California Fencing Contractor (C-13) License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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

1. How are quantities of chain link fabric measured?

A. By the square foot

B. By the square yard

C. By the linear foot

D. Either A or B

2. What are the nails to which cover material directly attached known as?

A. Back nails

B. Brace nails

C. Frame nails

D. Flat nails

3. Which distance conversion is correct for one mile in feet?

A. 2500

B. 4880

C. 5280

D. 6000

4. Which actions are taken before assembling metal pieces that touch?

A. Paint only

B. Clear coat only

C. Both paint and clear coat

D. A or B

5. What finish is recommended for iron surfaces after installation to protect from rust?

A. Clear coated

B. Rust resistant paint

C. Sprayed

D. A or B

6. According to CalTrans, all earth, trees, brushes, and other obstructions that interfere with the proper construction of fences:

A. Must be removed by fencing contractor at no additional cost to public agency

B. Must be removed by CalTrans at no expense of contractor

C. Must be removed by fencing contractor at additional costs to public agency

D. Must be removed by CalTrans with cost being deducted from contracts

7. Properly stretched fabric won't ___.

A. Sag

B. Shrink

C. Hang

D. Sag or hang

8. All fittings, latches, rods, and other gate hardware shall be which of the following?

A. Fabric coated

B. Galvanized

C. Malleable

D. Wrought iron

9. Which of the following posts may be driven?

A. Pull posts

B. Round posts

C. Line posts

D. Corner posts

10. Gate openings on chain link fences are measured inside to inside. Which of the following is NOT a correct alternative measurement listed in typical practice?

A. Center to center

B. From gate post to gate posts

C. Any of the above

D. Center to center and From gate post to gate posts both are valid

Answers

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

Explanations

1. How are quantities of chain link fabric measured?

A. By the square foot

B. By the square yard

C. By the linear foot

D. Either A or B

The quantities for chain link fabric are measured by the linear foot because the fabric comes in rolls with a fixed width. In fencing, you price and order the material by how long the fabric needs to run along the fence line, not by the total area. So you determine the required length in feet and buy that amount in linear feet, even though you could calculate area by multiplying length by width if needed. This fixed width simplifies ordering and pricing, which is why linear feet is the standard measurement.

2. What are the nails to which cover material directly attached known as?

A. Back nails

B. Brace nails

C. Frame nails

D. Flat nails

The nails used to attach the outer covering or finish material to the structure are called back nails. These fasten the cover material from the backing side, helping pull the material tight and keeping the nail heads out of sight on the finished face. This is different from frame nails (used for framing the structural members), brace nails (used with braces), or flat nails (a different style used for other applications). So, when the purpose is to secure the cover material directly to the backing, those nails are back nails.

3. Which distance conversion is correct for one mile in feet?

A. 2500

B. 4880

C. 5280

D. 6000

Converting miles to feet uses the established unit chain: 1 mile equals 1,760 yards, and each yard is 3 feet. Multiply 1,760 by 3 to get 5,280 feet. So one mile is 5,280 feet. The other numbers don't come from that standard conversion, so they aren't correct. A handy memory aid is that 1 mile equals 5,280 feet.

4. Which actions are taken before assembling metal pieces that touch?

A. Paint only

B. Clear coat only

C. Both paint and clear coat

D. A or B

Protecting metal surfaces from corrosion before they are joined is a common practice. Applying a protective coating to the surfaces that will be in contact helps guard the joint against moisture and rust over time. Painting or applying a clear coat both serve this protective role, and which one you choose depends on the project needs. Painting provides color and robust protection, while a clear coat offers protection without changing the metal's appearance. Because either method can fulfill the purpose of protecting the joint, the correct option is that you can use either paint or clear coat before assembly. The main idea is to finish the surfaces to reduce corrosion risk at the contact area.

5. What finish is recommended for iron surfaces after installation to protect from rust?

A. Clear coated

B. Rust resistant paint

C. Sprayed

D. A or B

Protecting iron from rust after installation relies on creating a durable barrier against moisture and oxygen. Rust-resistant paint is the best choice because it bonds well to ferrous metals, forms a continuous protective film, and stands up to outdoor exposure; it also allows for easy re-coating and color choice. Clear coatings exist but generally don't provide the same long-term corrosion protection for exterior iron, especially at welds and edges where the coating can chip and moisture can seep beneath. Sprayed describes a method of application rather than the protective quality of the finish, so it doesn't define a lasting rust barrier. In short, applying rust-resistant paint gives the strongest, most durable protection against rust for iron surfaces after installation.

6. According to CalTrans, all earth, trees, brushes, and other obstructions that interfere with the proper construction of fences:

A. Must be removed by fencing contractor at no additional cost to public agency

B. Must be removed by CalTrans at no expense of contractor

C. Must be removed by fencing contractor at additional costs to public agency

D. Must be removed by CalTrans with cost being deducted from contracts

Clearing the site is part of the fencing contractor's scope under CalTrans contracts. If earth, trees, brush, or other obstructions would interfere with installing the fence, the contractor must remove them as part of the work, and the cost is included in the contract price. The public agency doesn't pay extra for this clearing. If unexpected or extra work is needed beyond what was bid, it would be handled as a contract change rather than charging the agency for ordinary clearing.

7. Properly stretched fabric won't ___.

A. Sag

B. Shrink

C. Hang

D. Sag or hang

When fabric is properly stretched, it is under consistent tension that pulls it taut across the supports. This taut condition resists gravity and any slack in the material, so the fabric stays straight rather than drooping. That's why properly stretched fabric won't sag or hang. Shrinkage isn't the direct outcome of the initial stretch—fabric can shrink later due to moisture or heat—while sagging or hanging are the issues that proper tension prevents. So the effect of correct stretching is a taut, flat fabric with no sag or downward droop.

8. All fittings, latches, rods, and other gate hardware shall be which of the following?

A. Fabric coated

B. Galvanized

C. Malleable

D. Wrought iron

Exterior gate hardware must resist corrosion because it's continuously exposed to weather and moisture. Galvanizing coats steel with zinc, which forms a protective layer and also sacrifices itself to prevent rust if the coating gets scratched. This keeps fittings, latches, and rods durable over time and reduces maintenance. Other options either describe a property (malleable), a material that can rust without coating (wrought iron), or aren't standard protective coatings for exterior hardware (fabric coating). Galvanized hardware is the standard, cost-effective choice for outdoor gate components.

9. Which of the following posts may be driven?

A. Pull posts

B. Round posts

C. Line posts

D. Corner posts

Line posts are designed to be driven into the ground to create a straight, tensioned fence line. They carry the horizontal load from the fence and are spaced and sized to be driven to an appropriate depth for stability and frost protection. Corner posts experience changes in direction and larger bending forces, so they're typically set in concrete or anchored rather than driven. Pull posts are used to anchor tension and alignment at specific points and are reinforced rather than driven. For those reasons, line posts are the ones that may be driven.

10. Gate openings on chain link fences are measured inside to inside. Which of the following is NOT a correct alternative measurement listed in typical practice?

A. Center to center

B. From gate post to gate posts

C. Any of the above

D. Center to center and From gate post to gate posts both are valid

Gate openings on chain link fences are defined by the clear space from inside face to inside face of the gate posts. That inside-to-inside width is what the gate must actually fit through, so measurements are typically described in a way that reflects that clear opening. Center-to-center is a common way to quantify the span between posts and can be used as an alternative for planning, as long as you account for the thickness of the posts to determine the actual inside width. However, measuring from gate post to gate posts—interpreted as the distance from the external faces of the posts—does not represent the true opening the gate travels through, since it will include the post widths and vary with post size and mounting. Therefore, that method is not considered a correct alternative in typical practice. So, the not-correct alternative is the post-to-post measurement, while center-to-center can be used as a practical reference when adjusted for post thickness.

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://californiac13.examzify.com

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