

RTI Level 1 Certification 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 was CCC formerly known as?

- A. Curb Carrying Capacity (CCC)**
- B. Net Cargo Capacity (NCC)**
- C. Net Carrying Capacity (NCC)**
- D. Gross Cargo Weight (GCW)**

2. How does an absorption refrigerator function?

- A. Uses electrical compression**
- B. Utilizes a gas flame to operate**
- C. Heats water for refrigeration**
- D. Requires a stable electric supply**

3. What is the purpose of requiring remote exits in an RV?

- A. To enhance aesthetic appeal**
- B. For safety and emergency access**
- C. To reduce weight**
- D. For ease of manufacturing**

4. What is the primary reason for cleaning the top of the reservoir before inspecting the hydraulic fluid level?

- A. To improve fluid consistency**
- B. To prevent foreign material from entering the hydraulic system**
- C. To enhance fluid visibility**
- D. To reduce fluid evaporation**

5. How many exits are required in RVs to be located remote from each other?

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

6. Which statement is true regarding the operation of RV exits?

- A. They should remain locked at all times**
- B. They should not require excessive force to operate**
- C. They are optional based on RV size**
- D. They must be manually operated**

7. What is an essential factor to consider when conducting pressure tests in an RV?

- A. Environmental conditions**
- B. Testing frequency**
- C. Gas type used**
- D. Availability of tools**

8. Electrons are characterized as which type of charge?

- A. Positive**
- B. Neutral**
- C. Negative**
- D. Variable**

9. Which measurement would be taken in millivolts?

- A. Voltage**
- B. Current**
- C. Resistance**
- D. Power**

10. To complete purging, what is the total number of purgings required after increasing pressure by 15 psi?

- A. 3**
- B. 4**
- C. 5**
- D. 6**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was CCC formerly known as?

- A. Curb Carrying Capacity (CCC)
- B. Net Cargo Capacity (NCC)
- C. Net Carrying Capacity (NCC)**
- D. Gross Cargo Weight (GCW)

CCC, which stands for Cargo Carrying Capacity, was formerly known as Net Carrying Capacity (NCC). This terminology is important in the transportation and shipping industry, as it defines the maximum weight of cargo that a vehicle can safely carry, excluding its own weight. Understanding this distinction is critical for compliance with regulatory standards and for ensuring safe operations. In contrast to other options, such as Curb Carrying Capacity and Gross Cargo Weight, these terms refer to different aspects of weight measurement in vehicles and shipping containers. Net Cargo Capacity focuses on the total cargo weight, while Gross Cargo Weight includes the vehicle's weight, which can lead to confusion in operational contexts. Recognizing the historical terminology helps clarify how cargo weights are calculated and the importance of safety in transportation practices.

2. How does an absorption refrigerator function?

- A. Uses electrical compression
- B. Utilizes a gas flame to operate**
- C. Heats water for refrigeration
- D. Requires a stable electric supply

An absorption refrigerator operates by utilizing a gas flame, which serves as the primary energy source for the refrigeration cycle. In this type of refrigerator, the process begins when a heat source, such as a gas flame, heats a solution of ammonia and water. This heating causes the ammonia to evaporate, separating it from the water. The gaseous ammonia is then condensed back into a liquid in a cooling unit, allowing it to absorb heat from the refrigerator's interior and thereby cooling it. This process is distinct from traditional vapor-compression refrigerators, which rely on electrical energy to compress and circulate the refrigerant. The absorption system is particularly beneficial in situations without reliable electricity, making it ideal for use in remote locations or recreational vehicles, where gas can be more practical. While other options mention different methodologies like electrical compression or stable electrical supply, they do not apply to the operational principles of absorption refrigerators, which rely on thermal energy rather than electrical energy for their functionality.

3. What is the purpose of requiring remote exits in an RV?

- A. To enhance aesthetic appeal
- B. For safety and emergency access**
- C. To reduce weight
- D. For ease of manufacturing

The requirement for remote exits in an RV primarily focuses on safety and emergency access. In situations such as fire or a mechanical failure, having multiple exits allows occupants to evacuate quickly and accessibly. This is critical because RVs can be confined spaces where every second counts in an emergency. The presence of remote exits ensures that all occupants can escape to safety regardless of where they are situated inside the vehicle. Additionally, it serves to comply with safety regulations that emphasize the need for effective egress in mobile living spaces. While other factors like aesthetic appeal, weight reduction, and ease of manufacturing may play a role in the design of RVs, the primary purpose of remote exits is fundamentally tied to enhancing the safety of all individuals within the vehicle during an emergency situation.

4. What is the primary reason for cleaning the top of the reservoir before inspecting the hydraulic fluid level?

- A. To improve fluid consistency
- B. To prevent foreign material from entering the hydraulic system**
- C. To enhance fluid visibility
- D. To reduce fluid evaporation

Cleaning the top of the reservoir before inspecting the hydraulic fluid level is primarily important for preventing foreign material from entering the hydraulic system. This step is crucial because even small contaminants, such as dirt, dust, or debris, can compromise the integrity of the hydraulic fluid, leading to potential damage or failure of the hydraulic components. Keeping the area clean ensures that when the reservoir is opened to check the fluid level, no particles can fall into the system, which can lead to wear, reduced efficiency, and even catastrophic failures. While enhancing fluid visibility and reducing fluid evaporation can be considerations in some contexts, they do not directly address the critical concern of contamination that can arise from unclean surroundings. Improving fluid consistency is more related to the quality and properties of the fluid itself rather than the cleanliness of the reservoir's exterior. Therefore, the primary focus when cleaning is to create a barrier against any foreign material that might enter the system during the inspection process.

5. How many exits are required in RVs to be located remote from each other?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

In recreational vehicle (RV) design, safety standards dictate that there must be at least two exits to ensure rapid evacuation in case of emergencies. It is critical for these exits to be situated at different points within the RV to prevent blockage in the event of a fire or other hazardous conditions. This requirement enhances safety by allowing occupants multiple routes to escape, minimizing the risk of being trapped. Having just one exit would not provide sufficient safety, as it could become compromised during an emergency. More than two exits are typically not required for most RVs, as adding more may complicate the design and structural integrity of the vehicle. Thus, the requirement for two exits aligns with established safety guidelines while ensuring that they are strategically placed for maximum accessibility during an emergency.

6. Which statement is true regarding the operation of RV exits?

- A. They should remain locked at all times
- B. They should not require excessive force to operate**
- C. They are optional based on RV size
- D. They must be manually operated

The statement that RV exits should not require excessive force to operate is true because it emphasizes the importance of accessibility and safety. Exits in RVs are crucial for ensuring that occupants can quickly and easily evacuate in emergency situations. If an exit is difficult to open and requires excessive force, it could delay evacuation and pose serious risks to passengers' safety in a time-sensitive situation, such as a fire or accident. Thus, RV design and safety standards dictate that exits must be functional and usable without excessive effort, ensuring that everyone, including those with less strength or mobility, can operate them effectively. This principle is consistent with safety regulations that prioritize human factors and accessibility in emergency egress. In contrast, other options may introduce confusion or misinterpret safety protocols. For instance, exits must indeed be accessible and operable, making the assertion that they should remain locked at all times incorrect. Additionally, while the method of operation for exits can vary, they are not optional based on size since every RV must comply with safety codes, regardless of its dimensions. Furthermore, although some exits might be manually operated, this is not a universal requirement, as different types of RVs can have different mechanisms based on their design and technology.

7. What is an essential factor to consider when conducting pressure tests in an RV?

A. Environmental conditions

B. Testing frequency

C. Gas type used

D. Availability of tools

When conducting pressure tests in a recreational vehicle (RV), environmental conditions are crucial to consider for several reasons. Pressure testing typically involves subjecting the RV systems to various pressures to ensure they can withstand operational conditions without leaks or failures. Environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity can significantly affect the test outcomes. For example, high temperatures can increase the internal pressure of gases, leading to false readings, while low temperatures can affect the materials' flexibility and response to pressure changes. Additionally, humidity can impact the integrity of certain materials, potentially leading to structural weaknesses that a pressure test would reveal. Considering environmental conditions ensures that the results of the pressure test reflect the performance of the RV systems under typical operating environments, thus providing a reliable assessment of their safety and functionality. This factor plays a vital role in maintaining the safety and reliability of RV operations.

8. Electrons are characterized as which type of charge?

A. Positive

B. Neutral

C. Negative

D. Variable

Electrons are characterized by a negative charge. This fundamental property is crucial in understanding the behavior of atoms and molecules in various chemical processes and electrical phenomena. The negative charge of electrons allows them to interact with positively charged protons in the nucleus of an atom, facilitating the formation of chemical bonds and the overall stability of the atom. This negative charge also plays a critical role in electricity, as the movement of electrons through a conductor generates electrical current. The understanding of electron charge is foundational in both physics and chemistry, influencing how we study and apply concepts in these fields.

9. Which measurement would be taken in millivolts?

- A. Voltage**
- B. Current**
- C. Resistance**
- D. Power**

Voltage is the correct measurement that would be taken in millivolts. The voltage level is often expressed in volts (V), but for smaller values, it's common to use millivolts (mV), where 1 millivolt is equal to one-thousandth of a volt. This unit of measurement is frequently used in electronics and electrical engineering to represent low voltage signals, such as those found in sensors, amplifiers, and microcontrollers. Current is typically expressed in amperes (A), while resistance is measured in ohms (Ω). Power is commonly represented in watts (W). Since each of these measurements has its specific units, understanding that voltage can be measured in millivolts helps highlight the context in which this unit is applicable, particularly when dealing with low-voltage applications in various technologies.

10. To complete purging, what is the total number of purgings required after increasing pressure by 15 psi?

- A. 3**
- B. 4**
- C. 5**
- D. 6**

The total number of purgings required after increasing pressure by 15 psi is determined by understanding the purging process and how pressure changes affect it. In scenarios based on established industry practices, every increment in pressure often necessitates a specific number of purges to ensure the system is free from contaminants and that the desired pressure is safely maintained without carrying over any residue. In this case, the process typically follows a protocol where a predetermined number of purges corresponds to increases in pressure increments. Given that 15 psi is a significant change, it may correspond to established guidelines that suggest completing five purges to properly clear the system and confirm that everything is functioning correctly and safely. Therefore, the rationale behind needing five purges after a 15 psi increase aligns with standard operating procedures in many technical fields, where safety and effective operation of systems are paramount. This is why the answer aligns with the total of five purgings after such an increase.

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://rvtilevel1.examzify.com>

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

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