

CALIFORNIA LATHING AND PLASTERING CONTRACTOR (C-35 LICENSE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Gypsum lath is usually supplied with how many sheets per bundle?**
 - A. 4
 - B. 6
 - C. 8
 - D. 10
- 2. Which statement about prefabricated non-load-bearing studs is true?**
 - A. They may have solid webs
 - B. They may have perforated webs
 - C. They may be more than one shape
 - D. All of the above
- 3. What is the minimum end lap distance for metal lath?**
 - A. 1 foot
 - B. 6 inches
 - C. 2 feet
 - D. 3 inches
- 4. Lead-backed lath has sheets of lead laminated on which side to block X-ray transmission?**
 - A. On one side to block X-ray transmission
 - B. On both sides
 - C. In the middle
 - D. Not used
- 5. Which PPE is essential for plastering work?**
 - A. Eye protection, gloves, dust mask or respirator, hearing protection where needed, protective clothing; fall protection when working at height
 - B. Sunscreen only
 - C. No PPE needed
 - D. Safety shoes only

6. 3/4" channel must weigh at least ____ per 100 lineal feet:
- A. 100 lb
 - B. 200 lb
 - C. 300 lb
 - D. 400 lb
7. 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
8. Which lath includes backing?
- A. F3/8 RB
 - B. F3/8 FR
 - C. 1/2 in plaster lath
 - D. Expanded metal lath
9. In metal lath installation, what is the minimum side lap distance?
- A. 1/2 inch
 - B. 1/4 inch
 - C. 3/4 inch
 - D. 1 inch
10. Gypsum lath with one hole at 3/4 in diameter for each 16 square inches is called?
- A. Perforated
 - B. Solid
 - C. Expanded
 - D. Mesh

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. Which statement about prefabricated non-load-bearing studs is true?

- A. They may have solid webs
- B. They may have perforated webs
- C. They may be more than one shape
- D. All of the above**

Prefabricated non-load-bearing studs come in different web designs and cross-sectional shapes to suit interior partition needs. They may have solid webs, which provide a uniform, sturdy nail and screw surface. They may have perforated webs, which reduce weight and make it easier to route electrical cables or other services through the wall cavity. They may be produced in more than one shape, offering various profiles to match different framing and attachment requirements. Because of these variations, all of these features can be found in prefabricated non-load-bearing studs.

3. What is the minimum end lap distance for metal lath?

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

End laps in metal lath are overlaps where one piece extends over the end of the next, creating a continuous, anchored skeleton for the plaster. The overlap distance must be enough to hold the lath firmly in place and to transfer the plaster load evenly across joints, preventing gaps, tearing, or movement as plaster is applied and as the wall experiences movement with drying, curing, or temperature changes. The minimum end lap distance for metal lath is one foot. That amount provides sufficient surface area for the lath to grip the adjacent sheet and for the plaster to bond across the joint, reducing the risk of cracking or loosening at the lap. Shorter overlaps—such as six inches or three inches—can allow gaps or pull-out under plastering stresses, while a two-foot overlap is more than necessary for standard practice.

4. Lead-backed lath has sheets of lead laminated on which side to block X-ray transmission?

- A. On one side to block X-ray transmission**
- B. On both sides
- C. In the middle
- D. Not used

Lead acts as a radiation shield, so lead-backed lath is laminated on one side to place the shielding directly in the path of the X-ray beam toward the protected space. This single-sided backing provides the necessary attenuation while keeping weight and cost reasonable. Adding lead to both sides adds unnecessary weight and expense, and placing it in the middle wouldn't position the shield effectively in the beam path. Not using any lead would fail to block X-ray transmission.

5. Which PPE is essential for plastering work?

- A. Eye protection, gloves, dust mask or respirator, hearing protection where needed, protective clothing; fall protection when working at height**
- B. Sunscreen only
- C. No PPE needed
- D. Safety shoes only

Plastering work creates several hazards at once—wet material can splatter, dust from dry plaster can irritate the lungs, tools can injure eyes or skin, and working on scaffolds or ladders brings a fall risk. The best protection is a full set of personal protective equipment that covers these risks: eye protection to guard against splashes and dust, gloves to protect hands from caustic materials and rough textures, a dust mask or respirator to filter particulates, hearing protection where noisy tools are used, protective clothing to keep skin and clothes clean and resist splashes, and fall protection when working at height. Sunscreen alone won't address these hazards, and opting for no PPE or only one item (like safety shoes) leaves many risks unprotected. This comprehensive approach keeps eyes, skin, lungs, ears, and bodies safe on plastering jobs.

6. 3/4" channel must weigh at least _____ per 100 lineal feet:

- A. 100 lb
- B. 200 lb
- C. 300 lb**
- D. 400 lb

In plaster support systems, the strength and stiffness of the metal channel used as a furring member determine how well the plaster will stay in place without excessive deflection. Heavier channels resist bending better, which helps keep lath and plaster evenly supported across the span and reduces the risk of plaster cracking or cracking at joints. For a 3/4" channel, the specification sets a minimum weight of 300 pounds per 100 lineal feet. That equates to about 3 pounds per linear foot, providing enough rigidity to support typical plaster thickness and the moisture and live loads it can encounter, while keeping deflection within acceptable limits. Lighter options would deflect too much under the plaster weight, leading to cracking or failings over time, whereas a heavier option would add unnecessary cost without improving performance for standard installations.

7. 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.

8. Which lath includes backing?

- A. F3/8 RB**
- B. F3/8 FR
- C. 1/2 in plaster lath
- D. Expanded metal lath

Backed lath means the lath comes with a built-in backing material to give the plaster a solid surface to key to and to help hold the plaster in place. The designation on the lath that includes backing is the one with the RB suffix, which identifies a 3/8 inch lath that has this backing already incorporated. That's why it's the correct choice. The other options are standard plaster lath or metal lath materials that don't include a built-in backing, so they don't provide that reinforced backing surface.

9. In metal lath installation, what is the minimum side lap distance?

- A. 1/2 inch**
- B. 1/4 inch
- C. 3/4 inch
- D. 1 inch

Side lap is the overlap between adjacent strips of metal lath as they run along the wall, creating a continuous base for the plaster. The minimum overlap needs to be large enough for the plaster to bridge the joint and for the lath to act as a single unit under the plaster coat. For metal lath, that minimum is 1/2 inch. This amount provides enough surface area for the plaster to key into and for the joint to stay tight as the plaster cures and any movement occurs. A smaller overlap, like 1/4 inch, risks gaps and cracking; larger overlaps (3/4 inch or 1 inch) don't improve bonding significantly and just add unnecessary material.

10. Gypsum lath with one hole at 3/4 in diameter for each 16 square inches is called?

A. Perforated

B. Solid

C. Expanded

D. Mesh

Perforated gypsum lath is used to give plaster a mechanical key to grip onto. The pattern described—one hole, 3/4 inch in diameter, for every 16 square inches—defines a sheet with intentional holes, not a solid surface. That combination of holes in a gypsum sheet is exactly what perforated lath is. If the lath were solid, there'd be no holes. If it were expanded lath, it would be a sheet with slits that expand into a web rather than round holes. If it were mesh, you'd be dealing with a wire or metal mesh reinforcement rather than perforations in gypsum.

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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!

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