Safety for Electricians Module 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. A grounded tool typically has what feature to ensure stray current travels to ground?

A. Grounded tool

B. Ungrounded tool

C. Double-insulated tool

D. Insulated tool

2. One who has demonstrated the skills and safety training to identify hazards in electrical work is known as a?

A. Qualified person

B. Apprentice

C. Electrician

D. Technician

3. As it is erected, each part of a scaffolding shall be carefully ____.

A. Inspected

B. Tightened

C. Painted

D. Lubricated

4. Which feature is commonly used to identify a confined space?

A. It has restricted entry and exit.

B. It has unrestricted entry.

C. It is always outdoors.

D. It has a large opening

5. What happens to the permits used to enter a confined space?

A. Destroyed after shift

B. Filed with HR

C. Recorded in the job journal at end of each shift and retained for a year

D. Stored in the tool bag

6. Scheduling off-shift maintenance work is an example of which type of control?

A. Hazard control

B. Administrative control

C. Engineering control

D. PPE

7. At what height above a lower level is fall protection required on surfaces with unprotected edges?

A. 6 feet (1.8 m)

B. 4 feet (1.2 m)

C. 8 feet (2.4 m)

D. 10 feet (3.0 m)

8. In the event of electrical fibrillation, who should operate the defibrillator?

A. Trained supervisor

B. Qualified person

C. On-site nurse

D. Electrician

9. All conductors, buses, and connections should be considered ____ until proven otherwise.

A. Live

B. Dead

C. Grounded

D. Isolated

10. The elevation threshold for fall protection is ____.

A. 4'(1.2 m)

B. 6'(1.8 m)

C. 8'(2.4 m)

D. 10'(3.0 m)

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A grounded tool typically has what feature to ensure stray current travels to ground?

A. Grounded tool

B. Ungrounded tool

C. Double-insulated tool

D. Insulated tool

Having a grounding path provides a safe return route for any stray current, so the fault current goes to earth and the protective device trips quickly. A grounded tool includes a grounding conductor connected to the tool frame (like a three-prong plug), creating that low-resistance path to ground. When a fault energizes the tool housing, most of the current flows through the ground wire rather than through you, reducing the risk of electric shock. Ungrounded tools lack this path, so fault current has nowhere to go but through you or other paths, increasing danger. Double-insulated tools are designed to be safe without a ground by relying on extra insulation, not by providing a grounding path. An insulated tool describes protection against shock but not a direct ground path for stray current.

2. One who has demonstrated the skills and safety training to identify hazards in electrical work is known as a?

A. Qualified person

B. Apprentice

C. Electrician

D. Technician

Identifying hazards in electrical work requires someone who has demonstrated the skills and safety training to recognize electrical hazards and to apply protective measures. That combination—training plus proven ability to spot risks and implement controls like PPE, de-energized work procedures, and lockout/tagout—defines a qualified person. An apprentice is still in training and typically under supervision, so they may not yet have demonstrated the necessary hazard-recognition capability. An electrician is a skilled tradesperson, but the title alone doesn't guarantee they've demonstrated the specific hazard-identification competence required to be considered a qualified person. A technician is a general label and doesn't specify the safety competency level needed for identifying and controlling electrical hazards.

3. As it is erected, each part of a scaffolding shall be carefully ____.

A. Inspected

B. Tightened

C. Painted

D. Lubricated

During erection, each part of scaffolding must be carefully inspected to ensure it is properly assembled and safe to use. This means checking for damaged components, missing parts, loose or missing pins, properly locked couplers, correct bracing, and a stable base. Spotting issues now prevents falls or scaffold collapse once workers are on it and ensures the structure meets design requirements and remains stable. Painting or lubricating wouldn't contribute to safety during erection, and tightening alone doesn't catch all potential problems, whereas a thorough inspection verifies overall integrity and readiness.

4. Which feature is commonly used to identify a confined space?

A. It has restricted entry and exit.

B. It has unrestricted entry.

C. It is always outdoors.

D. It has a large opening

Restricted entry and exit is the defining feature of a confined space. When access is limited, it becomes harder to get in and out quickly, which can lead to hazardous conditions such as poor ventilation, toxic or oxygen-deficient atmospheres, and difficulties for rescuers in an emergency. That restricted access is what signals that a space requires special safety procedures, permits, and atmospheric monitoring. Unrestricted entry would imply no access limitations, which does not fit the idea of a confined space. Being outdoors is not a defining factor, since confined spaces can be indoors or outdoors. A large opening does not guarantee confinement—some spaces may have large openings but still restrict movement or air flow, and others with small openings still qualify as confined spaces due to limited entry/exit and potential hazards.

5. What happens to the permits used to enter a confined space?

A. Destroyed after shift

B. Filed with HR

C. Recorded in the job journal at end of each shift and retained for a year

D. Stored in the tool bag

Permits are the written authorization that allows entry into a confined space and must be kept as a record. At the end of each shift, the permit details are recorded in the job journal and retained for a year to create a verifiable trail of who entered, when, and under what conditions. This retention supports safety accountability and regulatory compliance, providing a reference for audits, investigations, or future work. It's not appropriate to destroy the permit after the shift, file it with HR, or stash it in a tool bag, since those practices would lose the important traceability and control that the permit provides.

6. Scheduling off-shift maintenance work is an example of which type of control?

A. Hazard control

B. Administrative control

C. Engineering control

D. PPE

Scheduling off-shift maintenance work focuses on changing how and when the work is done to reduce exposure. In the safety controls hierarchy, this is an administrative control: it uses policies, procedures, and work practices to lower risk rather than altering the equipment or relying on personal protective equipment. By performing the maintenance when systems are offline or during periods of lower activity, and by limiting the number of workers on site, the chance of encountering energized equipment or arc flash is reduced. This kind of planning and scheduling is a procedural approach that complements engineering controls (like barriers or interlocks) and PPE, but it itself is not a change to the hardware or a piece of protective gear.

7. At what height above a lower level is fall protection required on surfaces with unprotected edges?

A. 6 feet (1.8 m)

B. 4 feet (1.2 m)

C. 8 feet (2.4 m)

D. 10 feet (3.0 m)

The main idea here is the height at which fall protection becomes required when you're working on a surface with an unprotected edge. On construction-style work, the rule is that fall protection must be provided when you are six feet above a lower level. That threshold is chosen because at that height a fall could result in serious injury, so safeguards like guardrails, safety nets, or a personal fall arrest system are required to prevent falls. An unprotected edge is simply a location where there isn't a barrier along the edge to stop you from stepping off. Below this height, protection is not generally mandated for unprotected edges, though other hazards or company policies can create different requirements.

8. In the event of electrical fibrillation, who should operate the defibrillator?

A. Trained supervisor

B. Qualified person

C. On-site nurse

D. Electrician

Operating a defibrillator requires someone who is trained and authorized to perform life-saving actions. A qualified person is the one who has received formal training in CPR and AED use and is empowered by the organization to carry out emergency interventions. This ensures they can correctly place pads, follow the device prompts, deliver shocks only when indicated, and coordinate with EMS for aftercare. In many workplaces, this designation is used to identify who can perform this procedure safely and effectively, including awareness of electrical hazards and scene safety. A trained supervisor or on-site nurse could also be qualified, but the important point is having that recognized, authorized competence to use the device. An electrician, while skilled in electrical work, may not have the necessary defibrillator training, so relying on someone without that qualification could delay or mishandle treatment.

9. All conductors, buses, and connections should be considered ____ until proven otherwise.

A. Live

B. Dead

C. Grounded

D. Isolated

Always treat all conductors, buses, and connections as energized until you verify they are de-energized. This mindset is essential because circuits can still contain stored energy, backfeeds, or hidden sources even when someone thinks they've turned them off. A breaker may appear open, but a disconnected feeder can be fed from another point, or capacitors and inductive elements can release energy suddenly. So, the safe default is to assume danger and proceed with proper isolation and verification. To put this into practice, first de-energize and physically isolate the equipment using lockout/tagout. Then verify absence of voltage with a properly rated testing device, and confirm the tester itself is functioning by testing it on a known live source before and after testing the circuit. Only after you've confirmed there is no voltage should you begin work, while continuing to use appropriate PPE and precautions. Seeing it as live until proven otherwise helps prevent electric shock and arc-flash injuries, which is why it's the recommended approach.

10. The elevation threshold for fall protection is ____.

A. 4'(1.2 m)

B. 6'(1.8 m)

C. 8'(2.4 m)

D. 10'(3.0 m)

Fall protection is required at the height where a fall could cause serious injury. In construction contexts, the standard threshold is six feet (about 1.8 meters) above a lower level. At or above this height, protective measures such as guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems must be in place to prevent or mitigate a fall. This six-foot rule is the version commonly taught for electricians and other construction workers. Lower thresholds exist in general industry settings (four feet), but the scenario here reflects the construction rule, which is why six feet is the correct threshold.

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://safetyforelectriciansmodule2.examzify.com

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