API API-SIEE퍼펙트덤프최신데모, API-SIEE인기덤프자료

영어가 서툴러 국제승인 인기 IT인증자격증 필수시험 과목인API인증 API-SIEE시험에 도전할 엄두도 낼수 없다구요? 이런 생각은 이글을 보는 순간 버리세요. API인증 API-SIEE시험을 패스하려면Pass4Test가 고객님의 곁을 지켜드립니다. Pass4Test의API인증 API-SIEE덤프는 API인증 API-SIEE시험패스 특효약입니다. 영어가 서툴러고 덤프범위안의 문제만 기억하면 되기에 영어로 인한 문제는 걱정하지 않으셔도 됩니다.

Pass4Test전문가들은API API-SIEE인증시험만을 위한 특별학습가이드를 만들었습니다.API API-SIEE인증시험을 응시하려면 30분이란 시간만 투자하여 특별학습가이드로 빨리 관련지식을 장악하고,또 다시 복습하고 안전하게API API-SIEE인증시험을 패스할 수 잇습니다.자격증취득 많은 시간과 돈을 투자한 분들보다 더 가볍게 이루어졌습니다

>> API API-SIEE퍼펙트 덤프 최신 데모 <<

API-SIEE인기덤프자료 - API-SIEE최신 기출문제

API-SIEE시험은 영어로 출제되는 만큼 시험난이도가 높다고 볼수 있습니다.하지만 API-SIEE덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다. 오르지 못할 산도 정복할수 있는게 API-SIEE덤프의 우점입니다.API-SIEE덤프로 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하시면 굳게 닫혔던 취업문도 자신있게 두드릴수 있습니다. API-SIEE덤프를 구매하시고 공부하시면 밝은 미래를 예약한것과 같습니다.

API API-SIEE 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Examination Methods, Tools and Equipment: Covers the inspection techniques used in the field, including dimensional, visual, electrical testing, functional testing, and coatings inspections.
주제 2	• Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
주제 3	• Source Inspection Performance: Covers inspector conduct, safety, project document review, report writing, and handling nonconformances and deviations during inspections.
주제 4	• Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.
주제 5	• Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.

주제 6	• Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
주제 7	• Electrical Skid Mounted Equipment: Addresses inspection of skid-mounted assemblies including hazardous location equipment, grounding, cable systems, control wiring, and applicable codes.

최신 ICP Programs API-SIEE 무료샘플문제 (Q103-Q108):

질문 # 103
The insulation requirement referred to in NEMA ICS 1 defines clearance as the shortest distance:

- A. between the ground plane and the neutral conductor.
- B. over the surface of an insulating material between two conducting parts.
- C. a person can approach a live conductor without initiating a hazardous arcing incident.
- D. measured through air between two conducting parts.

정답：D

설명:
The correct answer isC. InNEMA ICS 1, the termclearancerefers to theshortest distance through air between two conductive parts. This is an important insulation concept used in industrial control and electrical equipment because adequate air spacing helps prevent dielectric breakdown, flashover, and unintended arcing when equipment operates at its rated voltage. During source inspection, this matters when verifying control panels, terminals, bus arrangements, relays, and other energized components where spacing must conform to design standards and applicable codes.
OptionBdescribes a different concept known ascreepage distance, which is the shortest pathalong the surface of an insulating materialbetween conductive parts. Clearance and creepage are related but not the same, and inspectors must understand that distinction when reviewing equipment construction. OptionAis not the NEMA definition of clearance, and optionDrefers more to personnel approach boundaries or electrical safety concepts, not insulation spacing requirements.
For API source inspection of control panels and similar assemblies, verifying properair clearancesis essential to confirming safe construction and compliance with specified electrical standards.

질문 # 104
According to NFPA 70, the number of bends permitted between pull points for rigid metal conduits RMC shall not be more than:

- A. the equivalent of six quarter bends.
- B. four bends provided the bend radii is at least 10 times the conduit diameter for conduit greater than 3/4 inch 19 mm.
- C. four bends provided the radii is less than 5 times the conduit diameter.
- D. the equivalent of four quarter bends 360 degrees total.

정답：D

설명:
The correct answer isB. NFPA 70, which governs installation requirements for electrical raceway systems, limits conduit runs between pull points such as outlet boxes, junction boxes, conduit bodies, or pull boxes tono more than the equivalent of four quarter bends, or 360 degrees total. This rule applies to rigid metal conduit and is intended to ensure that conductors can be installed, pulled, and replaced without excessive mechanical stress or insulation damage.
From a source inspection and quality surveillance perspective, this requirement is important because conduit routing directly affects installation quality, conductor integrity, and maintainability. Excessive bends increase pulling tension and sidewall pressure, making conductor damage more likely during installation. Too many bends can also complicate future maintenance and cable replacement. During inspection of electrical systems, the source inspector verifies that conduit design, fabrication details, and installation-related drawings align with code requirements and do not introduce nonconforming field conditions.
Option A exceeds the code limit. Options C and D introduce bend-radius conditions that do not replace the fundamental NFPA 70 maximum of360 degrees between pull points. Therefore,Bis the verified answer.

질문 # 105
Actual dimensions verified during a source inspection should be recorded in the:

- A. reference drawing.
- B. status report.
- C. redline drawing.
- D. shop traveler.

정답：D

설명：
The correct answer isC. In source inspection practice, actual dimensions that are measured and verified during fabrication are normally recorded on theshop traveleror manufacturing record because that document follows the item through production and captures the step-by-step evidence of completion, inspection, and acceptance.
The traveler provides traceability by linking the work operation, the inspection point, the measured results, and the responsible production or quality personnel. For an API-style source inspector, this is important because dimensional verification must be tied to the manufacturing stage where the check was performed, not just summarized later.
Aredline drawingis generally used to mark design or drafting changes, corrections, or as-built revisions, not to serve as the primary inspection record for measured results. Areference drawingis simply the controlled drawing used for comparison. Astatus reportis a communication document summarizing inspection progress, findings, and concerns for the purchaser; it is not the normal controlled record for individual dimensional measurements.
Therefore, when the inspector verifies actual dimensions at the shop, those measured values belong in theshop traveler.

질문 # 106
According to NFPA 70, an insulated conductor used within a switchboard or switchgear shall be rated not less than the voltage applied to it and:

- A. totally enclosed.
- B. flame retardant.
- C. grounded.
- D. water proof.

정답：B

설명：
The correct answer isBbecause NFPA 70 requires conductors used insideswitchboards and switchgearto be suitable not only for the circuit voltage, but also for safe operation within enclosed electrical assemblies where fault energy, heating, and fire propagation are important concerns. In this context,flame-retardant insulationis required so that internal wiring does not readily support combustion or allow fire to spread inside the equipment lineup. This is especially important during abnormal conditions such as arcing, overheating, insulation failure, or short-circuit events.
Within the API Guide for Source Inspection and Quality Surveillance of Electrical Equipment,switchgearis one of the major covered equipment categories for source inspection and quality surveillance activities. The guide emphasizes that source inspectors must verify compliance with governing specifications, referenced codes, approved drawings, and applicable industry standards during manufacturing and inspection. It also states that the guide focuses onsource inspection and quality surveillance activitiesrather than detailed design engineering alone. Therefore, when inspecting switchgear internal wiring, confirming that conductor insulation isproperly voltage-rated and flame retardantis the correct code-based requirement.

질문 # 107
What is an insulation resistance test?

- A. A test that determines the voltage that electrical insulation can withstand during normal operation
- B. A spot overvoltage test which uses an applied DC voltage to measure ohms
- C. A test that determines the corrosive contaminants around the conductors, terminal spacing problems, and tolerance errors in cables
- D. A test that determines the adequacy of electrical insulation for the normally occurring over voltage transient

정답：B

설명：
The correct answer isC. Aninsulation resistance testis performed by applying aDC test voltageto the insulation system and then measuring the resulting resistance value, typically inohms or megohms. In practical terms, it is often described as aspot testbecause the instrument, usually amegohmmeter, applies a selected DC voltage and checks the insulation's resistance to leakage current at that

point in time. This makes it a widely used diagnostic test for cables, motors, switchgear, control panels, and other electrical equipment.
OptionAis more closely related to insulation adequacy against transient overvoltage conditions, which is not the main definition of an insulation resistance test. OptionBdescribes issues that may influence insulation condition, but not the definition of the test itself.
OptionDis closer to adielectric withstand or hi-pot concept, where the concern is the voltage insulation can tolerate, not the resistance value measured during the test.
Therefore, the best and correct definition isa spot overvoltage test using applied DC voltage to measure insulation resistance, which makesoption Ccorrect.

질문 # 108
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API API-SIEE인증시험은 전문적인 관련지식을 테스트하는 인증시험입니다. Pass4Test는 여러분이API API-SIEE인증시험을 통과할 수 잇도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. 여러분은 응시 전 저희의 문제와 답만 잘 장악한다면 빠른 시일 내에 많은 성과 가 있을 것입니다.