

SACA 201 Silver Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What does the term "Scrum" refer to in Agile?**
 - A. A specific software tool**
 - B. A set of roles, events, and artifacts for managing work**
 - C. An individual team member's responsibilities**
 - D. A stage of project development**
- 2. Which of the following statements is not true about measuring the resistance of a component connected in a circuit?**
 - A. Connect the leads across the component.**
 - B. Turn off the power supply.**
 - C. Disconnect one of the component leads from the circuit.**
 - D. Make sure the power supply is on.**
- 3. What does "Sprint Planning" address in Agile?**
 - A. The evaluation of team member performance**
 - B. The organization of the product backlog**
 - C. The work to be done in the upcoming Sprint**
 - D. The adjustment of team dynamics**
- 4. Which principle emphasizes face-to-face conversations over written communication?**
 - A. Direct communication as the most effective way to convey information**
 - B. Written reports for clarity and documentation**
 - C. Team-building exercises to enhance relationships**
 - D. Regular email updates to keep track of progress**
- 5. What is the best way to verify that a piece of equipment is properly grounded?**
 - A. Measure for current in the ground conductor.**
 - B. Touch the metal housing of the equipment.**
 - C. Measure the resistance between the equipment ground and the main ground lug.**
 - D. Disconnect and reconnect the ground conductor.**

- 6. How can you identify a coil in a circuit?**
- A. By measuring resistance**
 - B. By analyzing frequency**
 - C. Based on its electrical symbol**
 - D. By checking power supply**
- 7. Which output device creates sound as its primary output?**
- A. Motor**
 - B. Buzzer**
 - C. Lamp**
 - D. Solenoid**
- 8. Which role is responsible for maximizing the value of the product in Agile?**
- A. Scrum Master**
 - B. Development Team**
 - C. Product Owner**
 - D. Stakeholder**
- 9. What is the purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit?**
- A. To increase the current**
 - B. To decrease voltage**
 - C. To protect against overloads**
 - D. To improve power factor**
- 10. In an electrical circuit, which of these components is typically responsible for limiting current?**
- A. Capacitor**
 - B. Resistor**
 - C. Inductor**
 - D. Transformer**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the term "Scrum" refer to in Agile?

- A. A specific software tool**
- B. A set of roles, events, and artifacts for managing work**
- C. An individual team member's responsibilities**
- D. A stage of project development**

The term "Scrum" in Agile refers to a structured framework that outlines a set of roles, events, and artifacts designed to facilitate effective collaboration and management of work in a team setting. It encompasses specific roles, such as the Scrum Master and Product Owner, along with regular events like Sprint Planning, Daily Standups, Sprint Reviews, and Retrospectives. Additionally, it includes various artifacts, such as the Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog, which are essential for maintaining transparency and guiding the development process. By focusing on iterative progress through short, time-boxed iterations known as Sprints, Scrum promotes adaptability and responsiveness to change, which are core principles of Agile methodologies. This framework enables teams to continuously improve their processes and deliver value more effectively, making it a central concept within Agile practices.

2. Which of the following statements is not true about measuring the resistance of a component connected in a circuit?

- A. Connect the leads across the component.**
- B. Turn off the power supply.**
- C. Disconnect one of the component leads from the circuit.**
- D. Make sure the power supply is on.**

Measuring the resistance of a component accurately requires that the power supply be turned off to ensure that no current is flowing through the component. If the power supply is on, the presence of voltage can interfere with the accuracy of the measurement, potentially leading to misleading readings. In fact, most ohmmeters, used for measuring resistance, cannot measure resistance in the presence of voltage, as they apply their own small voltage to determine resistance based on Ohm's law. To measure resistance correctly, it is standard practice to connect the multimeter leads across the component. Consequently, the power supply must be turned off to prevent any conflicting signals. Additionally, disconnecting one lead of the component from the circuit ensures that the measurement reflects only that component's resistance and not any parallel pathways that could affect the reading. Thus, keeping the power supply on while trying to measure resistance would compromise the integrity of the measurement process.

3. What does "Sprint Planning" address in Agile?

- A. The evaluation of team member performance
- B. The organization of the product backlog
- C. The work to be done in the upcoming Sprint**
- D. The adjustment of team dynamics

Sprint Planning is a critical event in the Agile framework, particularly within Scrum, that specifically focuses on defining what work will be completed in the upcoming Sprint. During this meeting, the team collaborates to discuss the highest priority items from the product backlog and decides how much of that work the team can realistically commit to completing within the Sprint timeframe, which typically lasts one to four weeks. The goal of Sprint Planning is to establish a clear and achievable plan that guides the team throughout the Sprint. This ensures that everyone is aligned on the objectives and understands the tasks that need to be accomplished, thereby increasing the likelihood of meeting the Sprint's goals. The session also fosters collaboration and enhances team commitment, as all members contribute to the planning process and have a voice in what will be achieved. In contrast, other options such as evaluating team member performance, organizing the product backlog, or adjusting team dynamics do not directly pertain to the focus of Sprint Planning. While these aspects may be important in other contexts within Agile, they are not the central purpose of what Sprint Planning addresses. Hence, the focus on planning the specific work to be done during the Sprint is what makes this choice the most accurate reflection of the Sprint Planning purpose.

4. Which principle emphasizes face-to-face conversations over written communication?

- A. Direct communication as the most effective way to convey information**
- B. Written reports for clarity and documentation
- C. Team-building exercises to enhance relationships
- D. Regular email updates to keep track of progress

The principle that emphasizes face-to-face conversations over written communication is focused on the effectiveness of interpersonal interaction in exchanging information. This approach highlights the value of direct communication as a means to foster understanding, build rapport, and encourage immediate feedback. In many contexts, face-to-face conversations can lead to clearer comprehension because they allow for nonverbal cues, tone of voice, and the ability to ask and answer questions in real-time. This immediacy can help to ensure that all parties are on the same page, minimizing misunderstandings that can arise from written messages, where nuances may be lost. While written reports and regular email updates have their own merits, such as providing clarity and documentation, they cannot replicate the dynamic nature of in-person dialogue. Team-building exercises foster relationships but do not directly convey information in the same immediate way as direct communication does. Thus, the principle highlights the importance of prioritizing personal interaction to enhance communication effectiveness.

5. What is the best way to verify that a piece of equipment is properly grounded?

- A. Measure for current in the ground conductor.**
- B. Touch the metal housing of the equipment.**
- C. Measure the resistance between the equipment ground and the main ground lug.**
- D. Disconnect and reconnect the ground conductor.**

To verify that a piece of equipment is properly grounded, measuring the resistance between the equipment ground and the main ground lug is the most effective method. This approach allows for a clear assessment of the integrity of the grounding system. When the resistance is measured, ideally it should be low, typically less than 5 ohms for most equipment. A low resistance value indicates that the grounding pathway is effective, ensuring that any fault current can be safely directed to the ground, thus reducing the risk of electrical shock or fire. If the resistance is high, it may suggest a poor connection or corrosion in the grounding system, which could lead to hazardous conditions. The other methods, while potentially useful in specific contexts, do not provide as direct or reliable an indication of grounding effectiveness. Measuring current in the ground conductor could show that current is flowing, but it does not confirm that the connection is solid or that the grounding is effective. Touching the metal housing of the equipment gives no quantitative measure of grounding status and could pose safety risks. Disconnecting and reconnecting the ground conductor may inadvertently introduce other issues but does not adequately assess the ground connection's quality.

6. How can you identify a coil in a circuit?

- A. By measuring resistance**
- B. By analyzing frequency**
- C. Based on its electrical symbol**
- D. By checking power supply**

Identifying a coil in a circuit can be effectively done by examining its electrical symbol. In schematic diagrams, coils or inductors are represented with distinct symbols that set them apart from other components like resistors or capacitors. This helps anyone reading the circuit diagram to quickly recognize the presence of a coil based on its specified symbol, which typically features loops or a series of curves that indicate the coiling nature of the wire used in the inductor. While measuring resistance could indicate some characteristics of a coil, particularly its ability to conduct electricity, it is not a definitive method for identification since other components can also exhibit a similar resistance. Analyzing frequency may provide hints about the coil's behavior within an AC circuit but does not directly identify it without further context. Checking the power supply helps determine the operational parameters of the circuit but does not assist in recognizing specific components like coils. Thus, identifying a coil is most reliably accomplished through its electrical symbol.

7. Which output device creates sound as its primary output?

- A. Motor
- B. Buzzer**
- C. Lamp
- D. Solenoid

The buzzer is an output device specifically designed to generate sound as its primary function. It operates by converting electrical energy into acoustic energy, producing a sound when an electrical signal is applied to it. Buzzers are commonly used in various applications, such as alarms, indicators, and notifications, where audible signals are necessary to communicate alerts or information. In contrast, a motor primarily converts electrical energy into mechanical motion, typically used to drive machinery or move components. A lamp is focused on producing light as its primary output, illuminating a space rather than generating sound. A solenoid functions by converting electrical energy into linear motion, often used in locking mechanisms or other mechanical functions, rather than creating sound. These distinctions highlight why the buzzer is uniquely suited as an output device for sound generation.

8. Which role is responsible for maximizing the value of the product in Agile?

- A. Scrum Master
- B. Development Team
- C. Product Owner**
- D. Stakeholder

The role responsible for maximizing the value of the product in Agile is the Product Owner. This individual serves as a key stakeholder liaison, managing the product backlog, which includes prioritizing features, functionalities, and tasks based on their value to the customer and the business. The Product Owner articulates the vision for the product and ensures that the team is focused on delivering the most valuable outcomes. By continuously refining the backlog and incorporating feedback from stakeholders and users, the Product Owner ensures that the development team works on the items that will deliver the greatest value first. This prioritization and clarification of requirements are crucial for guiding the development process effectively, ultimately leading to a product that better meets the needs of its users and stakeholders. While other roles like the Scrum Master, Development Team, and Stakeholders contribute significantly to the Agile process, they do not have the same primary responsibility for maximizing product value as the Product Owner does. The Scrum Master focuses on facilitating the team's processes and removing impediments, the Development Team is responsible for delivering the working software, and stakeholders provide their perspectives and needs but do not manage the product backlog.

9. What is the purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit?

- A. To increase the current
- B. To decrease voltage
- C. To protect against overloads**
- D. To improve power factor

The purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit is to protect against overloads. Fuses act as safety devices that interrupt the flow of electricity when the current exceeds a certain level. By doing this, they help prevent damage to electrical components and reduce the risk of fire caused by overheating or excessive current flow. When the electrical load surpasses the designed limit, the fuse melts and breaks the circuit, stopping the current and thus protecting sensitive devices from potential harm. This functionality is essential in maintaining the safety and integrity of electrical systems. In contrast, the other options describe functions that do not align with the primary role of a fuse. Increasing current would lead to potential damage and is not a function of a fuse. Decreasing voltage does not pertain to a fuse's operation; instead, transformers or voltage regulators perform that function. Lastly, improving power factor relates to the efficiency of power usage in AC circuits, typically managed by capacitors or inductors rather than fuses.

10. In an electrical circuit, which of these components is typically responsible for limiting current?

- A. Capacitor
- B. Resistor**
- C. Inductor
- D. Transformer

The component that is typically responsible for limiting current in an electrical circuit is the resistor. Resistors are designed specifically to provide resistance to the flow of electric current, which effectively reduces the current according to Ohm's Law ($V = IR$), where V is voltage, I is current, and R is resistance. By adjusting the resistance value, a resistor can control how much current flows through a circuit, protecting sensitive components, managing power levels, and ensuring that circuits operate within safe limits. While capacitors, inductors, and transformers serve important functions within electrical circuits, they do not primarily serve the role of limiting current. Capacitors store and release electrical energy, inductors store energy in a magnetic field when current flows through them, and transformers are used to change the voltage levels of alternating current (AC) circuits through electromagnetic induction. Each of these components interacts with current but does not specifically limit it in the same direct manner that resistors do.

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://saca201silver.examzify.com>

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