

Washington State Journeymen Practice Test (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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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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

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- 1. How can installation errors lead to fire hazards?**
 - A. With minimal impact on safety**
 - B. Through incorrect connections and overloaded circuits**
 - C. By using outdated wiring methods**
 - D. They have no relation to fire hazards**
- 2. Which RCW article covers the examinations and fees for electrical administrator certificates?**
 - A. 19.28.051**
 - B. 19.28.111**
 - C. 19.28.100**
 - D. 19.28.045**
- 3. Why is it important to consult local codes for electrical work?**
 - A. They are optional guidelines**
 - B. To ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations**
 - C. Local codes can vary; they do not apply everywhere**
 - D. They increase the cost of projects**
- 4. What is meant by the term “feeder” in electrical terminology?**
 - A. A junction point for electrical circuits**
 - B. A set of conductors carrying power to a branch circuit**
 - C. A protective device installed in circuits**
 - D. A type of electrical outlet**
- 5. What type of certificate is issued to applicants who are visually impaired and require assistance during the exam?**
 - A. Restricted "requires mechanical reading assistance" certificate**
 - B. Standard competency certificate**
 - C. Special needs certificate of completion**
 - D. Temporary assistance permit**

6. Which component is most directly responsible for protecting against overload in a circuit?

- A. Receptacle**
- B. Fuse**
- C. Circuit breaker**
- D. Transformer**

7. What is the role of a licensed electrician?

- A. To perform all electrical work without supervision**
- B. To ensure electrical installations meet safety standards and codes**
- C. To consult with homeowners on electrical designs**
- D. To promote energy efficiency in residential homes**

8. When a ground resistance test is not performed, how far apart must two or more electrodes be installed?

- A. 10 feet apart**
- B. 5 feet apart**
- C. 8 feet apart**
- D. 6 feet apart**

9. Where can requirements for wiring methods and materials be found in the WAC codes?

- A. Article 200**
- B. Article 300**
- C. Article 400**
- D. Article 500**

10. How must a receptacle in a wall countertop space serve contiguous peninsular countertop space?

- A. With additional wiring**
- B. As separate circuit**
- C. By being connected directly**
- D. By being located within a designated distance**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How can installation errors lead to fire hazards?

- A. With minimal impact on safety
- B. Through incorrect connections and overloaded circuits**
- C. By using outdated wiring methods
- D. They have no relation to fire hazards

Installation errors can lead to fire hazards primarily through incorrect connections and overloaded circuits. When electrical systems are not installed properly, it can create situations where wires are connected inappropriately, which can lead to short circuits—a condition that can generate excessive heat. Additionally, if circuits are overloaded due to improper installation, it can cause the wiring to overheat, potentially igniting surrounding materials and leading to a fire. Understanding proper installation techniques and the electrical load limitations is crucial to preventing these dangerous scenarios. This is why option B addresses the direct impact of installation errors on fire risks, highlighting the importance of following electrical codes and best practices during installation to ensure safety and compliance.

2. Which RCW article covers the examinations and fees for electrical administrator certificates?

- A. 19.28.051**
- B. 19.28.111
- C. 19.28.100
- D. 19.28.045

The correct choice pertains to the regulations established in RCW 19.28.051, which specifically outlines the examination procedures and the fees associated with obtaining electrical administrator certificates in Washington State. This section of the Revised Code of Washington is designed to set forth the requirements that applicants must fulfill in order to qualify for the examination, ensuring they possess the necessary knowledge and skills in the electrical field. It also details the fee structure, providing essential information for individuals preparing to undertake the certification process. The other options might relate to different aspects of electrical regulations or other certification types, but only RCW 19.28.051 specifically addresses the examinations and fees for electrical administrator certificates. Understanding these statutory requirements is critical for anyone considering a career as an electrical administrator, as well as for ensuring compliance with state regulations.

3. Why is it important to consult local codes for electrical work?

- A. They are optional guidelines
- B. To ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations**
- C. Local codes can vary; they do not apply everywhere
- D. They increase the cost of projects

Consulting local codes for electrical work is crucial to ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations. Local codes are established to protect health and safety by setting minimum requirements that must be met during electrical installations and repairs. These codes help prevent electrical hazards, ensure proper material use, and promote the overall safety of the electrical systems in homes and buildings. When electricians adhere to these local codes, they not only comply with the law but also contribute to the integrity and reliability of electrical installations. This compliance reduces the risk of accidents, potential injuries, or even fatalities caused by electrical failures. Furthermore, local officials may inspect electrical work to verify that it meets these codes, and failing to comply can lead to costly rework or legal repercussions. The incorrect options reflect misunderstandings about the nature and purpose of local codes. They are not optional guidelines; they are mandatory for the sake of safety and legal compliance. Although local codes can vary, this variability underscores the importance of checking regulations specific to the area where the work is being performed rather than suggesting they are irrelevant or inapplicable. Lastly, while local codes can influence project costs, they are implemented primarily for safety, not merely to increase expenses.

4. What is meant by the term “feeder” in electrical terminology?

- A. A junction point for electrical circuits
- B. A set of conductors carrying power to a branch circuit**
- C. A protective device installed in circuits
- D. A type of electrical outlet

The term “feeder” in electrical terminology refers specifically to a set of conductors that carry power to a branch circuit. This means that the feeder acts as the main intermediary between the service entrance and the distribution system of a building, providing the necessary electrical energy to different branch circuits that supply power to various loads, such as lighting and equipment. In the context of an electrical system, a feeder is crucial because it helps manage and distribute electrical loads efficiently. It typically carries a higher voltage level and larger current compared to branch circuits, which makes it essential for ensuring that sufficient power reaches the specific areas or devices that require electricity. Understanding the role of feeders is fundamental for electricians, as it relates to load calculations, circuit protection, and overall system design. This ensures that the electrical system operates safely and efficiently without overwhelming any part of the electrical infrastructure.

5. What type of certificate is issued to applicants who are visually impaired and require assistance during the exam?

- A. Restricted "requires mechanical reading assistance" certificate**
- B. Standard competency certificate**
- C. Special needs certificate of completion**
- D. Temporary assistance permit**

The type of certificate issued to applicants who are visually impaired and require assistance during the exam is the restricted "requires mechanical reading assistance" certificate. This certificate acknowledges that the individual needs specific accommodations due to their visual impairment, allowing them to receive the help they need during their testing process while still ensuring that the integrity of the examination is maintained. It emphasizes the importance of providing equal opportunity for all applicants to demonstrate their knowledge and skills effectively, taking into account their unique needs. The other options would not apply in this context. A standard competency certificate is typically awarded to applicants who have demonstrated their ability without any particular accommodations. A special needs certificate of completion might imply a broader scope that doesn't specifically address the needs during the testing process. A temporary assistance permit may not specifically indicate the requirement for mechanical reading assistance and may not encompass the same permanent recognition of the candidate's needs as the restricted certificate does.

6. Which component is most directly responsible for protecting against overload in a circuit?

- A. Receptacle**
- B. Fuse**
- C. Circuit breaker**
- D. Transformer**

The most directly responsible component for protecting against overload in a circuit is the circuit breaker. Circuit breakers are designed to automatically disconnect the flow of electricity when they detect an overcurrent condition, which can occur due to overloads or short circuits. They act as a safety device by interrupting the electrical circuit, preventing excessive current from flowing, which could lead to overheating and potential fire hazards. When a circuit breaker trips, it breaks the circuit and stops the current, allowing for safe conditions to be restored, such as by addressing the overload or short circuit. This automatic response is essential in maintaining safety in electrical systems. Other components, such as fuses, also provide protection against overloads but work differently. Fuses melt when the current exceeds a certain threshold, effectively disconnecting the circuit, but they must be replaced after they operate, whereas circuit breakers can be reset. Receptacles and transformers do not have the primary function of overload protection; receptacles are outlets for plugging in devices, and transformers are used to change voltage levels in a circuit.

7. What is the role of a licensed electrician?

- A. To perform all electrical work without supervision**
- B. To ensure electrical installations meet safety standards and codes**
- C. To consult with homeowners on electrical designs**
- D. To promote energy efficiency in residential homes**

The role of a licensed electrician primarily centers around ensuring that all electrical installations comply with safety standards and codes. This responsibility is crucial because electrical work can pose significant hazards if not performed correctly. Licensed electricians are trained and knowledgeable about the various codes, such as the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local regulations, which are designed to protect both the electrician and the public from electrical risks, such as shock or fire. By adhering to these standards, licensed electricians help guarantee that the installations they complete are not only effective but also safe for use. They play a critical role in risk management and are responsible for inspecting their work and ensuring that it meets all local ordinances, building codes, and industry standards. This commitment to safety and compliance is a foundational aspect of their professional duties. While consulting with homeowners on electrical designs, promoting energy efficiency, and performing work without supervision may be part of an electrician's broader skill set or responsibilities, the keystone of their role is centered on compliance with safety standards.

8. When a ground resistance test is not performed, how far apart must two or more electrodes be installed?

- A. 10 feet apart**
- B. 5 feet apart**
- C. 8 feet apart**
- D. 6 feet apart**

The requirement for the spacing of electrodes when a ground resistance test is not performed is based on ensuring the effectiveness of the grounding system. Installing electrodes too close together can result in an inadequate grounding system, which may not provide proper fault current dissipation. In Washington State, the standard stipulates that if a ground resistance test has not been conducted, electrodes must be installed at least 6 feet apart. This distance helps to ensure that each electrode can operate independently, reducing the risk of interference from neighboring electrodes during fault conditions. This spacing is significant for maintaining the integrity and reliability of the grounding system. The other distances, such as 5, 8, and 10 feet, do not align with the established regulation, which emphasizes the need for a minimum separation to enhance safety and functionality in grounding applications.

9. Where can requirements for wiring methods and materials be found in the WAC codes?

- A. Article 200**
- B. Article 300**
- C. Article 400**
- D. Article 500**

The correct answer is found in Article 300 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which covers the general requirements for wiring methods and materials. This article provides essential guidelines regarding the suitable types of conductors, cable selections, raceways, and boxes for electrical installations. It outlines the specific requirements to ensure safety and compliance with established standards for the installation and use of electrical systems. Article 200 primarily focuses on the general provisions for conductors and covers topics such as service entrance conductors, but it does not dive into the specific wiring methods in detail. Article 400 addresses temporary wiring provisions and mobile or portable equipment, while Article 500 pertains to hazardous locations, outlining the requirements for electrical installations in areas with combustible dust or gases. Therefore, for comprehensive information regarding general wiring methods and materials, Article 300 is the key reference point in the WAC codes.

10. How must a receptacle in a wall countertop space serve contiguous peninsular countertop space?

- A. With additional wiring**
- B. As separate circuit**
- C. By being connected directly**
- D. By being located within a designated distance**

A receptacle in a wall countertop space must be located within a designated distance to adequately serve contiguous peninsular countertop space. This requirement ensures that the receptacle is easily accessible for use without requiring the user to stretch excessively. The National Electrical Code (NEC) stipulates that receptacles must be installed so that they can serve countertop surfaces effectively, which is crucial for safety and convenience in kitchen design. By placing the receptacle within this specified distance, it guarantees that the electrical outlet is practical for everyday use, whether the countertop is part of a wall or extends into a peninsula. The other options do not address the fundamental requirement of accessibility and practical usage for countertop spaces. Additional wiring or separate circuits are not necessary just for serving contiguous spaces, and direct connections without considering the appropriate distance do not comply with accessibility standards. Hence, the emphasis on location within a specific distance is vital for ensuring that electrical outlets remain user-friendly and functional in kitchen settings.

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://wastatejourneyman.examzify.com>

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

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