Skilled Trades

NASCLA-Journeyman-Electrician

National Association of State Contractors Licensing Agencies: Journeyman Electrician

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Compliance with the NEC and proper maintenance results in an installation that is essentially free from hazards but not necessarily efficient, convenient, adequate for good service or which of the following?

A. Future expansion of electrical use
B. Cost-effective for the project budget
C. Required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction
D. In accordance with OSHA

Answer: A

Explanation:
Adequacy is addressed in Article 90 (B). Here the Code clarifies four issues the Code is not designed or adequate to address. Electricians are responsible for efficiency, convenience, good service, and expansion. Consideration should always be given to the future expansion of the electrical system. While future expansion may be unlikely in some installations, where this consideration is given, it can be very cost-effective for future additions, alterations, or designs when done during initial construction. It is good practice to ask yourself: What would I do if I was the electrician coming back to this job?

Question: 2

For a nonshielded conductor carrying over 1000 volts, the conductor shall not be bent to a radius less than how many times the overall diameter?

A. 12x
B. 4x
C. 7x
D. 8x

Answer: D

Explanation:
The answer to this question first concerns a general wiring method. Second, there is a requirement for over 1000 volts, nominal. Finally, it concerns the conductor bending radius.
The radius of conductor bends is a serious consideration for all electricians. These bends in conductors are spelled out in detail in various articles and sections of the NEC. There are a few common solutions regarding common materials (MC, FMC, etc.) that may be remembered. However, due to the number of rules, materials, voltages, and other numerous considerations, the radius of conductor bends are best taken individually.
The other options are simply bending radii for other solutions. They do not apply here and are not interchangeable.

Question: 3

What sections, other than Article 100, also contain definitions found in the Code?

A. Definitions are also available from the AHJ
B. Definitions are also found in the Glossary
C. Definitions are also found in other NFPA publications
D. Definitions are also found in XXX.2 sections of other articles

Answer: D

Explanation:
Where the Code finds it necessary, it clarifies definitions of terms (as used) in Section 2 of the article that term appears in.
• This is in accordance with the NEC Style Manual. IEEE 100.
• The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms is the source for some technical terms.

Question: 4

What is the maximum current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating?

A. Ampacity
B. AFCI
C. Intrinsically safe
D. Voltage

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Conditions of use include" several factors, including ambient temperature and the number of conductors in a cable or raceway. Other answers are defined in Article 100.
For electrical exams, first understand NEC definitions found in Article 100. Electricians must then apply the definitions to the specific conditions and applications of the electrical installations and functions at hand. While definitions do not change, conditions, applications, installations, and functions are variables that change quite often. Electricians must determine these variables to properly apply definitions. At times, there are more variables than mentioned here. See Section 2 (xxx.2) of other articles for possible additional definitions.

Question: 5

A communications circuit extends service from the communications utility or service provider up to where?

A. And including the customer's communications equipment
B. The customer's point of entrance
C. The customer's block
D. But excluding the customer's communications equipment

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the NEC definition. The communications circuit does include the customer's communications equipment.
The other options are other borderlines.

Question: 6

What is an enclosure so constructed that dust will not enter under specified test conditions?

A. Different intrinsically safe circuits
B. Explosionproof equipment
C. Dusttight
D. Dust-ignitionproof

Answer: C

Explanation:
The NEC definition of dusttight is an enclosure so constructed that dust will not enter under specified test conditions.
This is different than the very detailed dust-ignitionproof definition.
There are correlations between the definitions of hazardous equipment and Article 500. Put simply, this is about different levels of sealing equipment or spaces from hazardous gases and dust. Reviewing longer definitions to familiarize yourself with them is worth the time.
Other options are defined separately. If you do not know them, review them.

Question: 7

What is the ability to store magnetic energy?

A. Inductance
B. Eddy currents
C. Capacitive reactance
D. Impedance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inductance is caused by the magnetic field of an alternating-current circuit changing direction. This causes the magnetic lines of force to rise and fall. This is measured as inductive reactance. See the Soares definition.
The other options are related to inductance, but incorrect answers.

Question: 8

When calculating conversions, if a negative impact on safety would result, what conversion shall be used?

A. U.S. customary units
B. Hard conversions
C. Soft conversions
D. Equivalent U.S. customary units

Answer: C

Explanation:
Safety is the priority of the code. Electrical engineers most often do these calculations. It is the responsibility of the electrician installing all wiring and equipment that all calculations have been done correctly and appropriate considerations made. And it is also an electrician's responsibility to speak up if there is an issue.

Question: 9

What is a coulomb?

A. Charles de Coulomb
B. An ampere
C. Current flow
D. A measure of charge

Answer: D

Explanation:
A coulomb is the charge transferred by 1 ampere of current in one second. Coulomb is abbreviated C.
This unit of electrical charge is equal to the total charge possessed by 6.25 x 1018 electrons. That is, 6.25 quintillion electrons pass a single point in one second. André-Marie Ampère defined an ampere as 1 coulomb of electrons flowing past a single point in one second.
The other options are related, but inaccurate.

Question: 10

What were test instruments developed to provide?

A. Ohm readings
B. Amp readings
C. Numerical information about how electricity behaves
D. Voltage readings

Answer: C

Explanation:
All test instrumentation tells us what the electricity is actually doing at that moment. Electricity is in a constant state of motion. Even stored energy is “on the move” to go somewhere. Test instruments identify poorly performing equipment, circuit faults, and hazardous conditions.
The other options are inadequate.

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