

Alabama Contractors License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Structural log members must have a grade mark from what type of organization?**
 - A. Commercial lumber distributors**
 - B. A lumber grading agency**
 - C. The builder themselves**
 - D. No requirement needed**
- 2. In a residential building, what is the minimum clear height for a Means of Egress stairway?**
 - A. 6 feet 8 inches**
 - B. 7 feet**
 - C. 7 feet 6 inches**
 - D. 8 feet**
- 3. Live loads or floors and roofs must be posted by the owner when they exceed ____ PSF.**
 - A. 25**
 - B. 30**
 - C. 50**
 - D. 100**
- 4. Exterior wood framing walls must be made of at least which grade of wood?**
 - A. Utility**
 - B. Grade 2**
 - C. Grade 3**
 - D. Grade 4**
- 5. What is the minimum requirement for the distance of a floor vent from a wall?**
 - A. 2 inches**
 - B. 4 inches**
 - C. 6 inches**
 - D. 8 inches**

6. What is the minimum overlap for drip edges in roof construction?

- A. 2 inches**
- B. 3 inches**
- C. 4 inches**
- D. 5 inches**

7. If construction is taking place less than 5 feet from the lot line, what is required if the height of the construction is 8 feet?

- A. Construction railings**
- B. Fire extinguishers**
- C. Extra permits**
- D. No action required**

8. Which of the following is not considered work exempt from a permit?

- A. Swings and Playground Equipment**
- B. Sidewalks**
- C. Fences less than 6 feet**
- D. Interior Painting**

9. Subsoil storm drains shall not be less than ____ inches in diameter.

- A. 3**
- B. 4**
- C. 6**
- D. 8**

10. A skylight is sloped at ____ degrees or more vertical.

- A. 10**
- B. 12**
- C. 15**
- D. 20**

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Structural log members must have a grade mark from what type of organization?

- A. Commercial lumber distributors**
- B. A lumber grading agency**
- C. The builder themselves**
- D. No requirement needed**

Structural log members must have a grade mark from a lumber grading agency to ensure that the wood meets specific quality and safety standards suitable for construction purposes. Lumber grading agencies are responsible for assessing and certifying the quality of the wood based on its structural integrity, strength, and overall suitability for use in building projects. The grade mark serves as an assurance to builders and inspectors that the lumber has been inspected and meets the criteria set forth in building codes, which is crucial for maintaining safety and adherence to industry standards. This grading process helps prevent the use of substandard materials that could lead to structural failures in construction. Therefore, obtaining a grade mark from a recognized lumber grading agency is an essential step in the use of structural log members.

2. In a residential building, what is the minimum clear height for a Means of Egress stairway?

- A. 6 feet 8 inches**
- B. 7 feet**
- C. 7 feet 6 inches**
- D. 8 feet**

In the context of Means of Egress in residential buildings, the minimum clear height for a stairway is specified to ensure safety and accessibility. A height of 6 feet 8 inches is established as the minimum standard. This measurement is important because it allows individuals to move freely without the risk of head injuries or discomfort, thus facilitating a safe exit from a structure during emergencies. The minimum height of 6 feet 8 inches takes into account the average height of individuals, ensuring that most people can use the stairway without obstruction. This standard is reflected in building codes, which aim to provide a safe and functional environment for all occupants. The other options, while higher than the minimum standard, are not the legally required minimum height for a Means of Egress stairway in residential buildings. Therefore, knowing that the code specifies this minimum height helps ensure compliance and safety in residential construction.

3. Live loads or floors and roofs must be posted by the owner when they exceed ____ PSF.

- A. 25**
- B. 30**
- C. 50**
- D. 100**

The requirement for posting live loads on floors and roofs is important for safety and structural integrity. When the live load exceeds 50 pounds per square foot (PSF), it indicates that the load on the structure could be significant and potentially hazardous if there are no warnings for occupants. Posting this information helps ensure that those using the building are aware of the maximum load capacity, which aids in preventing overloading that could lead to structural damage or catastrophic failure. Posting the load capacity below this threshold may not adequately address safety concerns, as lighter loads are generally less risky and can typically be accommodated without warning. The threshold of 50 PSF strikes a balance between safety and practicality, emphasizing the need for clear communication from the owner to all users of the space. This regulation is in place to promote awareness and compliance with safe usage practices in structures, particularly in commercial and public buildings.

4. Exterior wood framing walls must be made of at least which grade of wood?

- A. Utility**
- B. Grade 2**
- C. Grade 3**
- D. Grade 4**

The requirement for exterior wood framing walls to be made of at least Grade 2 wood is rooted in the need for structural integrity and durability. Grade 2 lumber is classified as having a good balance of strength and appearance, making it suitable for applications such as framing where it is exposed to the elements. This grade provides sufficient load-bearing capacity and resistance to warping and splitting, ensuring that the structural components can withstand various weather conditions. Lower grades like Utility, Grade 3, and Grade 4 do not meet the necessary criteria for strength and durability when used in exterior applications. Utility grade may have defects that significantly compromise structural integrity, while Grades 3 and 4 contain more imperfections, making them less reliable for framing purposes. Therefore, using Grade 2 wood ensures compliance with building codes and industry standards, promoting safety and longevity in construction projects.

5. What is the minimum requirement for the distance of a floor vent from a wall?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

The minimum requirement for the distance of a floor vent from a wall being 4 inches is important for ensuring proper airflow and ventilation. This distance allows for unobstructed air movement, which is crucial for maintaining airflow efficiency in a room. If the vent is too close to the wall, it may cause air to get trapped or restrict the flow, resulting in uneven heating or cooling in the space. Moreover, adhering to this minimum distance can also facilitate easier cleaning and maintenance of both the vents and surrounding areas. It helps prevent dirt and debris from accumulating on the vent openings, which can lead to potential blockages over time and affect the overall performance of the HVAC system. This guideline is generally established in building codes and standards to promote safety and efficiency, ensuring that mechanical systems operate effectively and contribute to a comfortable indoor environment.

6. What is the minimum overlap for drip edges in roof construction?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 3 inches
- C. 4 inches**
- D. 5 inches

In roof construction, the minimum overlap for drip edges is established to ensure effective water management and to prevent moisture from penetrating beneath roofing materials. A 4-inch overlap for drip edges serves as a standard measurement because it provides sufficient coverage to guide water off the edges of the roof and away from the underlying structures, helping to avoid issues like wood rot and mold growth. This specific measurement is derived from industry best practices, which take into account factors such as rainfall, roof pitch, and the types of roofing materials used. An overlap of 4 inches balances the need for protection against water infiltration while also accommodating various roofing configurations and environmental conditions, making it a widely accepted guideline among construction professionals.

7. If construction is taking place less than 5 feet from the lot line, what is required if the height of the construction is 8 feet?

- A. Construction railings**
- B. Fire extinguishers**
- C. Extra permits**
- D. No action required**

In scenarios where construction occurs within a close proximity, specifically less than 5 feet from a lot line, safety and regulatory measures are crucial, especially regarding height and potential hazards. If the construction reaches a height of 8 feet, this often necessitates the implementation of construction railings. These railings serve as a safety barrier, protecting workers and the public from potential falls or accidents that could occur due to the close proximity to adjacent properties. Construction railings not only help in safeguarding individuals on the site but may also be required by local building codes to ensure compliance with safety standards. The requirement for railings also emphasizes the importance of maintaining safety protocols during construction activities, particularly when working near boundaries where risks can be heightened. In this context, the other choices do not effectively address the potential hazards associated with the construction activity near a lot line. Fire extinguishers might be pertinent in various situations, but they do not directly relate to the constraints imposed by proximity to property lines. Similarly, while extra permits can be needed for specific types of construction, the immediate requirement in this scenario focuses on physical safety measures rather than administrative actions. Therefore, the emphasis on construction railings aligns directly with ensuring safety when building in such close quarters.

8. Which of the following is not considered work exempt from a permit?

- A. Swings and Playground Equipment**
- B. Sidewalks**
- C. Fences less than 6 feet**
- D. Interior Painting**

The distinction regarding work that is exempt from a permit is based on the nature and scale of the project. While fences that are less than 6 feet in height are often considered exempt from needing a permit in many jurisdictions, this is not universally applicable and can vary based on local regulations. The key to understanding this is that the other options listed, such as swings and playground equipment, sidewalks, and interior painting, are generally activities that do not require a permit due to their lower impact nature or the fact that they do not significantly alter the structure or use of the property. For instance, swings and playground equipment are typically small structures whose installation does not affect building codes extensively. Sidewalks are also commonly not subject to permit requirements, as they are not considered permanent structures and tend to be regulated at a minimal level. Interior painting is another activity widely recognized as being exempt since it does not involve structural changes or significant alterations to the building. Therefore, the understanding of why fences less than 6 feet may not be considered exempt hinges on local ordinances. It's crucial for contractors to be aware of these exemptions and ensure compliance with the specific regulations in their areas. Being informed about which projects require permits is essential for maintaining lawful construction practices and avoiding potential fines or

9. Subsoil storm drains shall not be less than ____ inches in diameter.

- A. 3**
- B. 4**
- C. 6**
- D. 8**

Subsoil storm drains are critical in managing excess water and preventing soil erosion around structures and landscapes. The specification that these drains should not be less than 6 inches in diameter is based on the need to handle adequate water flow and to reduce the risk of clogging. A larger diameter allows for better drainage capacity, ensuring that water is effectively channeled away from the area, thereby protecting the integrity of soil and foundation structures. In this context, a diameter smaller than 6 inches could lead to insufficient drainage, increasing the likelihood of flooding or water accumulation, especially during heavy rain events. This specification is grounded in both practical engineering principles and building codes that aim to maintain safety and functionality in construction practices. Thus, the correct minimum diameter of 6 inches ensures effective performance of the drainage system, minimizing potential issues associated with water management in construction and landscaping.

10. A skylight is sloped at ____ degrees or more vertical.

- A. 10**
- B. 12**
- C. 15**
- D. 20**

A skylight must be sloped at 12 degrees or more to ensure proper water drainage and to minimize the risk of leaks, condensation, and ice buildup. The specified angle also helps to reduce glare and improve the overall efficiency of the skylight by allowing more natural light to enter while preventing water from pooling on the surface. Choosing a slope of 12 degrees promotes a balance between effective drainage and structural stability. A slope less than this could lead to water accumulation, which can compromise the integrity of the skylight and potentially lead to significant maintenance issues. Therefore, 12 degrees is the industry standard for skylight installations to ensure optimal performance and durability.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alabamacontractors.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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