

Associate Contractors License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What is the structural lumber grade used where straightness and strength are the most important consideration, such as in concrete formwork?**
 - A. Standard grade**
 - B. Construction grade**
 - C. Light framing grade**
 - D. Above standard grade**
- 2. Which institute is known for developing standards related to steel construction?**
 - A. AISC**
 - B. CRSI**
 - C. ASHRAE**
 - D. TIA**
- 3. Which OSHA form is used to report multiple work-related injuries and illnesses annually?**
 - A. OSHA Form 300**
 - B. OSHA Form 301**
 - C. OSHA Form 300A**
 - D. OSHA Form 302**
- 4. What is a common function of a water hammer arrestor in plumbing systems?**
 - A. To balance pressure levels**
 - B. To manage water temperature**
 - C. To absorb shock waves**
 - D. To improve drainage**
- 5. Which type of legal entity requires a charter?**
 - A. Partnership**
 - B. Sole Proprietorship**
 - C. Corporation**
 - D. Limited Liability Company**

- 6. Which item is least likely to be included in a Job Diary?**
- A. Technical problems encountered**
 - B. Discussions on scheduling delays**
 - C. Employee medical records**
 - D. Notes on client conversations**
- 7. What does AISC stand for in construction terminology?**
- A. American Institute of Steel Construction**
 - B. Architectural Institute of Steel Contractors**
 - C. Association of Industrial Steel Constructors**
 - D. American Institute of Structural Concrete**
- 8. Which document lists the itemized content required for submitting a Contract Change Order Proposal?**
- A. Project Manual**
 - B. Supplementary Conditions**
 - C. Contract Specifications**
 - D. Change Order Report**
- 9. What is the primary purpose of a change order in construction management?**
- A. To modify the original contract**
 - B. To provide a formal complaint**
 - C. To communicate project delays**
 - D. To schedule inspections**
- 10. What is the primary responsibility of a Plasterer?**
- A. Installs fire protection systems**
 - B. Applies stucco to the exterior of buildings**
 - C. Aligns rotating equipment**
 - D. Assembles underground pipes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the structural lumber grade used where straightness and strength are the most important consideration, such as in concrete formwork?

A. Standard grade

B. Construction grade

C. Light framing grade

D. Above standard grade

The structural lumber grade most appropriate for applications where straightness and strength are critical, such as in concrete formwork, is Construction grade. This grade of lumber is designed to provide a higher level of strength and reliability when supporting loads, making it well suited for structural applications. In concrete formwork, the lumber must maintain its shape and resist deformation under the weight of wet concrete until it sets, which is why stronger and straighter lumber is essential. Construction grade lumber meets these demands better than other grades, making it a preferred choice in scenarios where structural integrity is paramount. Standard grade lumber is generally of a lower quality, often containing more defects and irregularities that could affect its strength and straightness. Light framing grade is typically used for less demanding applications where high strength is not as critical. Above standard grade may indicate quality better than standard, but it still does not focus specifically on the strength and straightness required for structural support like Construction grade does.

2. Which institute is known for developing standards related to steel construction?

A. AISC

B. CRSI

C. ASHRAE

D. TIA

The American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) is well-known for developing standards and guidelines specifically related to steel construction. This organization plays a crucial role in the design and construction of steel structures, providing essential resources such as specifications, codes, and best practices that ensure safety, efficiency, and sustainability in steel construction projects. AISC publishes the "Specification for Structural Steel Buildings," which is widely referenced in both design and construction across the United States. Their contributions are critical as they help to standardize practices and improve the quality of steel structures, facilitating communication among professionals in the industry. While the other organizations listed focus on different aspects of construction or engineering, they do not specialize in steel construction standards like AISC does. The Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI) deals primarily with reinforcing steel and concrete, ASHRAE focuses on heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, and ventilation systems, while TIA deals with telecommunications standards. Therefore, AISC stands out as the authoritative body for standards pertaining to steel construction.

3. Which OSHA form is used to report multiple work-related injuries and illnesses annually?

- A. OSHA Form 300**
- B. OSHA Form 301**
- C. OSHA Form 300A**
- D. OSHA Form 302**

The correct choice is related to the annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses that employers are required to maintain. OSHA Form 300A is specifically designed for this purpose. It is the summary of the data recorded on OSHA Form 300, which captures detailed information about each work-related injury and illness during the year. Form 300A includes a summary of the total number of cases, job transfer or restriction cases, and days away from work. Employers must complete this form at the end of each year and post it in a visible location from February to April to inform employees about workplace safety. In contrast, OSHA Form 300 is used for recording individual work-related injuries and illnesses as they occur, while OSHA Form 301 provides a more detailed report of each case. OSHA Form 302 is not a standard form used for injury reporting but is related to the recordkeeping process. Thus, OSHA Form 300A serves as the annual summary, showcasing the total injury and illness data, which is crucial for monitoring workplace safety and compliance with OSHA regulations.

4. What is a common function of a water hammer arrestor in plumbing systems?

- A. To balance pressure levels**
- B. To manage water temperature**
- C. To absorb shock waves**
- D. To improve drainage**

A water hammer arrestor is specifically designed to absorb shock waves that occur in a plumbing system, particularly when a faucet or valve is closed suddenly. When water flowing through pipes is abruptly stopped, the momentum creates a pressure surge that can lead to loud banging noises, known as water hammer. This sudden pressure change can cause stress and potential damage to the plumbing infrastructure. The arrestor functions by using an air chamber or a cushion of air to dampen the shock wave. As the pressure surge travels through the pipe, it compresses the air in the arrestor, thereby absorbing the shock and reducing the impact of the pressure wave. This not only prevents noise but also helps maintain the integrity of the plumbing system by minimizing the potential for pipe damage. While balancing pressure levels, managing water temperature, and improving drainage are important aspects of plumbing systems, they are not the primary functions of a water hammer arrestor. The focus of the arrestor is on mitigating the effects of pressure surges caused by rapid changes in water flow, emphasizing its role as a protective component in plumbing systems.

5. Which type of legal entity requires a charter?

- A. Partnership**
- B. Sole Proprietorship**
- C. Corporation**
- D. Limited Liability Company**

A corporation is a legal entity that requires a charter to be formed. A charter is essentially a document that outlines the corporation's purpose, structure, and governance. It is filed with the state in which the corporation operates, granting it legal recognition and allowing it to conduct business as a separate entity from its owners. This means that the corporation can enter into contracts, own property, and be responsible for its debts. In contrast, a partnership and a sole proprietorship do not require a charter. Partnerships are formed through agreements among partners, and sole proprietorships typically require minimal registration. Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) also require formation documents, such as Articles of Organization, but they are not referred to as a charter. Therefore, the distinct requirement for a charter in the formation of a corporation sets it apart from these other types of legal entities.

6. Which item is least likely to be included in a Job Diary?

- A. Technical problems encountered**
- B. Discussions on scheduling delays**
- C. Employee medical records**
- D. Notes on client conversations**

The correct choice is that employee medical records are least likely to be included in a Job Diary. A Job Diary is a tool that contractors and project managers use to document daily activities related to a construction project, including technical problems encountered, scheduling delays, and notes on client conversations. These entries serve as a record of project progress and communication. Employee medical records, however, contain sensitive personal information protected by privacy laws, such as HIPAA in the United States. This type of information is not relevant to the daily management and operational aspects of a project and should be kept confidential and separate from project documentation. Including such sensitive data in a Job Diary would not only be inappropriate but could also lead to legal implications regarding data privacy and employee rights. Thus, it is clear that employee medical records do not belong in a Job Diary.

7. What does AISC stand for in construction terminology?

- A. American Institute of Steel Construction**
- B. Architectural Institute of Steel Contractors**
- C. Association of Industrial Steel Constructors**
- D. American Institute of Structural Concrete**

AISC stands for the American Institute of Steel Construction, which is a key organization in the construction industry. It is nationally recognized for developing standards and specifications related to the design and construction of steel structures. The AISC provides guidelines that ensure structural steel design methods are safe, efficient, and in line with current engineering practices. This organization also plays a vital role in promoting research and education related to steel construction, serving as a valuable resource for engineers, architects, and contractors involved in steel construction projects. The other options do not accurately represent the term AISC. The Architectural Institute of Steel Contractors and the Association of Industrial Steel Constructors do not exist as recognized organizations in the same capacity or with the same impact as AISC. Additionally, the American Institute of Structural Concrete pertains to concrete construction, not steel, which further differentiates it from the correct choice. Thus, understanding the role and significance of the American Institute of Steel Construction is crucial for anyone involved in the building and construction industry.

8. Which document lists the itemized content required for submitting a Contract Change Order Proposal?

- A. Project Manual**
- B. Supplementary Conditions**
- C. Contract Specifications**
- D. Change Order Report**

The document that provides the itemized content required for submitting a Contract Change Order Proposal is the Supplementary Conditions. This section typically outlines the specific procedures and requirements related to changes in the contract, including how to submit a change order, the format it should take, and what information must be included. Supplementary Conditions are essential because they tailor the general conditions of a contract to the specific needs of a project, often including additional requirements related to change orders. It ensures that all parties understand the expectations and processes for managing changes, which can help avoid disputes and ensure smooth project execution. In contrast, the Project Manual encompasses various documents like bidding requirements, contracts, and specifications but is not specifically focused on change orders. Contract Specifications detail the quality and performance standards of materials and workmanship but will not usually address the submission requirements for change orders in detail. The Change Order Report is often a summary or record of changes that have occurred, but it is not a procedural document for submitting proposals.

9. What is the primary purpose of a change order in construction management?

- A. To modify the original contract**
- B. To provide a formal complaint**
- C. To communicate project delays**
- D. To schedule inspections**

The primary purpose of a change order in construction management is to modify the original contract. Change orders are essential documents that officially alter the terms of a construction contract. They may involve changes to the scope of work, adjustments in project costs, or alterations in project timelines. When unexpected issues arise or modifications are requested by the client or contractor, a change order provides a necessary legal framework to ensure that all parties agree to the changes made. This helps maintain clarity and accountability throughout the construction process, ensuring that the project can move forward efficiently and according to updated specifications. The other options focus on aspects of project management that do not directly pertain to the modification of the contract. For instance, while formal complaints and communication of delays are essential parts of project management, they do not fundamentally alter the contract itself. Similarly, scheduling inspections is a normal part of the construction process but does not include changes to the original contract terms covered by a change order. Thus, the correct answer highlights the specific purpose of a change order in ensuring that the project adheres to the agreed-upon terms despite modifications.

10. What is the primary responsibility of a Plasterer?

- A. Installs fire protection systems**
- B. Applies stucco to the exterior of buildings**
- C. Aligns rotating equipment**
- D. Assembles underground pipes**

The primary responsibility of a Plasterer is to apply stucco to the exterior of buildings. This involves mixing plaster and applying it to surfaces, which serves both aesthetic and protective purposes. Plastering enhances the insulation of buildings and offers a durable finish that can withstand various weather conditions. The work of a plasterer is essential in construction as it helps complete the exterior facades and contributes to the overall design and functionality of the building. The other options represent duties specific to other trades; for example, installing fire protection systems is related to fire safety specialists, aligning rotating equipment pertains to mechanics or maintenance workers, and assembling underground pipes is typically the responsibility of plumbers or pipefitters. Each of these roles has its unique skills and focus areas, distinguishing them from the work done by a plasterer.