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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA ARCHITECTS BOARD

DLPT2MHF

CA Architects Board - Supplemental Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA ARCHITECTS BOARD **DLPT2MHF**, 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, **DLPT2MHF**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

On a residential architectural drawing, which line type is used to represent the visible edges of an object where the cutting plane passes through?

- ☐ A Phantom line
- ☐ B Hidden line
- ☒ C Object line (visible line)
- ☐ D Center line

ANSWER C

WHY Object lines (also called visible lines) are used to represent the visible edges and outlines of an object, including where a cutting plane passes through and creates an edge in the section view. Hidden lines show concealed edges, center lines indicate symmetry or centers of circles, and phantom lines indicate alternate positions or adjacent parts.

QUESTION 2

TRUE FALSE

Per the California Building Code, a stairway with four or more risers must have a handrail on at least one side.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER A

WHY True. The California Building Code requires that stairways with four or more risers have a handrail on at least one side. This is a fundamental safety requirement for guardrails and handrails outlined in the CBC.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of concrete is characterized by having a high water-cement ratio and is typically used for non-structural applications such as backfilling or leveling?

- ☐ A Reinforced concrete
- ☐ B Plain concrete
- ☒ C Lean concrete
- ☐ D Prestressed concrete

ANSWER C

WHY Lean concrete is a type of concrete with a relatively low cement content and is used where high strength is not required, such as in foundations, bedding, or backfilling. Plain concrete can be structural, and reinforced/prestressed concrete incorporate steel reinforcement for additional tensile strength.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

In structural engineering, what is the term for the maximum distance a structural member can span between supports without intermediate bracing?

- ☐ A Dead load
- ☐ B Live load
- ☒ C Clear span
- ☐ D Allowable stress

ANSWER C

WHY Clear span refers to the unobstructed distance between the inside faces of the supports of a structural member. Dead load is the permanent static weight of the structure, live load is the variable load from occupants/furnishings, and allowable stress is the maximum stress a material can safely withstand.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Per California Title 24 accessibility requirements, what is the minimum clear width required for a single wheelchair passage through a doorway?

- ☐ A 28 inches
- ☐ B 30 inches
- ☒ C 32 inches
- ☐ D 36 inches

ANSWER C

WHY California Title 24 (which adopts the 2010 ADA Standards) requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches for doorways when measured at the door opening. This allows for wheelchair access through standard passage doorways.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

In site planning, what is the term used for the area of land where stormwater is naturally collected and drained, often used in sustainable site design?

- ☐ A Building envelope
- ☒ B Catchment area/watershed
- ☐ C Setback
- ☐ D Easement

ANSWER B

WHY A catchment area or watershed is the land area where precipitation collects and drains to a common outlet. This concept is fundamental to site drainage planning and sustainable design considerations such as Low Impact Development (LID). Setbacks are the minimum distances from property lines, and easements are rights to use another's property.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the California Building Code, residential dwelling units are required to have a minimum ceiling height of what measurement for habitable rooms?

- ☒ **A** 7 feet 0 inches
- ☐ **B** 7 feet 6 inches
- ☐ **C** 8 feet 0 inches
- ☐ **D** 8 feet 6 inches

ANSWER A

WHY The California Building Code (CBC) requires a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet (84 inches) for habitable rooms, hallways, and portions of basements used for passage. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, and laundry rooms have slightly different allowances, but 7 feet is the standard minimum for habitable spaces.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are standard scales commonly used on architectural drawings? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** 1/4 inch = 1 foot
- ☐ **B** 1/8 inch = 1 foot
- ☐ **C** 1 inch = 1 mile
- ☒ **D** 1/2 inch = 1 foot

ANSWER A - D

WHY 1/4 inch = 1 foot and 1/2 inch = 1 foot are standard architectural drawing scales commonly used for plan and elevation drawings in the United States. 1/8 inch = 1 foot is occasionally used for very large buildings but is less standard, while 1 inch = 1 mile would be used for regional/site context mapping but not architectural plans.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are typical properties considered when specifying structural steel for building construction? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Yield strength
- ☒ **B** Elastic modulus
- ☐ **C** Reflectance
- ☐ **D** Thermal transmittance (U-value)

ANSWER **A** • **B**

WHY Yield strength and elastic modulus are key mechanical properties considered when specifying structural steel. Yield strength indicates the stress at which the steel deforms permanently, while the elastic modulus indicates stiffness. Reflectance relates to optical properties and thermal transmittance is a property of insulation materials, not structural steel.