation and air circulation strategies can help mitigate the effects of stratified air, ensuring more uniform temperature distribution.

2. What does the "G" terminal on the thermostat control?

- A. Heating circuit**
- B. Cooling circuit**
- C. Blower relay coil**
- D. Defrost unit**

The "G" terminal on a thermostat is responsible for controlling the blower relay coil. When the thermostat is set to either heating or cooling mode and signals for temperature regulation, it sends power to the "G" terminal. This action activates the blower motor, which circulates air through the heating or cooling system, ensuring that adequate airflow is maintained throughout the conditioned space. Understanding this function is critical for properly servicing and troubleshooting HVAC systems since any issues with the blower's operation can directly impact the effectiveness of heating or cooling. The "G" terminal does not control the heating circuit, cooling circuit, or defrost unit, which are associated with other designated terminals on the thermostat. This distinction highlights the specific role played by the "G" terminal in the overall operation of HVAC systems.

3. What stores refrigerant until it is needed in the evaporator?

- A. Accumulator
- B. Receiver**
- C. Compressor
- D. Condenser

The correct answer is the receiver, which plays a crucial role in refrigeration systems. A receiver is a storage tank that collects the refrigerant in its liquid form after it has been condensed by the condenser. Its primary function is to store this liquid refrigerant until it is needed for the refrigeration cycle, specifically for use in the evaporator. When the system operates, the refrigerant is pumped from the receiver to the expansion device, where it is allowed to expand and absorb heat in the evaporator. This storage capability is essential because it ensures that there is a sufficient supply of refrigerant available for the evaporation process, facilitating continuous cooling. While the accumulator also stores refrigerant, its purpose is primarily focused on managing the refrigerant vapor and ensuring that only vapor reaches the compressor, thus preventing liquid slugging, which can damage the compressor. The compressor is responsible for circulating the refrigerant through the system, and the condenser is where the refrigerant is transformed from gas to liquid, but neither of these components serves as a storage tank for the liquid refrigerant.

4. What term describes the total amount of heat present in a given substance?

- A. Energy
- B. Enthalpy**
- C. Heat capacity
- D. Thermal conductivity

The term that describes the total amount of heat present in a given substance is enthalpy. Enthalpy is a thermodynamic property that encompasses the total heat content of a system, accounting for both internal energy and the energy associated with pressure and volume. It provides a comprehensive measure that reflects how much heat a substance can hold at constant pressure, making it crucial in various calculations involving thermodynamic processes, especially in refrigeration and HVAC systems. In contrast, while energy is a broader term encompassing various forms, including potential and kinetic energy, it does not specifically relate to heat content alone. Heat capacity refers to the amount of heat required to change the temperature of a substance by a certain amount, which differs from the total heat present in the substance. Thermal conductivity, on the other hand, pertains to the ability of a material to conduct heat, which does not directly describe the heat content of that material. Understanding these distinctions is vital for anyone working in refrigeration and HVAC fields, as it helps in effectively managing and manipulating thermal properties in engineering applications.

5. Which substance is prohibited for pressure testing in refrigeration systems?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Copper
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Oxygen**

Using oxygen for pressure testing in refrigeration systems is prohibited primarily due to safety concerns. Oxygen can support combustion, which raises the risk of fire or explosion in the presence of flammable materials, including oils and lubricants found in refrigeration systems. When systems are pressurized with oxygen, any spark or heat source can ignite combustible materials, resulting in dangerous situations. In practical terms, non-flammable gases are preferred for pressure testing because they do not pose a combustion risk and can be utilized safely in various environments without the threat of ignition. Common choices like nitrogen are favored as they are inert and safe for such applications, allowing technicians to effectively check for leaks and ensure the integrity of the system without introducing hazardous elements.

6. What device converts AC to DC?

- A. Transformator
- B. Rectifier**
- C. Inverter
- D. Capacitor

The device that converts alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) is a rectifier. A rectifier functions by allowing only one direction of current to pass through it, effectively "clipping" the AC waveform so that only the positive or negative portions are utilized, depending on the type of rectifier configuration used: half-wave or full-wave. In practical applications, rectifiers are commonly found in power supplies, where they convert the AC from the mains into DC suitable for powering electronic devices. The rectification process is crucial for many applications, especially in circuits that require a stable DC voltage. Understanding the function of a rectifier is important for anyone involved in refrigeration systems, as many components, such as electronic control circuits and sensors, require DC power to operate effectively.

7. When installing a refrigeration line set through a masonry wall, what precaution should be taken?

- A. The lines must be exposed for easy access**
- B. The lines must be covered by PVC**
- C. The lines should be insulated with rubber**
- D. The lines should be painted for protection**

Covering refrigeration lines with PVC when installing them through a masonry wall is important for several reasons. First, PVC acts as a protective barrier that shields the lines from moisture and corrosive elements that may be present within the masonry. This is particularly crucial, as moisture can lead to corrosion over time, which can compromise the integrity and efficiency of the refrigeration system. Additionally, using PVC helps to reduce the risk of physical damage to the lines during installation or maintenance, as the rigid material provides a layer of protection. It also simplifies compliance with local building codes that may specify the necessity of using conduit or similar protective measures for refrigerant lines. In contrast, leaving the lines exposed could lead to various issues, including potential damage and accessibility problems during maintenance. Insulating the lines with rubber is important for thermal performance, but this does not address protection against moisture infiltration that PVC offers. Painting the lines might provide some level of protection but would not be as effective as a dedicated casing like PVC in protecting against environmental factors.

8. What does a triple evacuation require?

- A. Evacuating to 29" hg only**
- B. Charging the system at 15 psig once**
- C. Evacuating to 28" hg and charging to 0 psig three times**
- D. Evacuating to 0 inches of mercury**

A triple evacuation process requires evacuating the system to a level of 28 inches of mercury and charging it to 0 psig three times. This procedure helps ensure that any moisture, contaminants, or air within the refrigeration system are thoroughly removed. The purpose of the initial evacuation to 28 inches of mercury is to create a vacuum that allows water vapor or other non-condensable gases to be effectively drawn out of the system. The subsequent charging to 0 psig removes any residual pressure, which aids in any further moisture removal during repeated evacuation cycles. By repeating this process three times, the technician enhances the thoroughness of the evacuation, which is essential for the reliable and efficient performance of the refrigeration system, especially when it comes to preventing issues like corrosion or freezing. This method is particularly important in systems where moisture control is critical, as water can lead to long-term damage and reduced efficiency. Hence, going through the triple evacuation guarantees a cleaner and more stable environment for the refrigerant after the charging phase.

9. What are the common melting points of brazing material and silver solder?

- A. 800 to 1,200 deg. F**
- B. 1,000 to 1,300 deg. F**
- C. 1,100 to 1,480 deg. F**
- D. 1,200 to 1,600 deg. F**

The common melting points for brazing materials and silver soldering typically fall within the range of 1,100 to 1,480 degrees Fahrenheit. This is because brazing processes require a filler metal that melts above 840 degrees Fahrenheit but below the melting point of the base metals being joined. Silver solder, which is often used alongside brazing, also has a similar melting point range due to its composition, which includes silver, copper, and other alloying elements that contribute to its performance and thermal properties. The options that indicate melting points outside this range, whether significantly lower or higher, do not align with the actual melting points of commonly used brazing materials and silver solders. Therefore, the range provided in the correct answer accurately reflects the properties and applications of these materials in refrigeration and other metal joining applications.

10. What are the two most common types of compressors used in residential air conditioning systems?

- A. Rotary and hermetic**
- B. Reciprocating and centrifugal**
- C. Reciprocating and scroll**
- D. Scroll and rotary**

The two most common types of compressors used in residential air conditioning systems are reciprocating and scroll compressors. Reciprocating compressors operate using a piston mechanism that compresses the refrigerant gas. They are widely used in various applications due to their ability to handle a wide range of refrigerant types and varying load conditions, making them effective for residential HVAC systems. Scroll compressors, on the other hand, use a spiral design that allows for continuous compression of the refrigerant gas. This design tends to be quieter and more efficient than reciprocating types, which contributes to their popularity in modern residential air conditioning systems. Both types serve the fundamental role of compressing refrigerant, but their mechanisms and efficiencies can differ significantly, influencing their suitability for different applications. Understanding these differences helps technicians select the right compressor for specific cooling requirements in residential setups.

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://rrefrigeration.examzify.com>

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

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