

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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35	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

KGNRT6H5

AZ CR-7 Carpentry

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS KGNRT6H5 , 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, KGNRT6H5
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A carpenter is framing a load-bearing exterior wall on a new single-family residence. Which of the following components are required to properly transfer roof and ceiling loads to the foundation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A continuous bottom plate anchored to the subfloor or foundation
- ☒ **B** A double top plate with properly overlapped joints at intersecting walls
- ☐ **C** Decorative crown molding at the wall-to-ceiling intersection
- ☐ **D** Full-height king studs adjacent to every cripple stud

ANSWER A - B

WHY The continuous bottom plate (secured by anchor bolts or framing clips) and the double top plate (with joints lapped over intersecting walls so loads transfer continuously) are the primary load-path components in a framed load-bearing wall. Crown molding is purely decorative. Full-height king studs are required only at openings, not adjacent to every cripple stud, so option D misstates the requirement.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A crew is erecting a wood-frame structure and will be working on a walking/working surface more than 6 feet above the lower level. According to OSHA construction standards for framing activities, which of the following fall-protection measures are acceptable? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A personal fall arrest system (PFAS) anchored to a properly rated anchor point
- ☒ **B** A safety net system installed beneath the work area
- ☐ **C** Relying on the workers' years of experience climbing on top plates
- ☐ **D** A guardrail system of approximately 42 inches with a midrail

ANSWER A - B

WHY OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501 requires fall protection at heights of 6 feet or more in residential framing (note: the residential trigger threshold was 6 ft before the 2018 update reduced certain qualifying cases, but the standard acceptable control measures remain the same). Acceptable methods include personal fall arrest systems, guardrail systems, safety nets, and (in limited cases) designated competent-person fall-protection plans. Worker experience is never an acceptable substitute.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of fastener should be used to attach pressure-treated wood (ACQ or CA-C) sills and plates to a concrete or masonry foundation to resist corrosion from the treated wood?

- ☐ A Standard bright (ungalvanized) steel nails or bolts
- ☒ B Hot-dip galvanized or stainless steel nails, bolts and anchor bolts
- ☐ C Plain copper nails only
- ☐ D Untreated wood screws with construction adhesive

ANSWER B

WHY ACQ and CA-C pressure-treated wood is highly corrosive to unprotected steel. Building codes (IBC/IRC R317.3) require fasteners and anchor bolts in contact with preservative-treated wood to be hot-dip galvanized to ASTM A153 or stainless steel to avoid premature corrosion and structural failure. Bright steel fasteners are not acceptable.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A framer needs to determine how many studs are required for a single-story, exterior wall that is 24 feet long, framed at 16 inches on center, with one 36-inch door and one 3050 (3'-0" x 5'-0") window. Using the standard stud-count formula (1 stud per foot of length plus one for each opening jack/king plus a cripple allowance), approximately how many studs are needed?

- ☐ A 24 studs
- ☐ B 26 studs
- ☒ C 30 studs
- ☐ D 38 studs

ANSWER C

WHY A 24-ft wall framed 16" OC needs 1 stud per foot = 24 studs. Each opening adds roughly 3 studs (2 king + 1 jack/trimmer) plus 2 cripples above and below = ~3 additional studs per opening. Two openings $\times$ 3 = 6. Total $\approx$ 24 + 6 = 30 studs. Option A ignores openings, option B under-counts, and option D over-estimates because it does not reflect 16" OC spacing.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing tongue-and-groove plywood or OSB roof sheathing, which fastener spacing pattern is most commonly required by code on the panel edges and at intermediate supports?

- ☒ **A** 6 inches on center at panel edges and 12 inches on center at intermediate supports
- ☐ **B** 12 inches on center at panel edges and 24 inches on center at intermediate supports
- ☐ **C** 24 inches on center at all locations
- ☐ **D** No specific fastener spacing is required for roof sheathing

ANSWER A

WHY The IRC (Table R602.3(1) and related sheathing fastening tables) and typical engineered roof truss/sheathing specifications require 6" OC nailing at supported panel edges and 12" OC at intermediate supports for wood structural panels used as roof sheathing. The closer edge spacing resists panel buckling and diaphragm shear loads at the panel edges.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

During a wall-framing inspection, the inspector notes that the diagonal (let-in) bracing is missing on multiple wall lines and the walls rely only on sheathing for lateral support. Which statement best describes the function of diagonal let-in bracing in a wood-framed wall?

- ☐ **A** It provides a nailing surface for exterior siding
- ☒ **B** It resists racking (lateral) loads from wind or seismic forces until the sheathing is installed
- ☐ **C** It supports the weight of the roof trusses
- ☐ **D** It is required to provide a thermal break in the wall cavity

ANSWER B

WHY Diagonal let-in bracing (1x4 or metal strap) is installed in the studs to form a triangulation that resists racking (lateral) loads from wind or seismic forces. It is most useful as temporary bracing during construction and as supplemental bracing on walls not fully sheathed. It does not carry gravity loads and is not a thermal break.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A framer is reading a set of residential construction drawings and sees the symbol "T.O.W." written at the top of a foundation wall section in the elevation view. What does this notation typically indicate?

- ☐ A Top of Window — the elevation at which the head of the window is set
- ☒ B Top of Wall — the elevation at which the top of the framed wall (top plate) occurs
- ☐ C Total Opening Width — the rough opening width for doors
- ☐ D Type of Wood — the species of framing lumber to be used

ANSWER B

WHY "T.O.W." on an elevation or section view is a common architectural shorthand for "Top of Wall," indicating the finished elevation of the top plate. It is used by framers and foundation crews to verify that stem walls and floor framing heights will yield the planned wall top elevation. Option A would be more typically labeled "T.O.W." only if specifically called out for a window head.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

When framing a conventional (cut) wood staircase, what is the minimum permitted headroom measured vertically from the leading edge of any tread to the ceiling or soffit directly above, per the IRC?

- ☐ A 6 feet 4 inches
- ☒ B 6 feet 8 inches
- ☐ C 7 feet 0 inches
- ☐ D 7 feet 6 inches

ANSWER B

WHY IRC Section R311.7.2 requires a minimum vertical headroom of 6 feet 8 inches (80 inches) measured from the nosing of the treads to the ceiling, soffit or walking surface above the stairway. This is one of the most commonly failed rough-framing items on residential inspections.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A carpenter is building forms for a residential concrete footing. Which of the following is the most appropriate step to ensure the footing will meet code-required dimensions and produce a sound foundation?

- ☐ A Oil the forms heavily so the concrete will not stick at all
- ☐ B Use wet, green lumber for the forms so they conform easily
- ☒ C **Brace the forms adequately, place them on undisturbed soil, and check for correct width, depth and level before placing concrete**
- ☐ D Place the concrete directly against the trench walls with no forming at all

ANSWER C

WHY Footing forms must be properly braced, set to the correct width and depth on undisturbed (non-organic) soil, and checked for level/squareness before the pour. Releasing agents (form oil) are appropriate but should be used correctly, and green lumber is generally not used because it warps. Unformed trenches are not acceptable where the soil will not stand on its own to the required dimensions.