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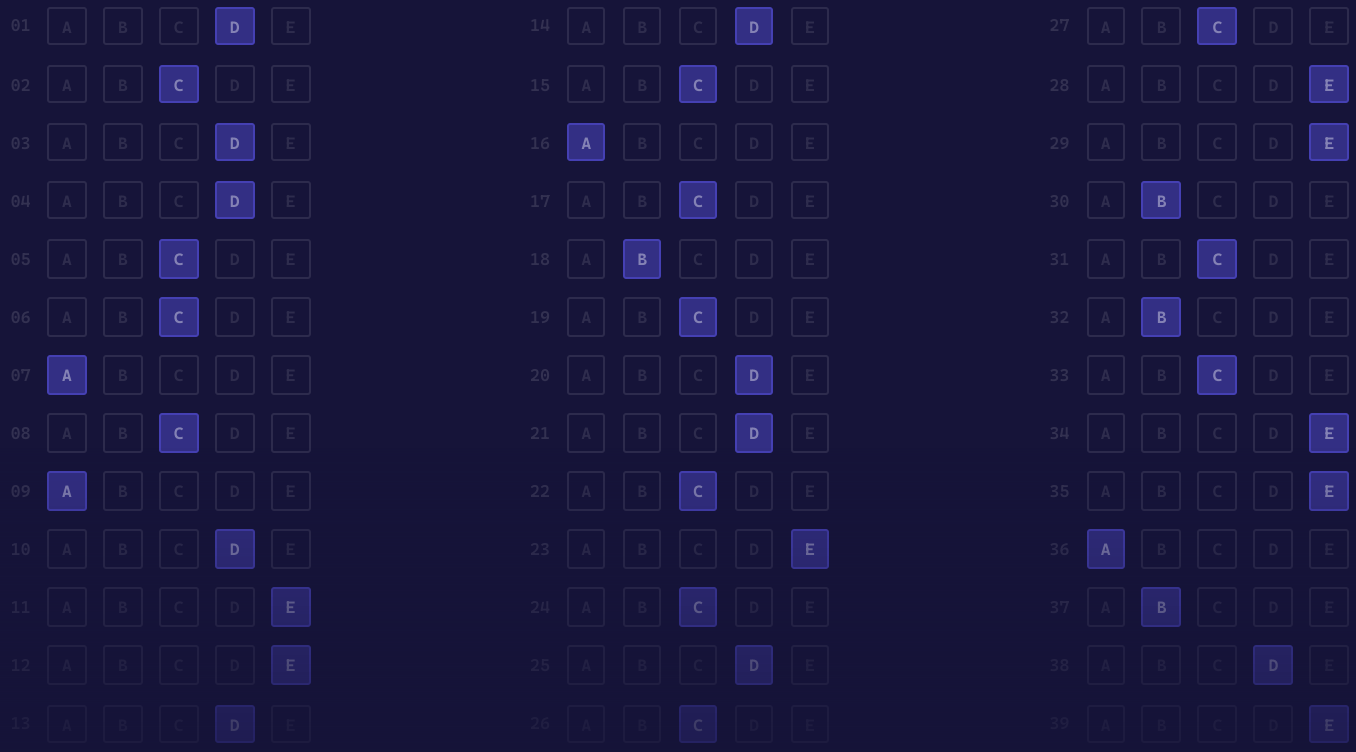

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

NGH9CJUW

CT T2 Limited Electrical Jrny

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES `NGH9CJUW`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `NGH9CJUW`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following wiring methods are permitted for use in damp locations? (Choose two.)

A **Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC)**

B **Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)**

C Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT)

D Flexible Metallic Conduit (FMC)

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY RMC and IMC are listed as suitable for damp locations per NEC Chapter 3. EMT and standard FMC are generally treated as suitable for dry locations unless listed and marked for damp or wet use.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are permitted as listed methods to protect conductors against overcurrent? (Choose two.)

A **Cartridge fuses**

B Plug fuses

C **Circuit breakers**

D Standard toggle switches

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY Cartridge fuses and circuit breakers are recognized overcurrent protective devices per the NEC. Plug fuses are limited to specific circuits and standard toggle switches are not overcurrent devices.

QUESTION 3 TRUE FALSE

The grounding electrode conductor and the grounded (neutral) conductor must be connected together at the main service disconnect.

A True

B False

ANSWER **A**

WHY Per NEC 250.24, the grounded conductor (neutral) and the grounding electrode conductor are bonded together only at the main service disconnect (or at the transformer for separately derived systems). Connecting them together at subpanels creates objectionable current.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the maximum number of receptacles permitted on a 15-amp, 120-volt general-purpose branch circuit in a dwelling unit?

A 8

B 10

C 13

D 16

ANSWER **C**

WHY NEC 210.21(B)(3) and Table 210.21(B)(3) limit receptacle loads on a 15A branch circuit to 13. Each single receptacle on the circuit cannot exceed the circuit rating and the total VA load must not exceed the branch circuit rating.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When calculating box fill per NEC 314.16, how many conductor volume allowances are required for each grounded (neutral) conductor that terminates in the box?

A **One**

B Two

C Three

D Four

ANSWER A

WHY Per NEC 314.16(B)(1), each ungrounded (hot) conductor and each grounded (neutral) conductor that originates and terminates in the box counts as one conductor volume allowance.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the minimum clear working space in front of a panelboard rated 600 volts or less with exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other, when the condition is considered 'typical'?

A 2 feet

B **3 feet**

C 4 feet

D 6 feet

ANSWER B

WHY Per NEC 110.26(A)(1), for 600V or less, the minimum depth of working space in front of equipment is 3 feet for Condition 1 (exposed live parts on one side, grounded parts on the other).

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

What size THHN copper conductor is required for a 50-ampere branch circuit when terminated at 75°C rated terminals?

A #8 AWG

B #6 AWG

C #4 AWG

D #3 AWG

ANSWER B

WHY Per NEC Table 310.16, #6 AWG THHN copper has an ampacity of 65A at the 75°C column, which is sufficient for a 50A circuit. #8 AWG (50A) cannot be used as it must be considered 50A only with special conditions and the next standard size up is required for the load.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under OSHA 1910.333, when work is performed near energized parts, what is the minimum approach distance for unqualified persons from 120/240V energized overhead lines?

A 1 foot

B 2 feet

C 3 feet

D 10 feet

ANSWER D

WHY OSHA 1910.333(c)(3)(i) requires unqualified persons to maintain a minimum approach distance of 10 feet from energized overhead lines rated 50kV or less. Tools and materials have similar clearance requirements.

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Where in a dwelling unit bathroom is GFCI protection required for 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles?

A Only at countertop receptacles

B Only at receptacles within 6 feet of the sink

C All 125V, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles

D Only receptacles installed in the ceiling

ANSWER C

WHY NEC 210.8(A)(1) requires GFCI protection for all 125-volt through 250-volt receptacles rated 150V or less to ground, 50A or less, installed in bathrooms of dwelling units. This applies to all receptacles, not just those near the sink.