

# ALE Building Laws Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Which of the following best describes the main consideration when planning exits in a building?**
  - A. Floor material**
  - B. Occupant load**
  - C. Building height**
  - D. Architectural style**
  
- 2. What is the purpose of clear width requirements in exit stair construction?**
  - A. To accommodate equipment transport**
  - B. To ensure safe egress during emergencies**
  - C. To allow for architectural aesthetics**
  - D. To reduce construction costs**
  
- 3. What is the primary aim of conservation in the context of heritage?**
  - A. To completely restore heritage**
  - B. To safeguard heritage while adapting it to society's needs**
  - C. To completely demolish outdated structures**
  - D. To recreate historical accuracy in modern buildings**
  
- 4. Who prepares the FALAR 2 documentation for a building project?**
  - A. Owner**
  - B. Architect**
  - C. Contractor**
  - D. Fire safety official**
  
- 5. What is the maximum riser height for stairs?**
  - A. 200 mm**
  - B. 220 mm**
  - C. 250 mm**
  - D. 270 mm**

- 6. What is the maximum height allowed for ground signs according to building law?**
- A. 4 m**
  - B. 5 m**
  - C. 6 m**
  - D. 7 m**
- 7. What term refers to a means of exit from a building or area?**
- A. Exit**
  - B. Ingress**
  - C. Egress**
  - D. Access**
- 8. What is the official title of the Philippine Environmental Policy?**
- A. PD 957**
  - B. BP 220**
  - C. PD 1151**
  - D. RA 4726**
- 9. What is the height of grab bars for PWD toilets?**
- A. 700 mm**
  - B. 800 mm**
  - C. 900 mm**
  - D. 1000 mm**
- 10. What term encompasses parking slots along with their ancillary spaces for vehicle use?**
- A. Parking area**
  - B. Parking lot**
  - C. Vehicle storage area**
  - D. Motor vehicle zone**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following best describes the main consideration when planning exits in a building?**

- A. Floor material**
- B. Occupant load**
- C. Building height**
- D. Architectural style**

The main consideration when planning exits in a building is the occupant load. This is because the number of people expected to occupy a space directly impacts how many exits are required to ensure safe evacuation in case of an emergency. Building codes often stipulate specific exit requirements based on the occupant load; as the load increases, the number and size of exits must also increase to accommodate a safe and timely evacuation. Planning for the occupant load includes assessing how many individuals might occupy various areas of the building, which can affect the design of exit routes, the placement of exits, and the overall safety strategies in the event of a fire, earthquake, or other emergencies. While factors like floor material, building height, and architectural style can influence building design and safety systems, they do not play as crucial a role in determining the number and configuration of exits in relation to ensuring the safety of occupants.

**2. What is the purpose of clear width requirements in exit stair construction?**

- A. To accommodate equipment transport**
- B. To ensure safe egress during emergencies**
- C. To allow for architectural aesthetics**
- D. To reduce construction costs**

The purpose of clear width requirements in exit stair construction is to ensure safe egress during emergencies. In situations such as fire evacuations or other emergencies, it is critical that individuals can exit a building quickly and safely. Clear width requirements specify the minimum unobstructed width of stairways to facilitate the movement of people. This is particularly important in preventing bottlenecks and ensuring that all occupants can evacuate efficiently and without delays. In emergencies, every second counts, and the stairways must accommodate the maximum number of people moving in one direction—away from danger. Therefore, adherence to these clear width specifications is a vital safety measure designed to protect lives and enhance the overall effectiveness of an emergency evacuation plan.

### **3. What is the primary aim of conservation in the context of heritage?**

- A. To completely restore heritage**
- B. To safeguard heritage while adapting it to society's needs**
- C. To completely demolish outdated structures**
- D. To recreate historical accuracy in modern buildings**

The primary aim of conservation in the context of heritage is to safeguard heritage while adapting it to society's needs. This approach recognizes the importance of preserving historical and cultural assets, ensuring they remain relevant and functional within contemporary society. By focusing on the balance between preservation and adaptation, conservation allows for the integration of modern needs without losing the historical significance of the heritage. This approach allows for flexible solutions that honor the past while making heritage accessible and useful for future generations. It acknowledges that heritage sites can evolve and serve new purposes while maintaining their cultural and historical value. In contrast, completely restoring heritage may overlook the ongoing needs of a community or the gradual changes that occur over time. Demolishing outdated structures disregards the intrinsic cultural and historical value they may possess. Recreating historical accuracy in modern buildings might not address the sustainability and functionality concerns of contemporary society, thus limiting the potential for heritage to play an active role in modern contexts.

### **4. Who prepares the FALAR 2 documentation for a building project?**

- A. Owner**
- B. Architect**
- C. Contractor**
- D. Fire safety official**

The preparation of the FALAR 2 documentation for a building project is typically the responsibility of the contractor. FALAR, which stands for Fire and Life Safety Assessment Report, involves details on how a building project will address fire safety and compliance with relevant codes and regulations. The contractor is in charge of implementing the construction processes and ensuring that all necessary compliance measures are documented and reported accurately. While the owner may have a role in initiating the project, the architect is focused more on design elements, and the fire safety official reviews the documentation rather than prepares it. Therefore, it is the contractor's expertise in construction and regulatory framework that positions them as the primary individual to prepare these essential documents, ensuring that they capture the specifics needed for adherence to fire safety standards and approvals.

**5. What is the maximum riser height for stairs?**

- A. 200 mm
- B. 220 mm
- C. 250 mm**
- D. 270 mm

The maximum riser height for stairs is 250 mm. This standard is in place to ensure that stairways are safe and accessible for users. A riser height of 250 mm strikes a balance between safety and usability, minimizing the risk of trips and falls while allowing for comfortable ascent and descent. In building codes, height restrictions are often established based on studies of ergonomic factors, which determine how people naturally navigate stairs. Going above this height can make stairs difficult to negotiate for many individuals, particularly those with mobility impairments or when carrying objects. The other listed heights are typically found in various codes and regulations, but 250 mm is the most commonly adopted maximum standard in many jurisdictions, aligning with various accessibility guidelines.

**6. What is the maximum height allowed for ground signs according to building law?**

- A. 4 m
- B. 5 m
- C. 6 m**
- D. 7 m

The maximum height allowed for ground signs according to building law is 6 meters. This height restriction is often put in place to ensure that signs are visible without obstructing sightlines or creating hazards for drivers and pedestrians. Establishing a standardized maximum height helps to maintain aesthetic consistency within communities and promotes safety by ensuring that signage does not interfere with traffic flow or other critical visual cues. In reviewing the other potential height options, they either exceed the normative height specified in most building codes or do not align with the typical regulations that take into account safety and visibility factors. Therefore, 6 meters serves as a balanced limit that caters to both functional and regulatory considerations in urban areas.

**7. What term refers to a means of exit from a building or area?**

- A. Exit**
- B. Ingress**
- C. Egress**
- D. Access**

The term that refers to a means of exit from a building or area is egress. In building codes and safety regulations, egress is specifically used to describe not just the act of exiting but also the safe and unhindered paths that allow occupants to leave an area during emergencies. This includes features like doors, corridors, and stairwells that facilitate evacuation. Understanding this term is crucial when examining building design and compliance with safety standards, as egress routes must be clearly defined, accessible, and adequately marked to ensure public safety. Egress is distinct from ingress, which refers to the means of entering a space. Additionally, access generally refers to the ability to reach a space, which can apply to both entry and exit but does not specifically indicate the pathway for exiting. Thus, egress is the most appropriate term for a means of exit in the context of building laws and safety regulations.

**8. What is the official title of the Philippine Environmental Policy?**

- A. PD 957**
- B. BP 220**
- C. PD 1151**
- D. RA 4726**

The official title of the Philippine Environmental Policy is indeed Presidential Decree No. 1151. This decree was issued on June 6, 1977, and serves as a foundational framework for environmental policy in the Philippines. It emphasizes the government's commitment to fostering a sustainable environment and includes principles for environmental protection that are crucial for the country's development. The decree lays out the responsibilities of the government and citizens in terms of environmental stewardship, while also establishing mechanisms for environmental assessment and public participation in environmental decision-making. This makes it an essential legislative document in developing environmental laws and policies in the Philippines. In contrast, the other options refer to different laws and regulations. PD 957 pertains to the regulation of residential condo projects, BP 220 relates to the socialized housing projects, and RA 4726 deals with the establishment of land survey and registration provisions. Each of these laws has specific focuses unrelated to environmental policy, thus showcasing the distinct nature of PD 1151 as the core environmental legislation in the Philippines.

**9. What is the height of grab bars for PWD toilets?**

- A. 700 mm
- B. 800 mm**
- C. 900 mm
- D. 1000 mm

The height of grab bars installed in public toilets for persons with disabilities (PWD) is typically set at 800 mm. This height is specified to ensure that the bars are easily accessible for individuals who may have mobility challenges, allowing them to efficiently use the grab bars for support when transferring between wheelchairs and toilets or maintaining stability while using the facilities. Establishing a standard height like 800 mm helps create a consistent and predictable environment for users, which is especially important in public spaces to accommodate various user needs. This measurement is often aligned with guidelines set by various accessibility standards and building codes aimed at promoting inclusivity. While other heights may be found in different contexts, they do not conform to the established norms for accessibility in public restrooms designated for persons with disabilities.

**10. What term encompasses parking slots along with their ancillary spaces for vehicle use?**

- A. Parking area**
- B. Parking lot
- C. Vehicle storage area
- D. Motor vehicle zone

The term "parking area" is apt because it broadly encompasses not just the individual parking slots but also any related ancillary spaces that support vehicle use, such as access aisles, driveways, and pedestrian pathways. This term implies a designated space specifically intended for the parking and maneuvering of vehicles, fitting in with both the parking slots and the necessary supporting areas that facilitate vehicle storage and movement. In contrast, the other terms may be more limited in their scope. For instance, "parking lot" typically refers specifically to a collection of parking slots but may not inherently include a focus on additional spaces for vehicle use. A "vehicle storage area" might imply a space for longer-term storage rather than just convenient parking. Lastly, "motor vehicle zone" could suggest a broader regulatory area pertaining to motor vehicles rather than specifically indicating the aspects of parking and supportive space. Thus, "parking area" is the most comprehensive and accurate term for the context provided.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://alebuildinglaws.examzify.com>**

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

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