

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
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

WZ982KZY

AZ R-60 Finish Carpentry

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS WZ982KZY , 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, WZ982KZY
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Arizona Registrar of Contractors rules, an R-60 Finish Carpentry license allows the licensee to perform which type of work?

- ☐ A Construction of rough structural framing for residential buildings
- ☒ B Installation and finishing of interior trim, doors, cabinets, millwork, and similar non-structural carpentry items
- ☐ C Installation of plumbing fixtures and water supply lines
- ☐ D Application of spray-on fireproofing to structural steel

ANSWER B

WHY The R-60 Finish Carpentry classification covers non-structural interior finish work such as trim, doors, cabinets, millwork, paneling, and similar items. It does not authorize rough structural framing (covered by other classifications), plumbing, or fireproofing work.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When laying out a finish carpentry job from architectural drawings, which drawing most directly shows the location, type, and dimensions of interior doors and the swing direction?

- ☐ A Foundation plan
- ☒ B Door and finish schedule combined with the floor plan
- ☐ C Roof framing plan
- ☐ D Site utility plan

ANSWER B

WHY Door locations, swing direction, sizes, and door types are conveyed by the floor plan together with the door/finish schedule. Foundation, roof framing, and site utility plans do not contain this interior finish information.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the primary reason finish carpenters typically use a pneumatic finish nailer rather than a framing nailer for installing interior trim?

- ☐ A Finish nailers drive nails at an angle for stronger joints
- ☒ B Finish nailers leave a smaller nail head that can be set below the wood surface and concealed with putty
- ☐ C Finish nailers drive 16d nails that penetrate structural framing members
- ☐ D Finish nailers do not require compressed air

ANSWER B

WHY Finish nailers use smaller-gauge nails (typically 15-, 16-, or 18-gauge) with small heads that can be driven slightly below the wood surface and concealed with putty, leaving a clean appearance. Framing nailers use larger nails and are intended for structural framing, not visible finish work.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Before installing interior trim or hardwood flooring in a newly constructed home, the finish carpenter should ensure the lumber and building have been properly conditioned. Which condition is most important to confirm prior to installation?

- ☐ A All windows must be covered with plastic film to prevent drafts
- ☒ B The lumber's moisture content has stabilized to within the manufacturer's recommended range for the in-service environment, and the building is enclosed with HVAC operating or humidity controlled
- ☐ C The lumber must be stored outdoors so it weathers naturally
- ☐ D All framing members must be coated with a waterproof sealer

ANSWER B

WHY Finish wood products must be acclimated to the in-service environment, with moisture content at or near the equilibrium moisture content the product will experience in service. Installing wet or unconditioned lumber can cause shrinkage, gaps, cupping, and joint failure. Covering windows, outdoor storage, and sealers are not the correct conditioning measures.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When hanging an interior pre-hung door, what is the purpose of placing shims between the door frame jamb and the rough opening studs at the hinge locations?

- ☐ A To permanently fasten the frame to the structure
- ☒ B To plumb and level the jamb and transfer the door's load to the rough framing without bowing the jamb
- ☐ C To insulate the gap between the jamb and stud
- ☐ D To create a fire-rated seal around the door

ANSWER B

WHY Shims placed at hinge and latch locations allow the carpenter to plumb and level the jamb and to transfer the door's weight into the rough framing. This keeps the jamb straight, ensures proper latch engagement, and prevents the jamb from twisting or bowing over time. Shims are not the primary fastener, do not provide insulation, and do not constitute a fire rating.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing a run of base cabinets, what is the correct method for locating the highest reference point on the subfloor and using it to set cabinet heights?

- ☐ A Measure from the lowest point of the subfloor and add the cabinet height
- ☐ B Shim up from the lowest point so that all cabinets sit at the height measured from the lowest point, leaving the high-point end with a large shim gap
- ☒ C Find the highest point of the subfloor along the wall, mark a level line at the top of the base cabinet height from that high point, and shim the remaining cabinets up to that line
- ☐ D Ignore the subfloor condition and rely on the manufacturer's pre-attached legs

ANSWER C

WHY Standard finish carpentry practice is to shoot a level line representing the top of the base cabinets from the highest point of the subfloor along the run. All other cabinets are shimmed up to that line, which keeps the countertop level and minimizes shimming at the high end. Measuring from the lowest point or ignoring the floor condition leads to out-of-level installations.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

An Arizona finish carpentry crew is working on a residential interior using pneumatic nailers and miter saws. Which OSHA requirement applies directly to the use of pneumatic nailers on this site?

- ☐ A Operators must wear hearing protection whenever any tool is in use
- ☒ B Pneumatic nailers must have a safety device on the muzzle to prevent unintended discharge, and operators must wear appropriate eye protection
- ☐ C Pneumatic nailers must be connected to a dedicated fire-suppression system
- ☐ D Pneumatic nailers can only be used outdoors

ANSWER B

WHY OSHA requires that pneumatic nailers be equipped with a working safety contact (muzzle) device to prevent unintended firing, and that operators and nearby workers wear appropriate eye protection. Hearing protection may be required if noise levels exceed exposure limits but is not tied specifically to nailers. Fire suppression and outdoor-only use are not general requirements for pneumatic nailers.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A finish carpenter is taking off material for baseboard on a rectangular room with two walls 12 feet long and two walls 16 feet long. The baseboard is sold in 12-foot pieces. What is the proper method for determining the number of 12-foot pieces needed, assuming no waste?

- ☐ A Add the two longer walls only: $16 + 16 = 32$ feet; divide by 12 and round up to 3 pieces
- ☐ B Add the two shorter walls only: $12 + 12 = 24$ feet; divide by 12 for 2 pieces
- ☒ C Total linear footage of baseboard required: $12 + 12 + 16 + 16 = 56$ feet; divide by 12 and round up to 5 pieces
- ☐ D Use one piece per wall regardless of length

ANSWER C

WHY Finish carpenters compute material take-offs by totaling the actual linear footage required. Here the perimeter is 56 feet. At 12 feet per piece, $56/12 = 4.67$, so 5 pieces are needed (with allowance for joint placement). Using only some walls or one piece per wall is not how linear material is quantified.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are commonly used methods for joining finish carpentry components such as crown molding, baseboard, and cabinet face frames? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Coped joints cut on a coping saw or jigsaw to follow the profile of intersecting molding
- ☒ **B** Mitered joints cut at the corner angle to form a clean outside or inside corner
- ☐ **C** Full penetration single-V groove welds along the joint
- ☐ **D** Toe-screwed joints driven through the face of the trim

ANSWER A • B

WHY Coped and mitered joints are standard finish carpentry joints used at inside and outside corners of moldings. Welding is a metalworking process not used on wood trim, and toe-screwing through the face of trim would mar the visible surface and is not an acceptable finish technique.