

California Lathing and Plastering Contractor (C-35 License) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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 15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Cornerite must be installed to keep its position during plastering at all internal corners.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only for exterior corners**
 - D. Not used in plastering**

- 2. The standard widths of gypsum lath are 16 inches, 24 inches, and 48 inches. Which set lists these widths?**
 - A. 16, 24, and 48 inches**
 - B. 12, 24, and 36 inches**
 - C. 18, 30, and 60 inches**
 - D. 20, 40, and 80 inches**

- 3. Which statement about Cornerite is true?**
 - A. It has outstanding legs of at least 2 inches**
 - B. It has no leg length requirement**
 - C. It is only used on exterior corners**
 - D. It is not used in plastering**

- 4. Perforated gypsum lath has a hole at least 3/4 inch in diameter per how many square inches?**
 - A. 16 sq in**
 - B. 8 sq in**
 - C. 12 sq in**
 - D. 20 sq in**

- 5. Small or bullnose corner bead may be fabricated from which material/flange?**
 - A. Woven Mesh flange**
 - B. Solid brass**
 - C. Plastic rectangle**
 - D. Aluminum angle**

- 6. Hanger and tie wire must be which of the following?**
- A. Annealed**
 - B. Cold-drawn**
 - C. Hardened**
 - D. Tempered**
- 7. Lead-backed is a listed type of gypsum lath. Which option correctly identifies this fact?**
- A. Perforated**
 - B. Lead-backed**
 - C. Type X**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. Gypsum lath orientation across supports?**
- A. Perpendicular to supports**
 - B. Parallel to supports**
 - C. Diagonal to supports**
 - D. Rotated relative to supports**
- 9. Gypsum lath is usually supplied with how many sheets per bundle?**
- A. 4**
 - B. 6**
 - C. 8**
 - D. 10**
- 10. In metal lath installation, what is the minimum end lap distance?**
- A. 1 foot**
 - B. 6 inches**
 - C. 2 feet**
 - D. 3 inches**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Cornerite must be installed to keep its position during plastering at all internal corners.

A. True

B. False

C. Only for exterior corners

D. Not used in plastering

Internal corners are where two plaster surfaces meet and are especially prone to movement and cracking during application and setting. Cornerite provides a rigid, stable edge at these corners, giving a true, square corner for the plaster to grip onto on both sides. By installing Cornerite at every internal corner, the corner stays in the correct position as plaster is applied and sets, preventing shifting that can lead to cracks or an uneven edge. Exterior corners use different edge devices, but the purpose—keeping the corner true and stable—is the same. So, this practice is necessary for all internal corners.

2. The standard widths of gypsum lath are 16 inches, 24 inches, and 48 inches. Which set lists these widths?

A. 16, 24, and 48 inches

B. 12, 24, and 36 inches

C. 18, 30, and 60 inches

D. 20, 40, and 80 inches

Gypsum lath is made in fixed sheet widths to fit typical plastering work, and the standard widths you'll encounter are 16 inches, 24 inches, and 48 inches. These sizes are chosen because they cover walls efficiently and align well with common installation practices—16 and 24 inch widths work well with standard stud spacings, while a 48 inch width reduces joints on larger surfaces and matches the width of standard gypsum panels used in finishing. So, the set that lists 16, 24, and 48 inches is the correct one because it matches the actual standard widths of gypsum lath. The other sets use nonstandard sizes and don't include all three common widths, so they don't fit typical gypsum lath offerings.

3. Which statement about Cornerite is true?

A. It has outstanding legs of at least 2 inches

B. It has no leg length requirement

C. It is only used on exterior corners

D. It is not used in plastering

Cornerite is a corner reinforcement used in plastering to form and strengthen corners, with legs that extend onto each wall surface. Those legs must be at least 2 inches long to provide enough embedment and a solid key for the plaster on both sides of the corner, helping prevent cracking and movement. This requirement for a minimum leg length is what makes the statement about having outstanding legs of at least 2 inches true. The other ideas don't fit: there is a leg length requirement; Cornerite isn't limited to exterior corners—it's used on interior and exterior corners—and it is indeed used in plastering to create durable, reinforced corners.

4. Perforated gypsum lath has a hole at least 3/4 inch in diameter per how many square inches?

- A. 16 sq in**
- B. 8 sq in**
- C. 12 sq in**
- D. 20 sq in**

Perforated gypsum lath is designed so the plaster has something to key into through the holes, while the lath itself remains strong. The hole size and how closely the holes are spaced are chosen to give enough open area for the plaster to penetrate and grip, without weakening the sheet. The standard calls for a hole diameter of at least 3/4 inch for every 16 square inches of lath surface. In other words, about one perforation per 16 square inches of sheet. This balance ensures a reliable bond between plaster and lath and maintains the lath's strength.

5. Small or bullnose corner bead may be fabricated from which material/flange?

- A. Woven Mesh flange**
- B. Solid brass**
- C. Plastic rectangle**
- D. Aluminum angle**

A bullnose or small corner bead needs a flange that can bend smoothly around a rounded edge and give plaster a good surface to grip. A woven mesh flange provides that flexibility and creates a strong key for the plaster to adhere to the curved profile, producing a clean, durable bullnose finish. The other options are less suitable: solid brass is rigid and costly, not practical for curved edges; a plastic rectangle lacks the grip and ability to conform to a curve; an aluminum angle is an rigid L-shape meant for square corners, not a rounded bullnose.

6. Hanger and tie wire must be which of the following?

- A. Annealed**
- B. Cold-drawn**
- C. Hardened**
- D. Tempered**

Wires used as hangers and ties in plaster systems must be annealed to provide the ductility needed for bending and tying without cracking or breaking. Annealing softens the metal, relieves internal stresses, and makes it easier to form loops and wrap around lath and studs without work hardening. If the wire were cold-drawn, hardened, or tempered, it would be too stiff or brittle for the repeated twisting and tightening required during installation, increasing the risk of kinks, breaks, or cracked plaster. Therefore, annealed wire is the appropriate choice.

7. Lead-backed is a listed type of gypsum lath. Which option correctly identifies this fact?

- A. Perforated
- B. Lead-backed**
- C. Type X
- D. All of the above

When evaluating gypsum lath, the term listed means the product has been tested and approved for use in plaster systems by the appropriate standards or code bodies. Lead-backed describes a gypsum lath that includes a lead backing as part of its listed specification. This makes it the correct way to identify the listed type you're being asked about. Lead backing serves as part of the listed product, giving it a specific purpose and certification in plaster systems. The other terms describe different features or products: perforated refers to holes in the lath to help key the plaster, and Type X is a fire-rated gypsum board used in walls, not a plaster lath listing. Saying all of the above would imply that every item is a listed gypsum lath type, which isn't what the listing refers to in this context.

8. Gypsum lath orientation across supports?

- A. Perpendicular to supports**
- B. Parallel to supports
- C. Diagonal to supports
- D. Rotated relative to supports

Gypsum lath should be installed perpendicular to the framing members (across the supports). This position lets fasteners bite into multiple supports, giving a solid, secure base for plaster and a good key for the plaster to grip. If the lath runs parallel to the supports, fasteners may land between supports, providing less secure attachment and increasing the risk of movement, sagging, and cracking. Diagonal or rotated placements aren't standard practice for gypsum lath in typical wall framing.

9. Gypsum lath is usually supplied with how many sheets per bundle?

- A. 4
- B. 6**
- C. 8
- D. 10

Gypsum lath is packaged in bundles sized for a balance of weight and progress on the job. The standard bundle contains six sheets, typically 4 by 8 feet each. This size is easy to handle and transport, yet provides enough material to keep plastering tasks moving without constant reloading. Fours would require more bundles and extra handling, while eight or more sheets become heavy and cumbersome, especially on smaller jobs. So, six sheets per bundle is the usual, practical standard.

10. In metal lath installation, what is the minimum end lap distance?

- A. 1 foot**
- B. 6 inches**
- C. 2 feet**
- D. 3 inches**

The main idea is to provide a continuous, secure backing for the plaster by making sure two metal lath sheets overlap enough to hold together under plaster weight and movement. The minimum end lap distance for metal lath is 1 foot. This amount of overlap gives enough area for the plaster to key into and for fasteners along the lap to hold the joint firmly, reducing the risk of the seam opening or cracking as the plaster cures and the structure moves. It's also common practice to stagger end joints in successive courses so a long vertical seam isn't formed, which further helps prevent cracking and distributes stresses more evenly.

SAMPLE

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://lathingplasteringc35.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE