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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

HRX6UWKB

AR Base and Paving - Residential

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board **HRX6UWKB**, 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, **HRX6UWKB**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are acceptable subgrade preparation steps before placing aggregate base on a residential paving project? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Removing organic topsoil and vegetation from the area to be paved
- ☒ **B** Compacting the subgrade to a firm, unyielding condition
- ☐ **C** Allowing the subgrade to remain saturated to help compaction
- ☐ **D** Grading the subgrade to the planned lines, grades, and cross-section

ANSWER A - B

WHY Proper subgrade preparation requires removing organic material (which decomposes and causes settlement), compacting the subgrade to a stable condition, and grading it to the proper lines and grades. A saturated subgrade is not acceptable because excess moisture prevents proper compaction and reduces subgrade stability.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about aggregate base course (ABC) used in residential paving are correct? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** ABC should be placed in uniform lifts and compacted to specified density
- ☒ **B** Segregated aggregate should be remixed before compaction to achieve uniformity
- ☐ **C** Aggregate base does not require compaction if the surface is graded smooth
- ☐ **D** Larger stones are preferred because they provide better drainage regardless of gradation

ANSWER A - B

WHY Aggregate base must be placed in lifts of uniform thickness and compacted to the specified density to perform properly. If segregation occurs during placement, the material should be remixed to restore uniformity before compaction. Compaction is essential regardless of surface smoothness, and gradation—not just stone size—is what governs drainage and stability.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of providing adequate drainage on a residential paving project?

- ☐ A To reduce the cost of sealcoating
- ☒ B To prevent water from weakening the subgrade and base materials
- ☐ C To improve the color of the finished asphalt surface
- ☐ D To eliminate the need for compaction

ANSWER B

WHY Adequate drainage prevents water from infiltrating and weakening the subgrade and aggregate base, which are the primary structural layers supporting the pavement. Standing water or saturated base materials lead to rutting, cracking, and premature pavement failure. Drainage does not affect sealcoat cost, surface color, or compaction requirements.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Why must hot-mix asphalt be compacted while it is still within the proper temperature range?

- ☒ A Because cool asphalt cannot be compacted to required density and will have air voids that shorten pavement life
- ☐ B Because warm asphalt cools equipment too quickly
- ☐ C Because the binder evaporates below the compaction temperature range
- ☐ D Because asphalt color is set by the compaction temperature

ANSWER A

WHY Hot-mix asphalt must be compacted within its specified temperature window to achieve required density and acceptable air void content. If the mix cools below this range, it becomes too stiff to compact properly, resulting in high air voids, reduced strength, and shortened pavement life. The other options describe effects that do not actually occur.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

What minimum surface slope is typically required on a residential paved driveway or parking area to provide positive drainage?

- ☐ A A flat, level surface with no slope
- ☒ B A minimum slope of approximately 1/4 inch per foot (about 2%) away from structures
- ☐ C A slope of at least 1 foot per foot toward the street
- ☐ D A slope of exactly 1 inch per 100 feet

ANSWER B

WHY Paved residential surfaces should have a minimum slope of about 1/4 inch per foot (roughly 2%) to ensure positive drainage away from structures and prevent standing water. A flat surface traps water; excessively steep slopes (1:1) are unsafe and impractical; and 1 inch per 100 feet is far too flat to drain effectively.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which action is required to protect occupants, vehicles, and pedestrians during a residential paving operation?

- ☐ A Allow vehicle and foot traffic on the fresh asphalt immediately to test it
- ☒ B Post warning signs, barricades, or flaggers to keep traffic off the area until the surface has cooled and cured
- ☐ C Rely on residents to keep themselves away without any posted warnings
- ☐ D Use the same access route during paving and curing as when the area is open

ANSWER B

WHY Contractors are required to use warning signs, barricades, or flaggers to keep vehicles and pedestrians off freshly placed asphalt until it has cooled sufficiently to resist marking and deformation. Relying on residents alone is insufficient, allowing traffic immediately damages the new surface, and access routes during paving must clearly differ from those used when the area is open.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the purpose of placing a geotextile fabric on a weak subgrade before installing aggregate base on a residential paving project?

- ☐ A To serve as the final wearing surface
- ☒ B To separate soft subgrade soils from the aggregate base and improve stability
- ☐ C To replace the need for any compaction of the base
- ☐ D To act as the primary bonding layer for tack coat

ANSWER B

WHY Geotextile fabric is placed on weak or soft subgrades to separate the subgrade soil from the aggregate base, preventing fines from migrating up into the base and improving the load-bearing capacity of the section. It does not serve as a wearing surface, eliminate the need for compaction, or function as a tack coat bonding layer.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the function of a tack coat applied between layers of hot-mix asphalt on a residential paving project?

- ☐ A To cool the freshly placed asphalt layer
- ☒ B To create a bond between successive pavement layers so they act as a single structure
- ☐ C To fill cracks in the existing surface permanently
- ☐ D To seal the surface against gasoline and oil drippings

ANSWER B

WHY A tack coat is a thin application of emulsified or cutback asphalt that promotes adhesion between pavement layers so they behave as a monolithic structure under traffic loads. It does not cool the mix, permanently fill cracks, or seal the surface against petroleum drippings—those are functions of other materials and operations.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which pavement distress is most commonly associated with a weak or saturated subgrade beneath a residential paved surface?

- ☒ **A** Rutting and depressions in the wheel paths
- ☐ **B** Color fading of the asphalt surface
- ☐ **C** Excessive crown in the roadway centerline
- ☐ **D** Loose surface aggregate from a mix that was placed too hot

ANSWER A

WHY A weak or saturated subgrade cannot adequately support traffic loads, which results in rutting and depressions—particularly in wheel paths—on the pavement surface above. Color fading relates to oxidation of the asphalt binder, crown is a design element, and mix-placed-too-hot issues relate to plant production, not subgrade conditions.