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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

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

ERGLDJD4

AR Carpentry, Framing, Millwork, Cabinets - Commercial

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board ERGLDJD4 , 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, ERGLDJD4
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

In commercial wood framing, which grade stamp identifies lumber that has been graded for structural use and meets the requirements of a recognized grading agency?

- ☐ A An S-Dry stamp indicating surface-dried lumber
- ☒ B A WWPA, WCLIB, SPIB, or PLIB grade mark issued by an accredited grading agency
- ☐ C A P.E. stamp indicating the lumber was pressure-evaluated
- ☐ D A KD-15 stamp indicating kiln-dried moisture content

ANSWER B

WHY Grade marks such as WWPA, WCLIB, SPIB, and PLIB are issued by accredited lumber grading agencies and confirm the lumber has been graded to the agency's rules for structural use. The other options either describe moisture content designations (S-Dry, KD-15) or invent marks that are not part of the grading system.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When framing a non-load-bearing interior partition in a commercial building, what is the most common stud spacing used to support 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard on both sides?

- ☐ A 12 inches on center
- ☒ B 16 inches on center
- ☐ C 24 inches on center
- ☐ D 36 inches on center

ANSWER B

WHY 16 inches on center is the most common stud spacing for non-load-bearing partitions finished with 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard because the wallboard edges can be supported at each stud. 24 inches on center typically requires 5/8-inch board, and the others are non-standard for this finish.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing base cabinets in a commercial project, what is the minimum recommended number of shims at each cabinet-to-wall or cabinet-to-floor contact point before anchoring?

- ☐ A One shim is sufficient when set in a bed of adhesive
- ☒ B Two shims, one from each side, forming a stable wedge
- ☐ C Three or more shims stacked to adjust to floor levelness
- ☐ D No shims are required if the cabinet has an integrated leveling leg

ANSWER B

WHY Cabinet installation guides (including AWI/NAAMM/AWMAC installation guidelines) call for paired shims at each contact point so the load is carried by opposing wedges rather than a single point that could crush. A single shim can rotate under load, and adhesives or leveling legs do not replace shimming on uneven surfaces.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

On a commercial interior trim job, a carpenter is nailing 1-1/8 inch (5/4) casing around a door frame. Which fastening practice best prevents the casing from splitting at the ends?

- ☐ A Drive nails at 4 inches on center the full length of the casing
- ☐ B Predrill every nail hole before setting the casing nails
- ☒ C Use 6d or 8d finish nails near the ends and avoid nailing within 2 inches of the end of the casing
- ☐ D Toenail through the face of the casing into the jamb

ANSWER C

WHY End splits in trim are prevented by keeping finish nails back from the end (typically at least 2 inches) and selecting a nail length that does not over-penetrate. Predrilling every hole is excessive for routine casing work, nailing at 4 inches on center is too tight at the ends, and face-nailing into the jamb damages the trim.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When installing engineered I-joists for a commercial floor system, what is the required bearing length at each support unless the manufacturer specifies otherwise?

- ☐ A 1-1/2 inches
- ☒ B 2 inches
- ☐ C 3 inches
- ☐ D 4 inches

ANSWER B

WHY Most engineered I-joist manufacturers (such as those whose literature is referenced by IRC/IBC adoption) require a minimum 2-inch bearing at supports, with 3 inches required where the joist ends at a wall. 1-1/2 inches is typical of sawn-lumber bearing, and the longer bearings apply in specific situations rather than as the standard minimum.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

For pressure-treated lumber used in commercial construction, which fastener type is required to resist the corrosive action of the treatment chemicals?

- ☐ A Bright common steel nails
- ☐ B Electro-galvanized nails
- ☒ C Hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel fasteners
- ☐ D Aluminum alloy nails

ANSWER C

WHY Modern pressure-treating chemicals (ACQ, CA, ACQ-D, etc.) are highly corrosive to unprotected steel. Building codes and hardware manufacturers require hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel fasteners in contact with treated wood. Electro-galvanized coating is too thin, aluminum corrodes in contact with treated wood, and bright steel will fail quickly.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under AWI Architectural Woodwork Standards, which grade defines the highest level of architectural cabinet and millwork quality, expected to be constructed with shop drawings and full disclosure of materials and finishes?

- ☐ A Economy grade
- ☐ B Custom grade
- ☒ C Premium grade
- ☐ D Standard grade

ANSWER C

WHY AWI's premium grade is the highest tier, requiring full shop drawings, material and finish disclosure, and the tightest tolerances. Custom grade is the mid-tier for projects requiring higher-than-stock detailing, and Economy and Standard are the lower tiers.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

According to OSHA construction regulations, when a carpenter on a commercial project uses a portable circular saw, what guarding requirement applies to the lower blade portion?

- ☐ A The lower blade must be guarded at all times when the saw is in use
- ☒ B The lower blade guard must automatically retract when the saw is operating and return to its rest position when the cut is complete
- ☐ C The lower blade does not need to be guarded because the upper guard is sufficient
- ☐ D The lower blade guard must be removed during cutting and reinstalled before storage

ANSWER B

WHY 29 CFR 1926.304(d) requires every portable circular saw to be equipped with a lower automatic guard that retracts when the saw is in use and returns to its rest position automatically when the cut ends. The lower guard must remain in place; manual removal during cutting is prohibited.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are requirements that apply to commercial stair landings under the International Building Code (IBC)? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A landing must be provided at the top and bottom of each flight
- ☒ **B** The minimum width of a landing must equal at least the width of the stair served
- ☐ **C** Landings are not required for short stair flights of fewer than 3 risers
- ☐ **D** The landing depth measured perpendicular to the direction of travel must be at least 48 inches

ANSWER **A • B**

WHY IBC Section 1011 requires a landing at the top and bottom of each stair flight and one at every change of direction, and the landing must be at least as wide as the stair served. The minimum landing depth perpendicular to travel is generally 44 inches (not 48) for commercial stairs under IBC, and landings are still required for short flights serving occupied areas.