Questions Set #1

1. ________________ are groups of related occupations.
   A. Career pathways
   B. Career clusters
   C. Occupation set
   D. Career set

2. The purpose of ________________ is/are to ensure that buildings are structurally sound and safe from fire and other hazards.
   A. OSHA
   B. Stock plans
   C. Surveys
   D. Building codes

3. A ________________ is a scale drawing showing the size and location of rooms on a given floor.
   A. Stock plan
   B. Blueprint
   C. Floor plan
   D. Schedule

4. Bulkhead is more commonly known as ________________?
   A. Soffit
   B. Chase
   C. Cornice
   D. Eave

5. In concrete walls how does a cold joint occur?
   A. Concrete batches are mixed differently
   B. Fresh concrete poured on top of or next to concrete that has already begun to cure
   C. Too much air is in the concrete
   D. There is too much moisture in the concrete and the temperature is below 30°F
6. What is the measuring system used by the United States?

   A. Customary  
   B. Metric  
   C. Standard  
   D. Both A and C

7. A scale of ________________ is the most often used for drawing houses.

   A. 1/8” = 1’0”  
   B. ¼” = 1’0”  
   C. ½” = 1’0”  
   D. 1/2” = 2’0”

8. A ____________ is a large landing at the top of steps.

   A. Stoop  
   B. Porch  
   C. Deck  
   D. Large –scale landing

9. What is a tile without glaze called?

   A. Unglazed  
   B. Unfinished  
   C. Matte  
   D. Bisque

10. In dealing with wood basics, what is a cambium?

    A. The rings of the tree that make give it its grain appearance  
    B. Layer of living tissue that produces sapwood  
    C. The fibers of the tree that gives it its hardness  
    D. None of the above

11. Which of the following is not identified by a softwood board’s grade stamp?

    A. Species  
    B. Moisture content  
    C. Price per lineal ft.  
    D. Mill number
12. The two basic categories of plywood are structural plywood and _____________ plywood?

   A. Hardwood  
   B. Softwood  
   C. Construction  
   D. Engineered

13. What does OSB stand for?

   A. Occupational Safety Board  
   B. Optimal-strand board  
   C. Oriented-strand board  
   D. Open-steel beam

14. The _____________ is the part of a window that holds the glazing.

   A. Muntin  
   B. Sash  
   C. Casing  
   D. Mounting flange

15. The _____________ is the overall size of the window, including casings.

   A. Nominal dimension  
   B. Total window dimension (TWD)  
   C. Actual dimension  
   D. Unit dimension

16. _____________ are written notes that may be arranged in list form.

   A. Schedules  
   B. Specifications  
   C. Engineering renderings  
   D. Site details

17. What does the abbreviation MH stand for in estimating?

   A. Man hours  
   B. Middle-hand  
   C. Materials holding  
   D. Monetary holding
18. What is another name for overhead?
   A. Fixed costs  
   B. Indirect costs  
   C. Static costs  
   D. None of the above

19. In concrete, what is crazing?
   A. Another name for moist-curing the concrete.  
   B. Whitest crystalline deposits that sometimes appears on the surface of the concrete.  
   C. Appearance of fine cracks that appear in irregular patterns over the surface of the concrete.  
   D. The formation of loose powder on the surface of hardening concrete.

20. A ________________ is a test to measure the consistency of concrete.
   A. Slump test  
   B. Moisture test  
   C. Cube test  
   D. Viscosity test

21. What type of footings are often used on a lot that slopes?
   A. Pier footings  
   B. Rabbeted footings  
   C. Monolithic footing  
   D. Stepped footings

22. A ________________ is a transit that reads horizontal and vertical angles electronically.
   A. Vernier scale  
   B. Theodolite  
   C. Electronic transit level  
   D. Electronic layout device

23. ________________ is the process of spreading mortar or cement plaster over the block wall.
   A. Troweling  
   B. Leveling  
   C. Parging  
   D. Grading
24. A glue laminated beam is often called a ________________.

A. Camber
B. Spline
C. Glulam
D. Gambrel

25. The _________ of a door refers to the direction in which a door will swing.

I. Lock face
II. Hinge face
III. Hand

A. III
B. II
C. I
D. I and II

26. What does 3 ½” represent on a ¼” scale?

A. 10 feet
B. 12 feet
C. 14 feet
D. 16 feet

27. On a blueprint, lines that terminate with arrows are______________.

A. Dimension lines
B. Centerlines
C. Leader lines
D. Break lines

28. Which blueprint page shows the building with boundaries?

A. Foundation plan
B. Plot or site plan
C. Floor plan
D. Framing plan

29. Which blueprint page shows window and door placement?

A. Foundation plan
B. Plot or site plan
C. Framing plan
D. Floor plan
30. Which page of the blueprint shows the external views of the structure?

A. Elevation  
B. Plot or site plan  
C. Foundation plan  
D. Framing plan

31. When precise information is needed about a small or complex portion of the building, what would you look for on a plan?

A. Section views  
B. A detail drawing  
C. Engineering drawings  
D. Mechanical plan

32. What part of the blueprint designates the brand and model number of a window?

A. Section views  
B. A detail drawing  
C. Window schedule  
D. Elevation

33. Concrete mixture is made of ____________?

I. Cement  
II. Sand  
III. Gravel  
IV. Water

A. II and IV  
B. II and III  
C. II, III, & IV  
D. I, II, III & IV

34. What material impacts the weight of concrete the most?

A. Silt  
B. Aggregate  
C. Water  
D. None of the above

35. What is added to concrete to make it set up at a slower rate?

A. Air-Entraining admixture  
B. Super-Plasticizing admixtures  
C. Retarding admixture  
D. Water-reducing Admixtures
36. Concrete gains most of its strength in the ______ day period after it has been placed.

A. 28  
B. 14  
C. 7  
D. 30

37. In a slump test, the greater the slump the wetter the concrete.

A. True  
B. False

38. To remove air pockets from concrete ________________ is performed.

A. A slump test  
B. Moist-curing  
C. Crazing  
D. Consolidation

39. How thick is a #5 rebar?

A. 3/8”  
B. 5/8”  
C. 1/8”  
D. None of the above

40. Which tool measures horizontal angles only?

A. Level  
B. Builder’s square  
C. Protractor  
D. Transit

41. When laying out a building, what is the starting point from which measurements can be made?

I. Bench mark  
II. Point of reference  
III. Station mark

A. II  
B. I and III  
C. I and II  
D. III
42. If you are laying out a building and all of the diagonals are square, the building is square.

A. True  
B. False

43. A ____________ is a board fastened horizontally to stakes placed to the outside where the corners of the building will be located.

A. Corner board  
B. Batter board  
C. Starter strip  
D. Foundation board

44. ____________ is a measure of how well the soil can support the weight of a house.

A. Load capacity  
B. Bearing capacity  
C. Load resistance  
D. None of the above

45. What is the minimum distance from the point of excavation that batter boards can be placed?

A. 2’  
B. 3’  
C. 4’  
D. 5’

46. In surveying, if rod “A” reads 4’ and rod “B” reads 4’6”, then ________________ .

A. The ground point of “B” is 6” higher than the ground point of “A”.  
B. The ground point of “A” is 6” lower than the ground point of “B”.  
C. The ground point of “A” is 6” higher than the ground point of “B”.  
D. None of the above

47. What is the formula for estimating concrete in cubic yards?

A. L X W X D / 12  
B. L X W X D / 27  
C. L X W X D / 26  
D. L X W X D / 24
48. The sides of footings are molded by boards referred to as _____________.
   A. Batter boards
   B. Backer board
   C. Haunch boards
   D. Form boards

49. What type of clip is used to hold foundation wall forms together?
   A. Snap ties
   B. Bracket
   C. 6d nails
   D. Wales

50. In constructing a stack bond pattern block wall, what additional step is required that is NOT needed with a common bond wall?
   A. Joints should be tooled smooth to seal them against water seepage
   B. Joint reinforcement must be added to every third course
   C. Joint reinforcement must be added to every second course
   D. Full bedding should be performed

51. What type of support is used over window and door openings in a concrete block wall?
   A. Lintel
   B. Girder
   C. Collar beam
   D. Bond beam

52. A standard mortar joint when using concrete block is how wide””?
   A. 1/8”
   B. ¼”
   C. 3/8”
   D. 5/8”

53. What is the nominal size of a standard block? Choose the closest answer.
   A. 6” x 6” x 14”
   B. 7” x 8 x 16”
   C. 7” x 7” x 15”
   D. 8” x 8” x 16”
54. Mortar should be used within what time period, when the air temperature is 80°F or higher?

A. 1.5 hours  
B. 2 hours  
C. 2 1/2 hours  
D. 3 1/2 hours

55. A ________________ is a horizontal member placed at the bottom of a window opening to support the window.

A. Trimmer stud  
B. Rough sill  
C. Cripple stud  
D. Stool

56. The curve or camber on glulam beams should be installed with the curve oriented ________________.

A. Up, toward the ceiling  
B. Underneath, toward the floor  
C. In the direction opposite the fastener  
D. None of the above

57. Lumber shrinks, but, is most troublesome when shrinkage occurs across the ______ of a board.

A. Length  
B. Width  
C. Height  
D. None of the above

58. A common defect in lumber where a lengthwise grain separation occurs through the growth ring is known as ________________.

A. Knot  
B. Pitch  
C. Ring Shake  
D. Torn grain

59. The type of wood with lowest resistance to decay?

A. Redwood  
B. Heartwood of bald cypress  
C. Cedar  
D. Sapwood of all common native wood
60. If a sheet of plywood has a 32/16 panel identification index, it may be used as a floor decking with a maximum span of?

   A. 32”
   B. 16”
   C. 2’
   D. None of the above

61. Plywood that is used for concrete forms must be what minimum grade?

   A. C-D
   B. A-C
   C. B-B
   D. A-B

62. Horizontal members that carry the heaviest load of attached horizontal members are called __________.

   A. Girders
   B. Floor joist
   C. Collar beam
   D. Lally columns

63. When laying plywood subfloor, what is the spacing between each of the panels?

   A. 1/8” on ends and sides
   B. 1/4” on ends and sides
   C. 5/6” on ends and sides
   D. 3/6” on ends and sides

64. The main support under a wood deck is called a ________________.

   A. Post
   B. Sill plate
   C. Floor joist
   D. Girder

65. A built-up girder should have how many inches clearance between the end of the girder and the masonry in a masonry pocket?

   A. 1/8”
   B. ½”
   C. ¼”
   D. 1/16”
66. If the run of the standard rafter is 12’, what is the run of the king hip? Select closest answer.

A. 15’
B. 16’
C. 17’
D. 18’

67. What type of door consists of stiles and rails?

A. Flat-panel doors
B. Raised panel doors
C. Solid-core construction doors
D. Sliding doors

68. What is the standard height of an interior door?

A. 6’8” or 7’0”
B. 6’6” or 6’8”
C. 6’4” or 6’6”
D. 7’0” or 7’2”

69. The proper war to hang a bifold door is _______________.

A. Install the top track, install the door, the install the bottom track
B. Install the bottom track first, then fasten the top track to the ceiling
C. Install the top track first, then fasten the lower track to the floor directly under the top rack.
D. None of the above

70. What is the door hinge size for a 1- 3/8” interior door?

A. 3” x 3 ½”
B. 2 ½ x 2 ½”
C. 3” x 3”
D. 3 ½” x 3 ½”

71. When installing a door stop, nail the stop on which side first?

A. Hinge side first
B. Lock side first
C. It does not matter which side
D. Depends if it is a right or left hand door
72. When installing plywood soffit to the ledger strip, nails should be installed how far apart?
   A. 2” apart
   B. 4” apart
   C. 6” apart
   D. 8” apart

73. One square of 235 lb shingles will cover how many square feet and weigh how many lbs?
   A. 100 sq ft, 235 lbs.
   B. 50 sq. ft., 100 lbs
   C. 175 sq. ft., 235 lbs
   D. 200 sq. ft., 200 lbs.

74. The typical exposure while using roll roofing is how many inches?
   A. 15”
   B. 16”
   C. 17”
   D. 19”

75. Roll roofing endlaps should be offset by how many inches?
   A. 4”
   B. 6”
   C. 7”
   D. 8”

76. When using roll roofing, the strip should be nailed so that it overhangs the edge by a minimum of __________.
   A. 1/4”
   B. 1/2”
   C. 1/8”
   D. 3/16”

77. The proper installation of drip edge call for it to be installed ______________.
   A. It is applied to the fascia and under the underlayment at the eaves, but over the underlayment at the rake
   B. It is applied to the sheathing and under the underlayment at the rake, but over the underlayment at the eaves
   C. It is applied to the sheathing and under the underlayment at the eaves, but over the underlayment at the rake
   D. None of the above
78. How many bundles of shingles are there in a square of roofing?

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

79. When installing shingles, no nails should be placed within how many inches of a valley?

A. 2”
B. 4”
C. 6”
D. 8”

80. Gutters are fastened to the ________________ of a house.

A. Soffit
B. Roof eave
C. Gable end
D. Fascia

81. Splash blocks at the bottom of drain spouts should be at least how long?

A. 3’
B. 2’
C. 1’
D. None of the above

82. What is the minimum overlap for 6” beveled lap siding?

A. 1”
B. 1.25”
C. 1.5”
D. 1.75”

83. The ends of siding boards cut during installation should be coated with ________________.

A. Same color paint as the siding
B. Water repellant
C. Rustoleum
D. Termite shield
84. What is the strip nailed to the end of the rafter?

   A. Starter strip
   B. Fascia
   C. Frieze
   D. Ventilator

85. What is used at the brick course below the bottom of the sheathing and framing?

   A. Girders
   B. Floor joists
   C. Flashing
   D. Brick veneer

86. Radiating stair treads are also known as ________________.

   A. Landings
   B. Newels
   C. Risers
   D. Winders

87. What is the horizontal length of a stairway called?

   A. Total run
   B. Total rise
   C. Unit rise
   D. Unit run

88. The total rise for a stairway is 8’-11”. What is the total amount of risers in the stairway?

   A. 13
   B. 14
   C. 15
   D. 16

89. A stair stringer must have how many inches remaining after it has been notched?

   A. 2”
   B. 2 ½”
   C. 3”
   D. 3 ½”
90. A third stair stringer should be installed in the middle of the stairs when the stair width exceeds what width?

   A. 2’0”
   B. 2’4”
   C. 2’6”
   D. 2’ 8”

91. How tall is a standard kitchen base cabinet, not including the counter top?

   A. 34”
   B. 34 ½”
   C. 36”
   D. 38”

92. How deep is a standard kitchen wall cabinet?

   A. 10”
   B. 12”
   C. 14”
   D. 18”

93. How deep is a standard kitchen base cabinet?

   A. 18”
   B. 20”
   C. 24”
   D. 28”

94. When installing ¾” thick cabinets to studs covered with ½” drywall, how long should the screws be to fasten the cabinets to the wall?

   A. 2 ¼” or long enough to go through the ¾ backrail and wall covering and extend at least 2” into the studs
   B. 2 ¼” or long enough to go through the ¾ backrail and wall covering and extend at least 1” into the studs
   C. 2 1/2” or long enough to go through the ¼ backrail and wall covering and extend at least 1” into the studs
   D. None of the above
95. A contractor is installing wall cabinets in a new home built with 2 x 6 studs. Some of the cabinets span only a single stud. How are the cabinets attached?

A. With two #10 screws into the single stud and at least two 3/16” x 3 ½” toggle bolts through the drywall.
B. With four #10 screws into the single stud and at least two 3/16” x 3 ½” toggle bolts through the drywall.
C. With two #10 screws into the single stud and at least two 5/16” x 3 ½” toggle bolts through the drywall.
D. None of the above

96. How long should wood flooring be stored in the building in which it is going to be installed in to allow for acclimation?

A. At least 3 days
B. At least 4 days
C. At least 7 days
D. 14 days

97. The first board of tongue and groove flooring should be installed how many inches from the frame wall and which side of the board should face the wall?

A. 1/4” to 5/8”, tongue end
B. 1/2” to 5/8”, tongue end
C. 1/2” to 5/8”, grooved end
D. 1/2” to 3/8”, grooved end

98. What type of product is used as a base for tile and in shower stalls?

A. Backerboard
B. Sheathing
C. Plywood
D. Fiberglass

99. Which of the following is NOT a common unit of measure?

A. Length
B. Liquid
C. Volume
D. Weight

100. Cracks in lumber that run parallel to and between the annular rings are called ________

A. crooks
B. cracks
C. shakes
D. splits
101. A board measures 6’ long, 10” wide and 2” thick. How many board feet of lumber are contained in this board?

A. 0  
B. 10  
C. 1.3  
D. 15

102. Which of the following statements are not true of plywood?

A. Face and cross band is in the same direction.  
B. There are always an odd number of piles.  
C. Grain in outside layers runs in the same direction.  
D. Grain in successive plies runs at right angles.

103. The best appearing face veneer of a softwood plywood panel is indicated by the letter ______

A. A  
B. B  
C. E  
D. N

104. Panels made from reconstituted wood bonded with adhesive under heat and pressure are known as ______

A. Wafer board  
B. OSB  
C. Hard board  
D. All of the above

105. Engineered lumber products are designed as replacements or substitutes for: ______

A. Solid lumber  
B. Second growth lumber  
C. Steel framing  
D. Structural lumber

106. Laminated veneer lumber is manufactured in lengths up to ______

A. 30 feet.  
B. 40 feet.  
C. 50 feet.  
D. 66 feet
107. The tool most commonly used to lay out or test angles other than those laid out with squares is called _______

A. a sliding T-bevel  
B. a compass  
C. a protractor  
D. a caliper

108. The saw commonly used with a miter box is called a ________.

A. Cross-saw  
B. Rip-saw  
C. Back-saw  
D. Hack-saw

109. The size of a claw hammer is determined by ________.

A. Length of the claw.  
B. Overall dimension  
C. Weight of the entire hammer  
D. Weight of the head

110. To bore holes over one inch in diameter, the carpenter uses a (an) ________

A. Auger bit  
B. Bit brace  
C. Expansion bit  
D. Hole saw

111. A ________ cut, is a type of mitre cut that is made through the thickness of a board

A. Bevel  
B. Mitre  
C. Coping  
D. Chamfer

112. A level transit differs from a builders level in that it ________

A. can traverse a 360° horizontal angle  
B. can measure vertical angles  
C. has a vernier scale  
D. has four leveling screws
113. A ________ is a mark on a permanent fixed object from which measurements and elevations are taken.

   A. turning point  
   B. station  
   C. reference  
   D. bench mark

114. The point of reference where the builder's level is located is called the ________

   A. Degree mark  
   B. Bench mark  
   C. Elevation mark  
   D. Station mark

115. Batter boards should be set a minimum of ________ the building lines and in such a manner that they will not be disturbed during excavation and construction.

   A. 4' outside.  
   B. 4' inside.  
   C. 5' outside  
   D. 10' outside

116. One of the advantages of the balloon frame is that ________

   A. The bottom plates act as fire stops  
   B. There is little shrinkage in the frame  
   C. The second floor joists rest on a ribbon instead of a plate  
   D. It is stronger, stiffer and more resistant to lateral pressures

117. A system of framing where the floor joists of each story rest on the top of the plates of the story below ________ is called framing.

   A. stud  
   B. balloon  
   C. platform  
   D. post and beam

118. In what type of construction would you usually find "ribbons"?

   A. Post and beam  
   B. Balloon framing  
   C. Platform Framing  
   D. Any of the above
119. A large horizontal beam that supports the inner ends of floor joists is called a ________

A. Pier
B. Girder
C. Stud
D. Sill

120. Which of the following is not a commonly available wood beam or girder?

A. Solid Wood beam
B. Laminate beam
C. Glue Laminate
D. Built up

121. Ten 2’L x 12”W X 16H” board contain ________ board feet of lumber.

A. 240
B. 320
C. 267
D. 400

122. The top and bottom horizontal members of a wall frame are called ________

A. headers
B. plates
C. trimmers
D. sills

123. The horizontal wall member supporting the load over an opening is called a ________

A. header
B. rough sill
C. plate
D. truss

124. When framing a pre-hung door unit that has a 36” door, what would the width of the rough opening be?

A. 38"
B. 40"
C. the width of the unit plus 1/2"
D. the width of the unit plus 1"
125. A birds mouth is a notch cut in a rafter to fit it to the ________

   A. fascia  
   B. ridge  
   C. soffit  
   D. plate

126. A member of the cornice generally fastened to the rafter tails is called the?

   A. Drip  
   B. Fascia  
   C. Plancher  
   D. Soffit

127. A window that consists of an upper and lower sash that slides vertically is called a ________

   A. casement window  
   B. double-hung window  
   C. hopper window  
   D. sliding window

128. Stairways in residential construction should have a minimum width of ________

   A. thirty inches  
   B. thirty-two inches  
   C. thirty six inches  
   D. forty inches

129. Most building codes specify a minimum headroom clearance of ________

   A. 6'6"  
   B. 6' 8"  
   C. 7'0"  
   D. 7'6"

130. The horizontal part of a step upon which the foot is placed is called the ________

   A. riser  
   B. nosing  
   C. tread  
   D. baluster
Questions Set #2

1. Which of the following methods would allow you to determine the location of a proposed building?
   A. Using an instrument such as bench mark
   B. Measuring from an established reference line
   C. Using an optical level
   D. Both B and C

2. _________________ drying lumber is stacked in an oven and dried with steam and heat?
   A. Air
   B. Oven
   C. Seasoning
   D. Kiln

3. A _______________ is a metal guide attached to a flat bar, which slips into slots in the front of the saw's shoe?
   A. Guard
   B. Baseplate
   C. Fence
   D. Motor

4. What are some patterns of decking or planking in contemporary architecture?
   A. V-joint
   B. Eased joint
   C. Double tongue and groove
   D. All of the above

5. The three basic types of ladders are?
   A. Folding
   B. Extension
   C. Straight
   D. All of the above

6. There are several careers related to construction. Landscape design, architect and interior design are all opportunities that require knowledge of ______________ building construction?
   A. Craft
   B. Professional
   C. Technical
   D. None of the Above
7. ________________ is generally 3/4" thick?
   A. Wood siding
   B. Board siding
   C. Drop Siding
   D. Bevel siding

8. Flakes of wood that are randomly aligned throughout a panel describe ________________?
   A. Waferboard
   B. Fiberboard
   C. OSB
   D. Hardboard

9. The standard-size for T & G panels measure on the face ____________, with additional allowance for the tongue?
   A. 2' x 6'
   B. 4' x 8'
   C. 5' x 10'
   D. 8' x 8'

10. What is difference between a hip rafter and a valley rafter?
    A. Hip rafters extend vertically from the corners formed by plates; valley rafter from the plate
    B. Hip rafters extend from the corners formed by plates; valley rafters extend from the plate
    C. Hip rafters extend from the corners formed by plates; valley rafters extend parallel from the plate
    D. Both B and C

11. There are ________________ type(s) of scheduling needed in building a home?
    A. Two
    B. Three
    C. Four
    D. Five

12. Survey, deed, and abstract of title are considered ________________ documents?
    A. Government
    B. Loan
    C. Shipping
    D. Legal
13. Plastic films, aluminum foil, and asphalt-laminated papers are __________ among the effective materials?

   A. Radiant barriers  
   B. Vapor barriers  
   C. Insulation barriers  
   D. Insulating values

14. On slopes 4 in 12 or steeper, applying an additional course of __________ No. 30 forms

   A. Side locks  
   B. Underlayment  
   C. Eaves flashing  
   D. Center rotation

15. The best time to provide protection against termites is after construction is complete?

   A. True  
   B. False

16. A proportion between two sets of dimensions, as between those of a drawing and its original is defined as a ________________.

   A. Scale  
   B. Drawing  
   C. Symbol  
   D. Blueprint

17. When laying out ceiling joists, the distance between the first two joists will be less than __________, depending on the center space used?

   A. 2" or 6"  
   B. 16" or 24"  
   C. 18" or 24"  
   D. 20" or 24"

18. A rectangular opening cut with the grain of wood is called a ________________.

   A. Fence  
   B. Miter  
   C. Bevel  
   D. None of the above
19. The most common framing connector is ________________.
   A. Glulam beam
   B. Post base
   C. Joist hanger
   D. Hurricane clips

20. The metal bracket used to attach a shed roof to a building is called a ________________.
   A. Collar tie
   B. Ceiling joist
   C. Saddle brace
   D. Ridge strap

21. The standard size for a single garage door is ________________.
   A. 9' x 61/4' or 7'
   B. 9'/2' x 61/4' or 7'
   C. 9' x 71/4' or 81/4'
   D. 8' x 91/4' or 10'

22. Make sure panel is supported, hold saw at low angle, when cutting on table saw, always place good side face up, and store by laying sheets flat are precautions that must be taken when working with __________.
   A. Cedarwood
   B. Softwoods
   C. Plywood
   D. Picea mariana

23. What type of flashing is used to install a skylight in a tile roof?
   A. Flexible lead step
   B. Fiberboard
   C. Eave
   D. Metal

24. What two handsaws are used for cutting irregular curves?
   A. Back saw and Miter box saw
   B. Coping saw and Dovetail saw
   C. Compass saw and Coping saw
   D. None of the above
25. How many cuts are necessary to make a rabbet on a table saw with a single saw blade?

A. 1  
B. 2  
C. 3  
D. 4

26. The run of valley cripple No.13 is ______________ the spacing of jacks on center?

A. Two-third  
B. One-fourth  
C. Half  
D. Twice

27. The extension of a gable roof beyond the end wall is called the ______________ .

A. Fascia runner  
B. Soffit  
C. Fly rafter  
D. Rake section

28. What is the purpose of the exterior sidewall in a structure?

A. To support the ceiling load  
B. To support the roof load  
C. To support floor framing  
D. To serve as room dividers

29. There are three types of jambs: the two side jambs and ______________ .

A. The wood jamb across the center  
B. The head jamb across the top  
C. The metal jamb across the bottom  
D. The one side jamb

30. Why is building paper applied between sheathing and siding?

A. It prevents the passage of water through the walls  
B. It prevents the passage of heat through the walls  
C. It prevents the passage of air through the walls  
D. It prevents the passage of termites through the walls
31. The total vertical distance from one floor to the next is called ________________.

   A. Total Rise  
   B. Total run  
   C. Newel  
   D. Platform

32. Why is it best to erect the ridge board in its proper position before beginning the installation of the rafters?

   A. Adjustments cannot be made  
   B. To prevent the roof from swaying  
   C. It will be easier to make adjustments  
   D. None of the above

33. Corner, sidewall, and roofing are considered scaffold brackets?

   A. True  
   B. False

34. Why isn't let-in corner bracing required when plywood wall sheathing is used?

   A. Plywood-sheathed walls are twice as strong and rigid as a wall sheathed with diagonal boards  
   B. Plywood-sheathed walls are three times as strong and rigid as a wall sheathed with horizontal boards  
   C. Plywood-sheathed walls are twice as strong and rigid as a wall sheathed with parallel boards  
   D. Plywood-sheathed walls are four times as strong and rigid as a wall sheathed with diagonal boards

35. When wood I-beams are used as floor joists, the rim joists can be ________________.

   A. Solid lumber  
   B. Plywood or laminated-veneer  
   C. Wood I-beams  
   D. All of the above

36. Below what moisture content is wood safe from decay?

   A. 40%  
   B. 30%  
   C. 20%  
   D. 10%
37. What jobs will carpenters complete while mechanical subcontractors are doing their rough-in work?

A. Install exterior doors
B. Install exterior windows
C. Complete special framing
D. All of the above

38. The horizontal face of one step is called the _________________.

A. Baluster
B. Nosing
C. Tread
D. Riser

39. A carpenter needs a _______________ to determine the kind of rafters that are needed?

A. Mansard roof
B. Pitch
C. Roof framing plan
D. Slope

40. Why doesn't the excavator remove the soil for the footing at the same time the soil is removed for the basement?

A. Soil is stockpiled for future use
B. Soil is not stable enough to prevent caving
C. Soil becomes soft when exposed to air or water
D. Soil conditions must be tested by checking existing homes constructed nearby

41. How deep is a kitchen wall cabinet?

A. 12 inches
B. 14 inches
C. 16 inches
D. 24 inches

42. The crown on camber on a glulam must be placed ________________.

A. no crown or cambers on glulams
B. on bottom
C. on its edge
D. on top
43. The actual size of a 2 x 4 is ___________.
   A. 1-1/2 x 3-9/16
   B. 1-1/2 x 3-1/2
   C. 1-9/16 x 3-9/16
   D. 2 x 4

44. A _______ is the vertical board used to enclose the spaces between trends.
   A. stringer
   B. nosing
   C. riser
   D. trend

45. Using ¼ inch scale; what does 3-3/4 inches represent?
   A. 14 feet
   B. 15 feet
   C. 16 feet
   D. 3-3/4 inches

46. How long must screws be to properly fasten a cabinet with a ¾ inch backrail to ½ inch drywall?
   A. 2 inches
   B. 2-1/4 inches
   C. 2-1/2 inches
   D. 3 inches

47. A cut made across the grain of a board is known as a ___________.
   A. cut-back
   B. Back-cut
   C. rip-cut
   D. cross-cut

48. The measure of the effectiveness of vapor barrier is known as the ___________.
   A. perm value
   B. R-value
   C. MSR rating
   D. R rating
49. Plain bevel siding must overlap at least __________ inches.

    A. 2-1/2
    B. 2
    C. 1-1/2
    D. 1

50. When placing WWM in a concrete slab what location should it be used in?

    A. in the bottom
    B. in the middle
    C. top third
    D. none of the above

51. How many board feet are in (48) 2 x 6 x 8’s?

    A. 8
    B. 384
    C. 96
    D. 1152

52. A 32 inch door should have a rough opening of ____________.

    A. 34-1/2”
    B. 32-1/2”
    C. 36”
    D. 34”

53. An 8d common nail is ______ inches long.

    A. 1-1/2
    B. 2
    C. 2-1/2
    D. 3

54. A stile is most likely found in which type of door?

    A. Metal
    B. Solid core
    C. Hollow core
    D. Raised panel
55. _________ is a condition that occurs when wood’s moisture content is equal to the inside of the building the product is installed in.

   A. acclimation
   B. galvanization
   C. fiber saturation point
   D. incorporation

56. Spacing for plywood used as a sheathing should be __________ inches between each sheet.

   A. 1/8
   B. 1/16
   C. ¼
   D. ½

57. Kitchen base cabinet height is typically ________ inches.

   A. 36
   B. 34-1/2
   C. 35-1/2
   D. 34

58. A contractor is installing wall cabinets in a home built with 2 x 6 studs, one of the cabinets span only one single stud. How are the cabinets properly attached?

   A. Two #10 screws into the stud and two 3/16” x 3-1/2” toggle bolts through the sheetrock
   B. Four #10 screws into each corner
   C. Four 3/16” x 3-1/2” toggle bolts into each corner with a 3/16” fender washer on each bolt
   D. Four #10 screws into adjoining cabinets

59. On which of the following plans would you be able to find the footprint of the building on the lot?

   A. Framing plan
   B. Landscape plan
   C. Site plan
   D. Roofing plan

60. How far from the foundation walls are batter boards set?

   A. 2’
   B. 3’
   C. 6’
   D. 4’
61. What lumber defect is known as a lengthwise grain separation between or through the growth rings?

   A. Cull  
   B. Shake  
   C. Knot  
   D. Check  

62. The fink truss is also known as a __________.

   A. W-truss  
   B. K-truss  
   C. S-truss  
   D. none of the above  

63. What door consists of stiles, panels, and rails?

   A. Bi-fold door  
   B. Neither 1, 3 or 4  
   C. Raised panel door  
   D. Flush panel door  

64. Which of the following panels will provide an excellent base for tile?

   A. EIFS  
   B. ½ inch CDX  
   C. OSB  
   D. Backer board  

65. When wood beams are placed inside masonry or concrete pocket, how much clearance is required on top, sides and end of the beam?

   A. 3/8”  
   B. ½”  
   C. ¾”  
   D. 1”  

66. Fireblocking is required in walls over ______feet high.

   A. 10  
   B. 12  
   C. 14  
   D. 16
67. What are the four basic ingredients of Portland concrete?

   A. Portland mortar, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water
   B. Gravel, lime, sand and water
   C. Portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water
   D. Portland cement, lime, sand and gravel

68. The typical exposure while using roll roofing products is __________ inches.

   A. 17
   B. 34
   C. 30
   D. 18

69. A ____________ is used to support a header over a window or door.

   A. King
   B. Trimmer
   C. Cripple
   D. Joist

70. What board is nailed to the end of a rafter tail?

   A. Gutter work
   B. Fire-blocking
   C. Sheetrock
   D. Fascia
Questions Set #3

The following questions are trade questions not found in the book.

1. To screw gypsum panels to 18 gage steel studs, you should use what type of screw?

2. A mil gage is ________________.

3. A contractor is building a 40’ x 24’ single story house with a 6/12 straight gable roof and 96” from sole plate to top plate. How many 4’ x 8’ sheets of wall sheathing are required? Do not deduct openings or add waste.

4. What item is not part of an exterior frame wall?

5. Where is the base flashing installed when using brick veneer for the outside finish over wood frame walls?

6. When installing insulation, how should the vapor barrier be installed?

7. What angle does the valley rafter form with the main ridge board in a roof of uniform pitch?

8. What is the rafter run for a straight gable roof with a span of 36’’?
### Set #1

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5. D  25. B
7. C  27. D
10. B  30. C
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12. D  32. C
13. B  33. A
14. C  34. A
15. B  35. D
17. B  37. D
18. D  38. C
20. C  40. C
1. S-12

2. Used to verify coating thickness.

3. How they figure it: 40+40+24+24=128 128 LF / 4LF = 32 pieces Then for the gables:
   The 6/12 pitch would give us a gable peak of 72”, or 6’.
   6’ x 24’ = 144 sq ft.
   144 sq ft / 32 sq ft is 4.5 pieces.
   Of course, you have to round up the 4.5 to 5 pieces. 32 + 5 = 37

4. Bridging

5. Between the sheathing paper and the wood sheathing, extending into the mortar joint at the brick course below the bottom of the sheathing.

6. To the warm side of the house.

7. 45

8. 18’