

CSLB C6 – CABINET, MILLWORK & FINISH CARPENTRY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 statement about extension lines in dimensioning is true?**
 - A. Extension lines should touch dimension lines
 - B. Extension lines should not touch dimension lines
 - C. Extension lines are thicker than dimension lines
 - D. Extension lines are dashed only
- 2. What is the recommended countertop height relative to drawer tops or doors, including tolerance?**
 - A. A height of 1/2 inch above draw tops or doors.
 - B. A height of 1/4 inch above draw tops or doors.
 - C. A height of 1/2 inch, with a tolerance of 1/4 inch above draw tops or doors.
 - D. A height of 1/4 inch, with a tolerance of 1/8 inch above draw tops or doors.
- 3. Why is it preferable to apply finishes before assembly?**
 - A. Faster job completion
 - B. More consistent finished appearance
 - C. Allows for equal sealing of all surfaces.
 - D. More consistent coverage.
- 4. For circular handrails, the diameter may not be less than what inch and may not be more than what inch in diameter?**
 - A. 1/2 inch
 - B. 3/4 inch
 - C. 1 1/4 inch to 2 inch
 - D. 1 inch to 2 1/2 inch
- 5. In some cases, it might be unwise to use plastic wrap on new cabinets. Why?**
 - A. There is no problem with plastic wrap.
 - B. Bubble wrap is better than simple plastic.
 - C. Some natural finishes can be affected by direct contact with plastic sheets.
 - D. Plastic might collect humidity from the ambient air.

6. Which statement defines pitch?

- A. rise/span or rise/(run x 2)
- B. rise over run
- C. rise over span
- D. run over rise

7. In most cases, the minimum inside tread depth on a curved staircase is:

- A. 2"
- B. 4"
- C. 6"
- D. 8"

8. True or False: The contractor is responsible for any blocking, backing, furring, grounds, or structural members that become part of the general construction required to complete an installation unless otherwise stated in documents.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Not applicable

9. What are the main decision making factors for choosing what glue to use?

- A. Strength, open time, clamp time, resistance to water, flexibility, shrinkage, clean up, and possible effects on finishes.
- B. Color and price only.
- C. Temperature resistance only.
- D. Drying time only.

10. The installer should handle cutouts whenever needed. Which option represents this guidance?

- A. Never.
- B. Whenever needed.
- C. If templates are provided in a timely manner.
- D. Only in the case of sinks.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about extension lines in dimensioning is true?

- A. Extension lines should touch dimension lines
- B. Extension lines should not touch dimension lines**
- C. Extension lines are thicker than dimension lines
- D. Extension lines are dashed only

Extension lines are the thin lines that connect a feature's boundary to the dimension line, showing how far the measurement applies. They should extend from the object but stop short of the dimension line, leaving a small gap so the dimension line remains clear and separate. This separation prevents the lines from visually blending and helps readers identify exactly what is being measured. Extension lines are drawn as continuous, thin lines, not dashed, and they are not thicker than the dimension line. So the statement that extension lines should not touch the dimension lines is the correct practice, because keeping a small gap preserves clarity and avoids ambiguity in reading the dimensions.

2. What is the recommended countertop height relative to drawer tops or doors, including tolerance?

- A. A height of 1/2 inch above draw tops or doors.
- B. A height of 1/4 inch above draw tops or doors.
- C. A height of 1/2 inch, with a tolerance of 1/4 inch above draw tops or doors.
- D. A height of 1/4 inch, with a tolerance of 1/8 inch above draw tops or doors.**

The countertop should sit about a quarter inch higher than the tops of the drawers or doors, with a small allowance so you can go up to an eighth inch higher. This slight offset creates a clean, even reveal along the cabinet fronts and helps prevent gaps or misalignment when you install the countertop. The tolerance gives you room to account for small variations in cabinet face heights, levelness, or material changes without breaking the overall look.

3. Why is it preferable to apply finishes before assembly?

- A. Faster job completion
- B. More consistent finished appearance
- C. Allows for equal sealing of all surfaces.**
- D. More consistent coverage.

Sealing all surfaces evenly is the main idea. Finishing components before assembly lets you coat every face, edge, and end grain before anything is joined, so the entire piece gets a uniform film. End grain tends to absorb finish more, and areas that will be inside joints or behind hardware can be hard or impossible to reach after assembly; by pre-finishing, those surfaces are protected and leakage or uneven absorption is avoided. When parts are later put together, you don't risk exposed or underscored areas that would show up as blotching, uneven color, or thin spots at seams. Finishing before assembly thus delivers a more consistent, durable seal across all surfaces, which is harder to achieve if you wait until after assembly.

4. For circular handrails, the diameter may not be less than what inch and may not be more than what inch in diameter?

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

Circular handrails must be sized so a hand can comfortably wrap around and grasp them, ensuring a secure grip during use. The diameter range that supports this grip is from 1 1/4 inches to 2 inches. If the rail is smaller than 1 1/4 inch, it's too slender to grip firmly; if it's larger than 2 inches, fingers can't wrap around it effectively, making it harder to hold onto. This balance helps promote safety and consistency in handrail design.

5. In some cases, it might be unwise to use plastic wrap on new cabinets. Why?

- A. There is no problem with plastic wrap.
- B. Bubble wrap is better than simple plastic.
- C. Some natural finishes can be affected by direct contact with plastic sheets.**
- D. Plastic might collect humidity from the ambient air.

Direct contact with plastic wrap can affect some natural finishes because those finishes are more sensitive to moisture, solvents, and chemicals that can migrate from the plastic. When a new cabinet surface is covered directly with plastic, trapped moisture and any plasticizers or additives can interact with the finish or slow its curing. This can lead to issues such as hazing, staining, soft spots, or improper adhesion. Not all finishes react the same way—many durable film finishes resist contact, but natural finishes like waxes, shellac, or oil-based coatings can be damaged or altered by direct plastic contact. To avoid these problems, let the finish cure without direct coverage or use a breathable barrier if you must protect the surface.

6. Which statement defines pitch?

- A. rise/span or rise/(run x 2)**
- B. rise over run
- C. rise over span
- D. run over rise

Pitch is the incline expressed as how much vertical rise there is for a given horizontal distance. In stairwork, the horizontal distance you consider is the span—the total run between supports—and that span is effectively two runs if you think in terms of individual treads. So pitch can be defined as rise per span, or equivalently as rise divided by twice the run (rise/(run × 2)). This captures the practical way carpenters assess how steep a stair or slope will feel. The alternative of rise over run describes a general slope, but in stair framing the span or twice the run is the standard reference for pitch, making rise over span (or rise over (run × 2)) the more accurate expression in this context. The reciprocal option (run over rise) gives the inverse, which isn't the pitch being defined here.

7. In most cases, the minimum inside tread depth on a curved staircase is:

- A. 2"
- B. 4"
- C. 6"**
- D. 8"

When stairs bend along a curve, the inner run naturally becomes tighter, so the portion of each tread you step on along the inside edge must still provide a safe landing. The minimum inside tread depth of 6 inches ensures there's enough horizontal surface for a person's foot to sit securely as you step onto and along the curved stair, reducing the risk of slipping or stepping off the edge. Smaller depths like 2 or 4 inches wouldn't give a stable footing, and while 8 inches would be acceptable, it's not the minimum requirement. So, 6 inches is the smallest depth commonly required to maintain safe footing on curved stairs.

8. True or False: The contractor is responsible for any blocking, backing, furring, grounds, or structural members that become part of the general construction required to complete an installation unless otherwise stated in documents.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Not sure
- D. Not applicable

Blocking, backing, furring, grounds, and other structural members tied to completing an installation are not automatically the contractor's duty. Which party provides or installs these elements is defined by the project contract and accompanying documents. In some projects the general contractor handles rough carpentry and supplies or coordinates the needed blocking; in others, the cabinet installer or another trade may be responsible if the documents specify it. Because the division of responsibility can vary by contract, the statement that the contractor is always responsible unless documents say otherwise is not accurate. Always refer to the contract and drawings to determine who provides those structural items for a given project.

9. What are the main decision making factors for choosing what glue to use?

- A. Strength, open time, clamp time, resistance to water, flexibility, shrinkage, clean up, and possible effects on finishes.**
- B. Color and price only.
- C. Temperature resistance only.
- D. Drying time only.

Choosing glue for cabinet work hinges on how the bond will perform in real use, not on a single trait. You need enough strength to resist the loads and stresses in doors, drawers, and joints, but also enough working time to position parts accurately before the glue starts to set. The amount of time you must keep parts clamped until the bond is solid is crucial, because gaps or misalignment during cure can ruin the joint. In moisture-prone environments like kitchens and bathrooms, water resistance matters a lot; a glue that deteriorates with humidity will fail long before the cabinet does. Wood movement from humidity changes means some adhesives should have a bit of give or flexibility to prevent cracking or joint separation. Glue shrinkage during curing can pull joints apart or create gaps, so low-shrinkage formulations are desirable in tight, visible joints. Cleanup ease is practical too—glue that dries hard or stains finishes can create blemishes and extra labor to clean up. Finally, the chemical compatibility with finishes is important; some glues can discolor, react with coatings, or leave residues that interfere with staining or topcoats. All these factors together determine which adhesive will perform best in a given cabinet or millwork situation, so the best choice balances strength, open and clamp times, moisture performance, flexibility, shrinkage, cleanup, and finish compatibility rather than focusing on just one attribute.

10. The installer should handle cutouts whenever needed. Which option represents this guidance?

- A. Never.
- B. Whenever needed.**
- C. If templates are provided in a timely manner.
- D. Only in the case of sinks.

The main idea is who handles openings and when they're made. Handling cutouts whenever needed means the installer takes responsibility for creating openings as required by the installation, adapting to what fits on site and when the components actually require it. This is the best option because it communicates flexibility and accountability: cutouts should be done to fit the project, not held back or limited by other conditions. The other choices impose unnecessary restrictions—never avoids cutouts entirely, only in the case of sinks limits the scope, and waiting for templates adds a conditional delay.

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://cslbc6.examzify.com>

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

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