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36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION

FMB96XVZ

AL Millwork and Finish Carpentry Contractor

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION **FMB96XVZ**, 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, **FMB96XVZ**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A finish carpenter is installing a pre-hung interior door in a 2x4 stud wall with 1/2-inch drywall on each side. What is the standard rough opening width for a 32-inch nominal door?

- ☐ A 32 inches
- ☐ B 32-1/2 inches
- ☒ C 34 inches
- ☐ D 36 inches

ANSWER C

WHY The standard rough opening for a pre-hung interior door is the nominal door width plus 2 inches. For a 32-inch door, the rough opening should be 34 inches wide. This allows 1 inch of shim space on each side of the frame to plumb and square the unit within the opening.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the recommended maximum moisture content for interior finish trim and millwork at the time of installation in a climate-controlled building?

- ☐ A 6 percent
- ☒ B 12 percent
- ☐ C 19 percent
- ☐ D 25 percent

ANSWER B

WHY Interior finish trim and millwork should be acclimated to a moisture content between 6 and 12 percent before installation in a climate-controlled space. Installing material with moisture content above 12 percent can lead to shrinkage, gaps at joints, cupping, and finish failures once the building is occupied and the wood equalizes to indoor humidity levels.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

On an interior residential stairway, which component is defined as the vertical distance between the top of one tread and the top of the next tread?

- ☐ A Run
- ☒ B Riser
- ☐ C Nosing
- ☐ D Stringer

ANSWER B

WHY The riser is the vertical face between two consecutive treads. The total rise is the vertical measurement from the finished floor below to the finished floor above. Building codes limit riser height (typically 7-3/4 inches maximum in residential work) and require riser height variation to be limited to 3/8 inch between the tallest and shortest riser within a flight.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing a base cabinet run along an out-of-level wall, what is the correct procedure to ensure proper alignment?

- ☒ A Shim under the cabinet body and trim the toe kick to follow the floor
- ☐ B Trim the back of the cabinet to match the wall contour
- ☐ C Install the cabinets directly to the studs and plane the door edges to match the floor slope
- ☐ D Set the cabinets on the low end of the floor and shim down from the high end

ANSWER A

WHY Standard practice is to set the cabinet run level and plumb regardless of floor or wall irregularities, then shim under the base at low spots to bring the tops level. The toe kick is scribed or trimmed to follow the floor contour so it remains in contact with the finished floor. This ensures doors and drawers operate properly and the countertop will sit flat.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A finish carpenter is installing crown molding at an outside corner. Which cut technique produces a properly mitered corner with a tight joint?

- ☐ A Two pieces both cut at 45 degrees and joined with a butt joint
- ☒ B Two pieces both cut at 45 degrees on a miter saw, with the long point on the outside of the corner
- ☐ C A cope cut on one piece and a butt joint on the other
- ☐ D Two 22-1/2 degree cuts joined with a scarf joint

ANSWER B

WHY An outside corner requires two pieces mitered at 45 degrees each (total 90 degrees) joined at the corner. The long point of the miter is placed on the outside of the corner so the short points meet flush against the wall. Coping is used for inside corners because the joints can be drawn tight by adjusting the cope, whereas outside corners require a clean miter since both profiles are visible.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Per accessibility standards commonly referenced in commercial finish work, what is the maximum force permitted to push or pull open an interior hinged door?

- ☒ A 5 pounds of force
- ☐ B 8-1/2 pounds of force
- ☐ C 15 pounds of force
- ☐ D 25 pounds of force

ANSWER A

WHY Accessibility standards (ADA) limit the opening force for interior hinged doors to 5 pounds maximum. This applies to fire doors (where allowed by the local authority having jurisdiction) as well as other interior doors. Closers must be adjusted accordingly, and latchsets must be selected so that the operational force does not exceed this limit.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A finish carpenter needs to order baseboard for a room with a perimeter of 64 linear feet, plus two door openings that interrupt the base run. The material must include a waste factor. How many linear feet should be ordered if the waste allowance is 10 percent?

- ☐ A 64 linear feet
- ☐ B 67 linear feet
- ☒ C 70 linear feet
- ☐ D 75 linear feet

ANSWER C

WHY The baseboard runs only along the walls, not across the door openings, so the linear footage is the full 64 feet. Adding a 10 percent waste factor: $64 \times 1.10 = 70.4$, which rounds up to 70 or 71 linear feet. This covers cutoffs, mis-cuts, and matching of joints on longer runs.

QUESTION 8

TRUE FALSE

True or False: Wood paneling should be allowed to acclimate to the building's interior conditions for at least 48 hours before installation.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER A

WHY True. Wood paneling and other millwork should be acclimated to the interior environment (typically 48 to 72 hours minimum) before installation. This allows the material's moisture content to equalize with the building conditions, reducing the risk of buckling, shrinkage at joints, or finish cracking after installation.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following fastening methods are appropriate for installing a solid wood interior door casing to a wood-frame wall with drywall? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** 6d finish nails driven through the casing into the door jamb and framing
- ☐ **B** Drywall screws countersunk and driven through the casing face
- ☒ **C** 18-gauge brad nails through the casing into the jamb and framing
- ☐ **D** Construction adhesive alone with no mechanical fasteners

ANSWER A • C

WHY Standard practice is to fasten casing with finish nails (typically 6d or 8d) or 18-gauge brad nails driven into the door jamb at the reveal and into the underlying wall studs or framing. The nail heads are then set and filled. Drywall screws would split the casing and leave unsightly heads that cannot be concealed. Construction adhesive alone is not adequate for casing because it does not hold the casing tight to the wall while the adhesive cures, and there is no mechanical hold for long-term service.