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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

HRX6USY2

AZ CR-34 Painting and Wall Covering
(Residential/Commercial)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS **HRX6USY2**, 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, **HRX6USY2**
- 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 contractor is preparing a previously painted interior gypsum wall that has peeling paint and minor cracks. Which sequence of surface preparation steps is correct before priming?

- ☐ A Sand the surface smooth, apply joint compound to fill cracks, prime, then paint
- ☒ B Scrape loose paint, fill cracks with joint compound, sand smooth, then prime
- ☐ C Wipe with a damp cloth, apply joint compound, prime, then scrape loose paint
- ☐ D Apply primer directly, fill cracks with joint compound, then scrape and sand

ANSWER B

WHY The correct sequence is to first scrape off all loose/peeling paint, fill cracks with joint compound, sand the patched areas smooth, and then apply primer. Option A starts with sanding before scraping (which spreads loose paint), C primes before scraping loose paint, and D primes before any surface repair — all of which produce an inferior substrate.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of primer is most appropriate for bare interior wood that will be finished with a latex topcoat?

- ☐ A Alkali-resistant primer
- ☒ B Latex wood primer (acrylic)
- ☐ C Shellac-based stain-blocking primer
- ☐ D Cementitious primer

ANSWER B

WHY Bare interior wood should be sealed with a latex (acrylic) wood primer to provide adhesion, seal the porous surface, and provide a uniform base for the latex topcoat. Alkali-resistant primers are for masonry, shellac is for severe stain blocking (knots, smoke), and cementitious primers are not a standard category for wood.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor is applying latex paint to a large interior drywall surface. Which application method generally provides the fastest production rate while still delivering an acceptable finish on a flat surface?

- ☐ A Roller (9-inch nap appropriate for texture)
- ☐ B Brush (sash, 2-1/2 inch)
- ☒ C Airless sprayer followed by back-rolling
- ☐ D Pad painter (lambswool applicator)

ANSWER C

WHY Airless spraying combined with back-rolling is the fastest production method on large, flat drywall surfaces while still working the paint into the surface for good adhesion and uniform appearance. A 9-inch roller is faster than a brush but slower than spraying on large areas, and a pad painter is a low-production tool used mainly for trim and tight areas.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When hanging standard residential vinyl wall covering on a gypsum wall, what is the correct order of operations?

- ☐ A Apply paste to the wall, hang the strip, trim, then double-cut the seams
- ☒ B Trim the roll into strips, paste the back of each strip, book the strips, then hang and seam
- ☐ C Hang the strip dry, trim to fit, then apply paste over the surface
- ☐ D Apply paste to the wall only at the seams, hang the strip, then press seams flat

ANSWER B

WHY Standard residential vinyl wall covering is a 'paste-the-product' material: the strip is cut, paste is applied to the back, the strip is 'booked' (folded paste-to-paste) to relax and activate the adhesive, then hung on the wall and the seams are butted and rolled. Applying paste to the wall and double-cutting seams are techniques used for commercial/hang-on-the-wall products, not for standard booked residential vinyl.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule requirements, which of the following activities is regulated when performed in a pre-1978 child-occupied facility?

- ☐ A Painting interior walls with a brush only and no scraping
- ☐ B Replacing a window with no size-for-size modification
- ☒ C Disturbing paint through scraping or sanding in preparation for repainting
- ☐ D Applying wallpaper to an existing vinyl wall covering

ANSWER C

WHY The EPA RRP Rule regulates renovation activities that are likely to disturb lead-based paint, such as scraping, sanding, and window replacement that disrupts painted surfaces. Brush-only painting without scraping and certain other minor activities may be exempt, but any activity that disturbs painted surfaces — including prep scraping/sanding — triggers RRP requirements in pre-1978 child-occupied facilities.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A room has four walls that are each 12 feet long and 8 feet high, with one standard 3 ft × 7 ft door and two 3 ft × 4 ft windows. What is the approximate paintable wall area (in square feet)?

- ☒ A 338 sq ft
- ☐ B 384 sq ft
- ☐ C 426 sq ft
- ☐ D 462 sq ft

ANSWER A

WHY Gross wall area = perimeter × height = $(4 \times 12) \times 8 = 384$ sq ft. Subtract openings: door = $3 \times 7 = 21$ sq ft; two windows = $2 \times (3 \times 4) = 24$ sq ft. Total deductions = 45 sq ft. Net paintable area = $384 - 45 = 339$ sq ft, which rounds to approximately 338 sq ft.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which coating type is most appropriate for an exterior metal railing that is exposed to weather and may experience rust?

- ☐ A Interior latex flat wall paint
- ☒ B Alkyd/oil-based rust-inhibiting enamel
- ☐ C Drywall primer only
- ☐ D Latex semi-gloss wall paint

ANSWER B

WHY Exterior metal exposed to weather must be coated with a system designed for metal and corrosion resistance — typically an alkyd/oil-based or direct-to-metal (DTM) rust-inhibiting enamel, often over a metal primer. Interior flat wall paint and latex semi-gloss wall paints are not formulated to resist rust on exterior metal and will fail quickly.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

After a fresh coat of latex paint dries, a fine network of cracks appears that does not follow any substrate pattern. This defect is most likely:

- ☐ A Crawling
- ☒ B Alligatoring
- ☐ C Saponification
- ☐ D Bleeding

ANSWER B

WHY Alligatoring is a pattern of cracks in the dried paint film that resembles alligator skin, caused by applying a topcoat over an incompatible or overly hard previous coat, or by applying paint too thickly. Crawling is paint pulling back from the surface, saponification occurs over fresh alkali masonry, and bleeding is a stain migrating through the new film.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor is preparing an exterior wood surface that shows signs of chalk, mildew, and minor peeling. Which sequence of preparation steps is correct before repainting?

- ☐ **A** Apply a topcoat directly over the chalky surface, then spot-prime the mildew areas, and finally scrape the peeling sections.
- ☒ **B** Scrape the peeling areas, wash the surface to remove chalk and mildew, allow it to dry, then prime and topcoat.
- ☐ **C** Pressure-wash only the chalky areas, leave mildew in place to be sealed by the primer, and topcoat over the peeling sections.
- ☐ **D** Sand the entire surface to bare wood, leave mildew intact under the primer, and apply two topcoats without priming.

ANSWER B

WHY Correct surface prep for a failing exterior wood coating requires removing loose/peeling paint (scraping), cleaning to remove chalk and mildew (washing with an appropriate cleaner), allowing the surface to dry, and then priming and topcoating. Option A paints over the chalk and mildew; option C leaves mildew to bleed through; option D is unnecessarily aggressive and still leaves mildew untreated.