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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

KGNRTMTJ

AR Concrete - Residential

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

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

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When forming a residential foundation footing in Arkansas, which of the following items must be addressed before concrete is placed? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Verify footing width and depth conform to the approved plans and code
- ☒ **B** Ensure forms are clean, properly braced, and coated with a release agent
- ☐ **C** Paint the exterior of the form boards with exterior-grade latex paint
- ☐ **D** Cover the rebar with a tarp until the concrete truck arrives to keep it dry

ANSWER A - B

WHY Footing dimensions must be verified against the approved plans and applicable code, and forms must be clean, properly braced, and treated with a release agent so they strip cleanly and hold their shape. Painting form boards or covering rebar with a tarp are not standard pre-pour steps and could compromise the concrete or reinforcement.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are accepted practices for reinforcing a residential poured concrete foundation wall in Arkansas? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Maintain the specified minimum concrete cover over reinforcing steel as required by code
- ☒ **B** Lap splice reinforcing bars at the locations and lengths shown on the plans or required by code
- ☐ **C** Support horizontal rebar on wooden blocks laid on the ground inside the form
- ☐ **D** Tie vertical rebar to the footing keyway so it leans against the form wall

ANSWER A - B

WHY Code-compliant wall reinforcement requires the specified minimum concrete cover (which protects steel from corrosion and provides bond) and properly located, properly lengthened lap splices so that reinforcement develops its full strength. Setting rebar on ground-level wood blocks eliminates the required cover, and tying verticals to the keyway so they lean against the form is not an accepted support method.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

For residential exterior concrete flatwork exposed to Arkansas freeze-thaw cycles, what property is most commonly specified for the concrete mix?

- ☐ A High-early cement content only
- ☒ B Air-entrained concrete with the air content required by code
- ☐ C Lightweight aggregate substitution
- ☐ D Calcium chloride accelerator at the maximum labeled rate

ANSWER B

WHY Air-entrained concrete is the standard requirement for exterior flatwork subject to freeze-thaw exposure because the entrained air voids relieve internal pressure from freezing water and reduce scaling. The other options do not address freeze-thaw durability and, in the case of calcium chloride at maximum rate, can actually worsen scaling and corrosion of reinforcement.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Immediately before placing concrete for a residential slab-on-grade, the subgrade must be:

- ☐ A Saturated and standing with surface water to keep it from absorbing mix water
- ☐ B Dry, loose, and uncompacted so the concrete can self-level into it
- ☒ C Moist, firm, and uniform, with no standing water and no frost
- ☐ D Covered with a polyethylene vapor barrier in all cases by code

ANSWER C

WHY A proper subgrade is moist (so it does not steal water from the fresh concrete), firm and uniformly compacted (so the slab does not settle differentially), and free of standing water and frost, which would weaken the slab surface and bond. Saturating with standing water or leaving the subgrade loose are common defects, and a vapor barrier is not required in every case.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A residential concrete driveway has just been finished. Which curing method is generally accepted to retain moisture and promote proper hydration of the slab?

- ☐ A Allow the surface to air-dry for 24 hours, then flood with water once
- ☒ B Apply a curing compound or keep the surface continuously moist for the required curing period
- ☐ C Cover the slab with clear plastic only after cracks appear
- ☐ D Sprinkle cold water on the slab whenever the surface looks light gray

ANSWER B

WHY Acceptable curing keeps the concrete moist (or prevents moisture loss) for the full curing period required by code and the mix design — typically by applying a curing compound that meets ASTM specifications or by wet curing with burlap, water, or other continuous moisture-retaining coverings. Air-drying, waiting for cracks, and ad-hoc sprinkling do not provide the consistent curing conditions needed.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When placing residential concrete in cold weather (ambient below 40°F / 4°C), which precaution is required?

- ☐ A Add extra water to the mix so it flows more easily into the forms
- ☒ B Delay placement until the concrete temperature at placement is within the range specified by code and the mix design
- ☐ C Strip forms as soon as bleeding stops to speed the schedule
- ☐ D Use calcium chloride in all mixes regardless of reinforcement

ANSWER B

WHY In cold weather, concrete must be placed within an acceptable temperature range so it can gain strength without freezing; heated materials, accelerators, and insulated enclosures are commonly used to achieve this. Adding extra water reduces strength and durability, early form stripping risks damage, and calcium chloride is restricted in mixes containing steel reinforcement because it promotes corrosion.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Control joints in a residential concrete sidewalk are primarily used to:

- ☐ A Decorate the surface and create a patterned appearance
- ☒ B Provide a weakened plane that controls where shrinkage cracking occurs
- ☐ C Increase the load-carrying capacity of the slab
- ☐ D Eliminate the need for subgrade compaction

ANSWER B

WHY Control joints (contraction joints) are tooled or sawed grooves that create a weakened plane so that shrinkage cracks form along the joint instead of randomly across the slab. They do not add structural capacity, are not purely decorative, and they do not substitute for proper subgrade preparation.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

For a residential garage slab, the contractor should construct the slab to the thickness and with the reinforcement shown on the approved plans. If the plans are silent, the contractor should:

- ☐ A Build to any thickness, since residential slabs have no minimum requirement
- ☒ B Build to the minimum thickness and reinforcement required by the adopted Arkansas residential code
- ☐ C Use the thinnest slab that can be finished to save on material
- ☐ D Pour the slab without reinforcement because the subgrade will hold it

ANSWER B

WHY When plans do not specify, residential slabs — including garage slabs — must meet the minimum slab thickness and reinforcement requirements of the adopted Arkansas residential code, which is intended to carry the design loads (vehicles, equipment, etc.) without cracking or settlement. Thinner, unreinforced, or arbitrary choices are not acceptable.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Anchor bolts for a residential wood-framed structure are set in the top of the freshly placed concrete foundation. Which statement about anchor bolt placement is correct?

- ☐ A Anchor bolts are optional if the sill plate is glued to the foundation
- ☒ B Anchor bolts must be embedded to the depth, spaced at the maximum spacing, and sized per the approved plans and code
- ☐ C Anchor bolts must be installed only after the concrete has fully cured for 28 days
- ☐ D Anchor bolts must be spaced no closer than every 8 feet along the sill plate

ANSWER B

WHY Anchor bolts must be installed while the concrete is still plastic (or set in wet-set inserts), embedded to at least the minimum depth, spaced at no more than the maximum on-center spacing, and sized per the approved plans and code so they resist uplift and lateral loads on the sill plate. The other options either omit required hardware or use spacings that are not permitted.