

# SACA 201 Silver Practice Exam (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. In Agile, what is meant by "incremental delivery"?**
  - A. Delivering all work at the end of the project**
  - B. Delivering work in small, usable segments rather than all at once**
  - C. Delivering only high-priority tasks**
  - D. Delivering updates in real-time**
  
- 2. What does the term "Product Backlog" refer to in Agile?**
  - A. A list of all tasks assigned to team members**
  - B. A prioritized list of features, enhancements, and fixes for future Sprints**
  - C. The final stage of project completion**
  - D. A document containing detailed project specifications**
  
- 3. Resistance is measured in units of \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Amps**
  - B. Ohms**
  - C. Volts**
  - D. Watts**
  
- 4. The concept of a magnetic field being formed around a conductor when current flows through it is called \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Flux**
  - B. Capacitance**
  - C. Electromagnetism**
  - D. None of the above**
  
- 5. What is the first action you should take before working on electrical equipment?**
  - A. Inspect the equipment for damage**
  - B. Perform a lockout/tagout**
  - C. Notify your supervisor**
  - D. Review the electrical schematic**

- 6. What influences the amount of voltage used by each load?**
- A. Current**
  - B. Power source**
  - C. Resistance**
  - D. Frequency**
- 7. In TDD (Test-Driven Development), what is the first step in the development cycle?**
- A. Refactor the code**
  - B. Write a passing test**
  - C. Write a failing test**
  - D. Deploy the application**
- 8. What is the purpose of a voltage divider circuit?**
- A. To increase voltage**
  - B. To protect against overloads**
  - C. To produce a lower voltage than the source voltage**
  - D. To convert AC to DC**
- 9. Which framework is primarily associated with Agile principles?**
- A. The Waterfall Model**
  - B. The Agile Manifesto**
  - C. The Scrum Framework**
  - D. The Lean Methodology**
- 10. In Agile, what does "pair programming" involve?**
- A. Two developers coding separately on the same project**
  - B. Two developers working together at one workstation**
  - C. A developer reviewing other's code in isolation**
  - D. Changing roles between tester and developer within the Sprint**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. In Agile, what is meant by "incremental delivery"?

- A. Delivering all work at the end of the project
- B. Delivering work in small, usable segments rather than all at once**
- C. Delivering only high-priority tasks
- D. Delivering updates in real-time

Incremental delivery refers to the practice of delivering work in small, usable segments rather than all at once at the end of a project. This approach aligns with Agile principles, which emphasize the importance of flexibility and customer collaboration. By breaking the project into smaller parts, teams can provide value to stakeholders early and often, allowing for adjustments based on feedback received after each increment. This method enhances transparency and encourages continuous improvement, as stakeholders can see tangible progress and provide insights that can be used in subsequent increments. It also maximizes opportunities for teams to respond to changing requirements and priorities, which is a key tenet of Agile methodologies. On the other hand, delivering all work at the end of the project negates the benefits of iteration and may lead to misalignment with client expectations if requirements change during the project lifecycle. Similarly, focusing exclusively on high-priority tasks can limit the overall progress and learning that occurs when incremental delivery is fully embraced. Finally, real-time updates, while beneficial, do not encapsulate the full process of delivering work that is usable and valuable after each increment. Therefore, the definition of incremental delivery aligns most closely with the option that denotes delivering work in small, usable segments.

## 2. What does the term "Product Backlog" refer to in Agile?

- A. A list of all tasks assigned to team members
- B. A prioritized list of features, enhancements, and fixes for future Sprints**
- C. The final stage of project completion
- D. A document containing detailed project specifications

The term "Product Backlog" refers specifically to a prioritized list of features, enhancements, and fixes for future Sprints in Agile methodologies, particularly within the Scrum framework. It serves as the single source of requirements for any changes to be made to the product, effectively guiding development teams on what needs to be worked on next. The prioritization within the backlog ensures that the items deemed most valuable to the stakeholders and the overall project goals are addressed first. As development progresses, the Product Backlog is continuously refined and updated. New items may be added based on feedback, market changes, or stakeholder requests, ensuring the product evolves appropriately to meet user needs. This dynamic nature supports Agile principles, emphasizing flexibility and customer collaboration throughout the development process.

3. Resistance is measured in units of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Amps
- B. Ohms**
- C. Volts
- D. Watts

Resistance is measured in units called ohms. The concept of resistance is fundamental in electrical theory, as it quantifies how much a material opposes the flow of electric current. Ohm's Law, which states that voltage equals current times resistance ( $V = I \times R$ ), illustrates the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance in an electrical circuit. When considering the units of measurement in electricity, it's essential to distinguish between them. Amps measure current, which is the flow of electric charge, while volts measure electric potential or the force that drives this current. Watts represent electrical power, which is the rate at which energy is used or produced. Therefore, in the context of measuring resistance specifically, ohms are the relevant unit, demonstrating the opposition to current flow based on material properties and circuit design.

4. The concept of a magnetic field being formed around a conductor when current flows through it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Flux
- B. Capacitance
- C. Electromagnetism**
- D. None of the above

The phenomenon where a magnetic field is generated around a conductor as an electric current flows through it is referred to as electromagnetism. This principle is fundamental in physics and is the basis for many electrical devices and technologies. When electricity moves through a wire, it creates a magnetic field in the surrounding space, and the strength and direction of this field depend on the current's magnitude and direction. This interplay between electricity and magnetism is central to understanding how motors, transformers, and inductors function. The other concepts listed, like flux and capacitance, relate to different aspects of electricity and magnetism. Flux generally refers to the rate of flow of a property through a surface, while capacitance is a measure of a capacitor's ability to store charge. Neither directly describes the relationship between current flow in a conductor and the resultant magnetic field. Therefore, the correct answer is rooted in the fundamental principles of electromagnetism as it explains the behavior of currents and their associated magnetic fields comprehensively.

**5. What is the first action you should take before working on electrical equipment?**

- A. Inspect the equipment for damage**
- B. Perform a lockout/tagout**
- C. Notify your supervisor**
- D. Review the electrical schematic**

The first action you should take before working on electrical equipment is to perform a lockout/tagout. This procedure is critical for ensuring safety when interacting with electrical systems. Lockout/tagout involves shutting down machines or equipment and physically locking it to prevent it from being energized while maintenance or servicing is happening. This protects workers from accidental start-up or the release of stored energy, significantly reducing the risk of electrical shocks or injuries. Performing a lockout/tagout creates a safe working environment by ensuring that no one can inadvertently operate the equipment while you are working on it. This step is fundamental and must be completed before any inspection, notification, or review of schematics can take place, as these activities should only occur once you are assured that the equipment is rendered safe and inoperable.

**6. What influences the amount of voltage used by each load?**

- A. Current**
- B. Power source**
- C. Resistance**
- D. Frequency**

The amount of voltage used by each load is significantly influenced by resistance, which is determined by Ohm's Law ( $V = IR$ ), where V represents voltage, I is current, and R is resistance. When a load in a circuit has a certain resistance, the amount of voltage required to push the current through that load will depend directly on the resistance value. If the resistance of the load increases, a higher voltage is necessary to maintain the same current. Conversely, if the resistance decreases, the required voltage for the same current will also decrease. This relationship illustrates how resistance dictates the voltage needed to achieve the desired flow of current in a circuit, making it a key factor in understanding electrical loads. While current, the power source, and frequency can affect various aspects of a circuit's functionality, it is the resistance that ultimately influences the voltage across each load according to Ohm's law.

**7. In TDD (Test-Driven Development), what is the first step in the development cycle?**

- A. Refactor the code**
- B. Write a passing test**
- C. Write a failing test**
- D. Deploy the application**

In Test-Driven Development (TDD), the first step in the development cycle is to write a failing test. This step is crucial because it lays the foundation for the feature or functionality you are about to implement. By starting with a failing test, you establish a clear expectation of what the code should accomplish. This practice emphasizes the idea that tests drive the development process. Writing the test first helps you clarify the requirements and desired behavior of the code before any implementation takes place. After establishing the failing test, the next steps involve writing just enough code to make the test pass and then refactoring the code while ensuring that the tests continue to pass. This iterative cycle of testing, coding, and refactoring promotes better design and code quality over time.

**8. What is the purpose of a voltage divider circuit?**

- A. To increase voltage**
- B. To protect against overloads**
- C. To produce a lower voltage than the source voltage**
- D. To convert AC to DC**

A voltage divider circuit is designed specifically to produce a lower voltage output from a higher voltage source. This is accomplished by using two or more resistors in series, where the output voltage is taken from the junction of the resistors. The principle behind this function is based on Ohm's law and voltage division, which allows the circuit to proportionally share the input voltage based on the resistance values. For example, if a voltage divider is made up of two equal resistors, the output voltage will be half of the source voltage. This characteristic makes voltage dividers useful in various applications, such as masking voltages for sensor inputs, interfacing different logic levels, or in signal processing where lower voltages are required for operation. The other options represent functions that a voltage divider is not designed to perform. For instance, increasing voltage, protecting against overloads, or converting AC to DC falls outside the scope of what a voltage divider circuit is intended to do. Hence, the primary and definitive role of a voltage divider is to produce a voltage that is lower than that of the source voltage.

**9. Which framework is primarily associated with Agile principles?**

- A. The Waterfall Model**
- B. The Agile Manifesto**
- C. The Scrum Framework**
- D. The Lean Methodology**

The Agile Manifesto is central to Agile principles as it outlines the core values and guiding principles of Agile development. Created in 2001 by a group of software developers, the manifesto emphasizes collaboration, responsiveness to change, and delivering value to customers through iterative processes. It defines four key values: individuals and interactions over processes and tools, working software over comprehensive documentation, customer collaboration over contract negotiation, and responding to change over following a plan. These principles guide various frameworks and methodologies within the Agile umbrella, including Scrum and Lean. While Scrum provides a structured approach to implementing Agile through roles, events, and artifacts, it operates under the broader guidelines set forth by the Agile Manifesto. The Lean methodology, although aligned with some principles of Agile, primarily focuses on eliminating waste and maximizing value. The Waterfall Model, on the other hand, represents a traditional linear project management approach that contrasts sharply with Agile's iterative and flexible nature. Hence, the Agile Manifesto not only encapsulates the essence of Agile principles but serves as the foundational reference for understanding and applying Agile methodologies in various contexts.

**10. In Agile, what does "pair programming" involve?**

- A. Two developers coding separately on the same project**
- B. Two developers working together at one workstation**
- C. A developer reviewing other's code in isolation**
- D. Changing roles between tester and developer within the Sprint**

Pair programming is a collaborative technique often used in Agile software development where two developers actively work together at the same workstation. This method involves one developer, often referred to as the "driver," who writes the code, while the other, known as the "observer" or "navigator," reviews each line of code as it is written. The navigator may also think ahead about the design and potential issues, contributing ideas and suggestions during the coding process. This approach not only helps to improve code quality through real-time feedback but also enhances knowledge sharing between team members, leading to faster problem-solving and more efficient development practices. The immediate collaboration allows for challenges to be addressed quickly, and it fosters a deeper understanding of the code being developed, which can be beneficial for both developers involved. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of pair programming. Coding separately or reviewing code in isolation does not embody the collaborative spirit that pair programming aims to promote. Changing roles between tester and developer is a different Agile practice and does not specifically relate to the concept of pair programming.

## 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://saca201silver.examzify.com>**

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

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