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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

G953MRCB

AR Siding, Soffit, Facia, Gutters - Residential

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board **G953MRCB** , 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, **G953MRCB**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing aluminum fascia trim along a residential eave, which practice is required to allow for the natural movement of the metal caused by temperature changes?

- ☐ A Fasten each piece tightly at both ends with no clearance
- ☐ B Use only sealed blind rivets at every fastening point
- ☒ C Fasten snugly in the center of each piece and allow slight clearance at the overlap joints
- ☐ D Solder every joint to prevent separation during expansion

ANSWER C

WHY Aluminum and other metal trim expand and contract with temperature changes. Tightly fastening both ends restricts this movement and causes the metal to buckle or oil-can. The correct practice is to fasten snugly in the center of each piece while leaving a small expansion gap at the overlapping joint so the trim can move without distortion.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When nailing horizontal vinyl siding panels, how far from the nailing hem should the nails be driven, and how much clearance should remain between the nail head and the siding?

- ☐ A Driven flush in the center of each slot with no clearance
- ☒ B Centered in the nailing slot with about 1/32 inch clearance under the nail head
- ☐ C Driven at the edge of the slot with about 1/8 inch clearance
- ☐ D Driven only through the face of the panel, not the hem

ANSWER B

WHY Vinyl siding must be nailed so it can move horizontally as it expands and contracts with temperature changes. Nails should be centered in the nailing slots and driven so that approximately 1/32 inch of clearance remains under the nail head. Tight nailing will cause the panels to buckle.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the standard minimum slope per 10 feet of run required for a residential K-style aluminum gutter to ensure proper drainage toward the downspout?

- ☐ A 1/8 inch per 10 feet
- ☒ B 1/4 inch per 10 feet
- ☐ C 1/2 inch per 10 feet
- ☐ D 1 inch per 10 feet

ANSWER B

WHY A 1/4 inch slope per 10 feet of gutter run is the standard recommendation for residential K-style gutters. This slope is sufficient to move water toward the downspout without causing the gutter to look noticeably tilted from the ground. A 1/8 inch slope is sometimes acceptable but is generally considered a minimum only; 1/2 inch or more would be visible and is not required.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

For a standard residential aluminum K-style gutter installation in a region with moderate snowfall, what is the maximum recommended spacing between gutter hangers along a fascia board?

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

ANSWER C

WHY Hanger spacing of no more than 24 inches on center is the typical recommendation for aluminum K-style gutters in areas with moderate snow loads. In regions with heavier snow or ice, spacing should be reduced to 16 inches or less. Wider spacing allows the gutter to sag under standing water, snow, or ice weight.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most commonly specified gauge (thickness) for residential aluminum K-style gutters and downspouts?

- ☐ A 0.010 inch
- ☐ B 0.020 inch
- ☒ C 0.032 inch (.025 in. nominal)
- ☐ D 0.063 inch

ANSWER C

WHY The standard residential specification for aluminum K-style gutters and downspouts is 0.032 inch thickness, often referred to as .025-inch nominal. Thinner material such as 0.010 or 0.020 inch is too easily damaged and used only for very light duty or interior products. The 0.063 inch thickness is used for commercial-grade applications.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Where siding meets a roofline (such as at a porch or sidewall dormer), what trim/fascia component is required to prevent water from running behind the siding panels?

- ☒ A A continuous Z-flashing installed behind the siding and over the roof shingle
- ☐ B Caulking alone along the joint between siding and shingles
- ☐ C A standard J-channel at the bottom course only
- ☐ D Furring strips nailed vertically over the shingles

ANSWER A

WHY Where a vertical sidewall meets a roof, a continuous piece of Z-flashing (or kick-out flashing at corners) must be installed so that the upper leg goes behind the siding and the lower leg extends out over the roof shingle. This diverts water away from the joint and onto the roof surface. Caulking alone is not acceptable as a substitute for proper flashing.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing vinyl or aluminum soffit panels, what is the required clearance between the ends of the soffit panels and the receiving channel or J-channel to allow for thermal expansion?

- ☐ A 1/32 inch
- ☐ B 1/8 inch
- ☒ C 1/4 inch
- ☐ D No clearance is required because soffit does not expand

ANSWER C

WHY Vinyl and aluminum soffit panels expand and contract with temperature changes similar to siding. A minimum of 1/4 inch clearance should be left between the end of each soffit panel and the inside of the receiving channel so the panel has room to expand without buckling. This clearance is especially important in long runs.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

When attaching a residential downspout to the wall of a house, which fastener and spacing is most commonly required by manufacturers and recognized industry practice?

- ☐ A Two nails per 10 feet of downspout
- ☒ B Stainless steel screws through slotted brackets every 6 to 8 feet
- ☐ C No fasteners, with the downspout held only by friction into the gutter outlet
- ☐ D Continuous adhesive along the full back of the downspout

ANSWER B

WHY Residential downspouts should be secured to the wall using straps or brackets fastened with corrosion-resistant screws or nails. Typical spacing is roughly every 6 to 8 feet, with at least two fasteners per downspout run plus one near the top. Nails alone, friction fits, or adhesive are not adequate securement methods.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

For a standard residential K-style aluminum gutter installation, what is the most commonly required maximum spacing between hidden hangers or spike-and-ferrule fasteners along the gutter run?

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

ANSWER C

WHY Manufacturer instructions and industry standards for residential K-style aluminum gutters typically require hangers, brackets, or spike-and-ferrule fasteners to be installed at a maximum of 24 inches on center. Wider spacing can allow the gutter to sag between supports under the weight of water, ice, or snow.