

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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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

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

AAGYZ5FS

NASCLA Commercial Builders Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board **AAGYZ5FS**, 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, **AAGYZ5FS**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor is preparing to backfill a foundation wall. Which of the following materials and placement requirements is generally required to avoid imposing excessive lateral pressure on the newly placed concrete?

- ☐ A Placing large frozen lumps of clay against the wall and compacting them with heavy equipment.
- ☒ B Using granular fill placed in lifts and compacted against the wall with light equipment.
- ☐ C Backfilling immediately after the wall is stripped of forms, before any curing has occurred.
- ☐ D Backfilling with organic topsoil to promote drainage away from the foundation.

ANSWER B

WHY Granular, free-draining backfill placed in controlled lifts and compacted with light equipment reduces lateral load on foundation walls. Frozen clods, premature backfill before curing, and organic topsoil each create settlement, drainage, or pressure problems and are not acceptable.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

For a standard structural concrete mix, which curing condition most directly ensures the concrete will reach its specified compressive strength?

- ☒ A Maintaining adequate moisture and a favorable temperature for a defined period after placement.
- ☐ B Troweling the surface repeatedly to bring excess water to the top.
- ☐ C Allowing the surface to dry quickly so finishing can continue.
- ☐ D Adding the mix water on the jobsite at the discretion of the finisher.

ANSWER A

WHY Proper curing requires retaining moisture and keeping concrete at a moderate temperature during the early hydration period so that the specified strength can develop. Excessive troweling brings weak paste to the surface, rapid drying halts hydration, and unauthorized water additions lower strength and durability.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When erecting structural steel, what is the primary purpose of using an appropriate number and pattern of high-strength bolts in a slip-critical or bearing-type connection?

- ☐ A To allow field welding to be eliminated entirely from the connection.
- ☐ B To provide corrosion protection between the connected plies.
- ☒ C To transfer design loads between the connected members in a reliable, predictable manner.
- ☐ D To permit the steel to be left unpainted for the life of the structure.

ANSWER C

WHY High-strength bolted connections are proportioned and detailed to transmit calculated loads between members. The number, diameter, and pattern (such as standard or slip-critical) are selected to ensure the connection performs as designed; they are not a substitute for welding where it is required, do not provide corrosion protection, and do not eliminate the need for coating systems.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

In a reinforced masonry wall, what is the function of placing vertical rebar in the cells of hollow concrete masonry units and then grouting those cells?

- ☐ A To provide a nailing surface for interior finishes.
- ☒ B To carry tensile and shear loads that the masonry alone cannot resist.
- ☐ C To act as a waterstop at control joints.
- ☐ D To serve as a substitute for mortar in the bed joints.

ANSWER B

WHY Reinforced masonry uses grouted rebar in cell cavities to supply the tensile and shear capacity that unreinforced masonry lacks. The grout bonds the steel to the masonry so the composite section can resist flexural and lateral forces; the steel is not a finish nailing surface, a waterstop, or a replacement for mortar.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A floor framing plan calls for a doubled floor joist under a non-load-bearing partition that runs parallel to the joists. What is the primary structural reason for doubling the joist?

- ☐ A To create a stronger nailing surface for the subfloor.
- ☒ B To increase the stiffness of the framing so that the partition is less likely to crack from floor deflection.
- ☐ C To provide a chase for mechanical and electrical runs.
- ☐ D To act as a fire stop between floors.

ANSWER B

WHY Trimming or doubling joists under parallel partitions reduces deflection and vibration, which helps prevent cracking of the partition finishes. The other items listed (nailing, chases, fire stopping) are not the primary structural purpose of the doubled member.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A commercial building permit has been issued for a project. Which of the following actions by the contractor would most likely result in a stop-work order from the building official?

- ☐ A Calling for required inspections at the proper sequence before covering the work.
- ☒ B Constructing a load-bearing element that deviates materially from the approved plans without obtaining an approved revision.
- ☐ C Posting the permit and approved plans on the jobsite as required.
- ☐ D Maintaining required egress clearances during construction.

ANSWER B

WHY Building officials enforce the code and the approved construction documents; significant deviations without approved revisions are a leading cause of stop-work orders. Calling for inspections, posting approved plans, and maintaining egress are all required, compliant actions and would not trigger a stop-work order.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A general contractor is preparing a progress payment application for work completed through the end of the month. Which of the following best describes the typical basis for the amount requested?

- ☐ A The full contract value divided equally among the project duration.
- ☒ B The total of stored materials plus work in place, less retainage, less prior payments.
- ☐ C The sum of all subcontractor invoices regardless of work completed.
- ☐ D The contractor's projected total cost at completion.
- ☐ E D

ANSWER B

WHY A standard Schedule of Values-based pay application sums work in place (verified by the architect or owner) plus properly stored materials, then subtracts retainage and prior payments. Even progress, gross subcontractor invoicing, or projected cost are not appropriate bases for a progress payment.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Workers are installing roof decking on a commercial building. Which fall protection measure is most consistent with OSHA requirements for work at typical decking heights on a low-slope roof?

- ☒ A A personal fall arrest system with an anchor rated for the load, used by each exposed worker.
- ☐ B A warning line system alone, without any other controls, regardless of distance from the edge.
- ☐ C Relying on the roofing material itself to bear the fall arrest load.
- ☐ D Posting signage only and trusting workers to stay away from unprotected edges.

ANSWER A

WHY OSHA requires fall protection at the heights common for roof decking work; a properly anchored personal fall arrest system is a standard compliant method. Warning-line systems alone have restrictions, the roof covering is not a certified anchor, and signage without physical protection is not compliant.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following items are typically coordinated and resolved during the mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP) rough-in stage of a commercial project? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Sleeve and opening locations through structural members for piping and conduit.
- ☐ **B** Final paint color selections for occupied tenant spaces.
- ☒ **C** Conflicts between ductwork, piping, conduit, and structural framing.
- ☐ **D** Clearance requirements around electrical panels and equipment for service access.

ANSWER A • C

WHY During MEP rough-in, the team must locate sleeves and openings in structure before concrete is placed and resolve clashes between systems and structure; both are essential coordination activities. Paint color selection is an architectural finish decision, and while equipment clearances matter, accessibility clearances are finalized during equipment layout planning rather than the rough-in coordination effort described.