

SACA 201 SILVER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 immediate danger of unsecured electrical cords?**
 - A. Unsightly
 - B. Trip Hazards
 - C. Encourages poor habits
 - D. They can arc and cause shock

- 2. In the circuit shown, if the negative side of the battery is the common lead, which point has the highest potential voltage?**
 - A. 1
 - B. r2
 - C. 2
 - D. r1

- 3. Which role is responsible for maximizing the value of the product in Agile?**
 - A. Scrum Master
 - B. Development Team
 - C. Product Owner
 - D. Stakeholder

- 4. What technique is used for prioritizing the Product Backlog?**
 - A. SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound)
 - B. MoSCoW (Must have, Should have, Could have, Would like)
 - C. SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)
 - D. Pareto Analysis

- 5. What is the total opposition to flow of the circuit shown if the power supply frequency is 60 HZ and each of the coils have an inductance of 0.1H?**
 - A. 113 Ohms
 - B. 30 Ohms
 - C. 63 Ohms
 - D. 90 Ohms

- 6. Which of the following is a method to troubleshoot a transformer?**
- A. Measuring the continuity of the coils
 - B. Testing load resistance
 - C. Inspecting physical connections
 - D. Measuring input voltage
- 7. A _____ is an electrical device that converts AC electricity from one voltage level to another.**
- A. Transformer
 - B. Secondary coil
 - C. Center tap
 - D. Primary coil
- 8. What is a common Agile practice that promotes continuous integration and frequent releases?**
- A. Incremental Development
 - B. Continuous Delivery
 - C. Product Backlog Management
 - D. Sprint Planning
- 9. What does impedance in an AC circuit combine?**
- A. Resistance and capacitance
 - B. Resistance and inductance
 - C. Resistance, capacitance, and inductance
 - D. Capacitance and inductance
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the immediate danger of unsecured electrical cords?

- A. Unsightly
- B. Trip Hazards**
- C. Encourages poor habits
- D. They can arc and cause shock

Unsecured electrical cords primarily pose a significant risk as trip hazards. When cords are left unsecured and are strewn across floors or walkways, they create an obstacle that can lead to slips, trips, and falls. This risk is pronounced in environments with high foot traffic or in spaces where people might not be aware of the different pathways they are taking. While other aspects like being unsightly or encouraging poor habits are relevant considerations, the immediate danger focuses on safety. The potential for physical injury due to tripping is a priority concern, as it can lead to serious accidents, resulting in harm to individuals and, possibly, liability issues for property or business owners. Managing trip hazards through proper cord management is essential for creating a safe environment.

2. In the circuit shown, if the negative side of the battery is the common lead, which point has the highest potential voltage?

- A. 1**
- B. r2
- C. 2
- D. r1

In the context of the given circuit, when the negative side of the battery is considered the common lead, we are essentially setting this point to zero volts, and all other potential voltages are measured relative to this common point. The node that has the highest potential voltage will be the point that is closest to the positive terminal of the battery when considering the flow of current. In typical circuit configurations, the highest potential is found at the positive terminal of the battery or at a node connected to it via resistors. If point 1 is identified as the location directly connected or closest to the positive terminal of the battery, it will have the highest potential relative to the common negative lead. Since electrical potential decreases as you move away from the positive terminal through resistors (like r1 and r2, assuming they are connected in a way that involves current flow), points further away will have lower voltages. Thus, point 1 being the highest potential aligns with the understanding of voltage distribution in a circuit where the battery's characteristics dictate that the point nearest the positive side will exhibit the greatest voltage. The other points, depending on their arrangement in the circuit, will have lower voltages due to the resistive drop incurred as the current moves through the

3. 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.

4. What technique is used for prioritizing the Product Backlog?

- A. SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound)
- B. MoSCoW (Must have, Should have, Could have, Would like)**
- C. SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)
- D. Pareto Analysis

The technique used for prioritizing the Product Backlog is MoSCoW, which stands for Must have, Should have, Could have, and Would like. This method helps teams categorize requirements based on their importance to deliver value to stakeholders and achieve project goals. By prioritizing items in this way, teams can focus on what is essential for the project's success (Must have), address important but not critical items (Should have), consider nice-to-have features that add extra value when time permits (Could have), and identify those items that may become relevant later but have less immediate impact (Would like). This structured approach allows teams to maintain clarity in requirements and effectively manage their workload within time constraints, improving project delivery. Utilizing MoSCoW prioritization facilitates communication among stakeholders, ensuring everyone understands what is necessary for the project's success while being realistic about what can be delivered in a given timeframe. This clarity is essential for agile environments where adaptability and responsiveness to change are vital. In contrast to the other techniques listed, MoSCoW is specifically designed for backlog prioritization and aligns closely with agile methodologies.

5. What is the total opposition to flow of the circuit shown if the power supply frequency is 60 HZ and each of the coils have an inductance of 0.1H?

A. 113 Ohms

B. 30 Ohms

C. 63 Ohms

D. 90 Ohms

To determine the total opposition to the flow of the circuit, it's essential to consider the concept of inductive reactance, which occurs in inductors in an AC circuit. Inductive reactance (X_L) is calculated using the formula: $X_L = 2\pi f L$ where f is the frequency in hertz (Hz), and L is the inductance in henries (H). Given the frequency of 60 Hz and the inductance of each coil as 0.1 H, we can calculate the inductive reactance for one coil: $X_L = 2\pi (60) (0.1) = 2\pi (6) = 12\pi \approx 37.7 \text{ Ohms}$. If the circuit consists of multiple coils, these reactances would add together based on how they are connected (in series or parallel). Assuming the coils are connected in series, the total inductive reactance would simply be the sum of the individual reactances. In this case, if only one coil is considered, the resulting opposition due to this coil would be approximately 37.7 Ohms.

6. Which of the following is a method to troubleshoot a transformer?

A. Measuring the continuity of the coils

B. Testing load resistance

C. Inspecting physical connections

D. Measuring input voltage

Measuring the continuity of the coils is a key method to troubleshoot a transformer as it helps determine if there are any breaks or faults in the winding coils. The continuity test checks for electrical continuity in the coils, ensuring that current can flow properly through the transformer. If there is an open circuit or a short circuit within the windings, it can lead to transformer failure or inefficient operation. In a transformer, intact coils are crucial for proper electromagnetic induction, which is the principle by which transformers operate. If the coils do not have continuity, it indicates a malfunction that requires repair or replacement. While other methods like testing load resistance, inspecting physical connections, and measuring input voltage can provide valuable information about a transformer's performance and overall condition, they do not directly assess the integrity of the winding coils. The continuity test specifically focuses on the primary and secondary windings, making it a fundamental troubleshooting step for diagnosing transformer issues.

7. A _____ is an electrical device that converts AC electricity from one voltage level to another.

A. Transformer

B. Secondary coil

C. Center tap

D. Primary coil

A transformer is an electrical device specifically designed to change the voltage level of alternating current (AC) electricity while maintaining the same frequency. It operates based on the principle of electromagnetic induction. A transformer consists of two coils of wire, known as the primary coil and the secondary coil, which are wound around a magnetic core. When AC electricity flows through the primary coil, it creates a varying magnetic field. This magnetic field induces a voltage in the secondary coil, enabling the transformer to either step up (increase) or step down (decrease) the voltage to the desired level. The ratio of turns between the primary and secondary coils determines the output voltage, making transformers essential components in electrical power distribution systems, where they efficiently manage voltage levels for transmission and distribution. The other terms listed relate to different components or configurations within the context of transformers but do not define the device itself that changes voltage levels. The secondary coil and primary coil are parts of a transformer, while a center tap is a specific configuration of a secondary coil used for specific voltage requirements, but none of these options serves as the definition of the device that fulfills the role of converting AC electricity to different voltage levels.

8. What is a common Agile practice that promotes continuous integration and frequent releases?

A. Incremental Development

B. Continuous Delivery

C. Product Backlog Management

D. Sprint Planning

Continuous Delivery is a common Agile practice that emphasizes the software development and release process. It allows teams to ensure that they can release product updates to users at any time with minimal friction. By integrating code into a shared repository several times a day, teams can automatically run tests and ensure that the software is always in a deployable state. This approach not only leads to more frequent releases but also enhances the overall product quality and responsiveness to customer needs. The emphasis on maintaining a constant workflow and reducing the cycle time between coding, testing, and deployment is central to Continuous Delivery. This practice aligns with Agile principles, reinforcing adaptability and customer collaboration, making it easier to incorporate user feedback and deliver functionality that meets customer requirements promptly.

9. What does impedance in an AC circuit combine?

- A. Resistance and capacitance
- B. Resistance and inductance
- C. Resistance, capacitance, and inductance**
- D. Capacitance and inductance

Impedance in an AC circuit is a comprehensive measure that combines resistance, capacitance, and inductance. This reflects the overall opposition that a circuit presents to the flow of alternating current. Resistance is the opposition to current flow that generates heat, measured in ohms, and does not vary with frequency. Capacitance, on the other hand, relates to how a circuit stores energy in an electric field, and its effect on the circuit depends on the frequency of the AC signal. Inductance reflects how a circuit stores energy in a magnetic field and also varies with frequency. When these three components are present in an AC circuit, they interact in a way that determines the total impedance. The resistance contributes to the real part of impedance while capacitance and inductance contribute to the imaginary part. Capacitive reactance and inductive reactance are frequency-dependent, and they can counteract each other depending on the nature of the circuit. This intricate relationship is essential for understanding the behavior of AC circuits, including phase shifts and how energy is distributed. Therefore, impedance encompasses all three elements—resistance, capacitance, and inductance—making the combined understanding crucial for analyzing circuit behavior in AC applications.

10. 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.

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!

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