

# HAAG Certified Reviewer Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**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. What does the term "slope" refer to in roofing?**
  - A. The color of the roofing material**
  - B. The angle or pitch of a roof**
  - C. The thickness of the insulation**
  - D. The choice of roofing materials**
- 2. Which of the following plumbing fixtures is installed during the rough-in phase?**
  - A. Faucet**
  - B. Garbage disposal**
  - C. Showerhead**
  - D. Toilet paper holder**
- 3. Which of the following carpet types is commonly used for artificial turf?**
  - A. Olefin**
  - B. Polypropylene**
  - C. Nylon**
  - D. Wool**
- 4. Which type of flooring typically has micro-beveled edges?**
  - A. Laminate**
  - B. Unfinished wood**
  - C. Pre-finished wood**
  - D. Engineered wood**
- 5. What is a key step to take during a roof inspection?**
  - A. Only inspect from the ground**
  - B. Visual assessment and documentation of findings**
  - C. Rely solely on the homeowner's description of issues**
  - D. Conduct the inspection during a rainstorm**

- 6. Which of the following aspects is NOT typically included in the assessment of a roofing system?**
- A. Type of flashing used**
  - B. Presence of solar panels**
  - C. Condition of gutters and downspouts**
  - D. Age and historical performance of the roof**
- 7. How do insurance adjusters utilize reports from HAAG Certified Reviewers?**
- A. To determine the overall value of the building**
  - B. To assess claims accurately and determine coverage for repairs**
  - C. To decide on future premium rates**
  - D. To evaluate client satisfaction**
- 8. With a pier and beam foundation, which of the following rests on top of the beams?**
- A. Bottom plates**
  - B. Subfloor**
  - C. Piers**
  - D. Floor joists**
- 9. Which term best describes the horizontal framing component that forms the bottom of framing used to support windows?**
- A. King stud**
  - B. Footer**
  - C. Sill**
  - D. Header**
- 10. How does the angle of a roof affect its vulnerability to storm damage?**
- A. Steeper angles prevent leaks but are prone to rust**
  - B. Steeper angles can shed debris more effectively but might face wind uplift issues on certain sides**
  - C. Flatter roofs are more durable but less aesthetically pleasing**
  - D. Steeper roofs require more maintenance but are less susceptible to snow accumulation**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What does the term "slope" refer to in roofing?**

- A. The color of the roofing material**
- B. The angle or pitch of a roof**
- C. The thickness of the insulation**
- D. The choice of roofing materials**

The term "slope" in roofing specifically refers to the angle or pitch of a roof, which is crucial in determining how water drains off the roof surface. A steeper slope can enhance drainage and prevent water accumulation, reducing the risk of leaks and other water-related issues. The slope is measured as a ratio of vertical rise to horizontal run and is a critical factor in both the design and functionality of a roofing system. Understanding the slope also helps in deciding the types of roofing materials suitable for different pitches, ensuring both aesthetic appeal and structural integrity.

**2. Which of the following plumbing fixtures is installed during the rough-in phase?**

- A. Faucet**
- B. Garbage disposal**
- C. Showerhead**
- D. Toilet paper holder**

During the rough-in phase of plumbing installation, the primary focus is on setting up the essential systems that will later support the fixtures. This phase involves the installation of pipes, drains, and other foundational elements, which will eventually accommodate the fixtures used in the finished construction. A garbage disposal is installed during this phase since it requires the connection of plumbing lines for both water supply and drainage. This setup ensures that the electrical and plumbing systems are appropriately established before completing the installation of the kitchen sink and countertop. In contrast, fixtures such as faucets, showerheads, and toilet paper holders are generally installed later in the finishing phase, after the rough-in work is completed, as they are surface-mounted and part of the final touches in a bathroom or kitchen. Hence, recognizing the role of the garbage disposal in the construction sequence highlights its placement during the rough-in stage, while the other options pertain to final installation steps.

**3. Which of the following carpet types is commonly used for artificial turf?**

- A. Olefin**
- B. Polypropylene**
- C. Nylon**
- D. Wool**

Olefin is a commonly used material for artificial turf primarily due to its durability, moisture resistance, and affordability. It is a synthetic fiber that can withstand various weather conditions, making it suitable for outdoor applications such as sports fields and residential lawns. Olefin also has a lower cost compared to other fibers, which contributes to its popularity in the production of artificial grass. In the context of artificial turf, olefin's properties help maintain a consistent appearance while providing resilience against wear over time. It is also resistant to staining, which is beneficial in environments where liquids may be spilled. These qualities make olefin a practical choice in the market for artificial turf products rather than materials like nylon, which can be more expensive and may not have the same level of weather resistance. Wool, while a natural fiber, is not typically used in artificial turf due to its tendency to absorb moisture and high cost. Polypropylene is sometimes confused with olefin, as it is another type of synthetic fiber, but olefin specifically has distinct advantages that align more closely with common industry practices for artificial turf.

**4. Which type of flooring typically has micro-beveled edges?**

- A. Laminate**
- B. Unfinished wood**
- C. Pre-finished wood**
- D. Engineered wood**

Micro-beveled edges are a distinctive characteristic often found in laminate flooring. This design feature involves slight, angled edges around the planks which not only enhances the visual dimension and surface texture but also facilitates the seamless installation of the flooring. The micro-bevel adds to the aesthetic quality of laminate flooring, creating the illusion of individual planks while helping to hide minor imperfections in subflooring and allowing for slight expansions and contractions that can occur with temperature and humidity changes. In contrast, unfinished wood does not typically come with any edge treatment, as it is expected to be sanded and finished after installation. Pre-finished wood may have beveled edges, but they are usually more pronounced than micro-beveled. Engineered wood can also exhibit micro-beveled edges; however, this feature is more commonly associated with laminate because of its manufacturing process, which often emphasizes such details for aesthetic purposes. Thus, laminate flooring is the most typical flooring option associated with micro-beveled edges.

**5. What is a key step to take during a roof inspection?**

- A. Only inspect from the ground**
- B. Visual assessment and documentation of findings**
- C. Rely solely on the homeowner's description of issues**
- D. Conduct the inspection during a rainstorm**

Visual assessment and documentation of findings is essential during a roof inspection because it ensures that all observed conditions and potential issues are accurately recorded. This thorough approach allows the inspector to make informed recommendations, assists in understanding the roof's current state, and provides critical information for future reference. Proper documentation creates a record that can be valuable for both the inspector and the homeowner, especially when discussing maintenance, repairs, or insurance claims. Inspecting solely from the ground would limit visibility and might cause significant issues to be overlooked, while relying only on the homeowner's description may lead to misunderstandings or incomplete information. Conducting inspections in adverse weather conditions like a rainstorm could compromise safety and potentially obscure actual roof conditions. Thus, a methodical visual assessment with detailed documentation is fundamental for a comprehensive evaluation.

**6. Which of the following aspects is NOT typically included in the assessment of a roofing system?**

- A. Type of flashing used**
- B. Presence of solar panels**
- C. Condition of gutters and downspouts**
- D. Age and historical performance of the roof**

The assessment of a roofing system generally focuses on various components that contribute to the integrity, performance, and longevity of the roof. While the presence of solar panels can influence certain aspects of a roofing system, such as load capacity or potential points of failure, it is not inherently a core part of evaluating the roofing system itself. Typically, the evaluation concentrates on aspects like the type of flashing used, as this plays a crucial role in preventing water intrusion at roof penetrations. The condition of gutters and downspouts is also vital, as these systems manage water runoff and can directly affect the roofing system's performance by preventing water from pooling on the roof. Additionally, the age and historical performance of the roof provide essential context regarding its expected lifespan and potential issues that may arise over time. In contrast, while solar panels may be relevant in specific contexts—especially if they are installed improperly or affecting the roof's drainage—they do not form a foundational aspect of the roof's assessment in the same manner that the other factors do. Thus, their presence is not a standard criterion in the comprehensive evaluation of roofing systems.

**7. How do insurance adjusters utilize reports from HAAG Certified Reviewers?**

- A. To determine the overall value of the building**
- B. To assess claims accurately and determine coverage for repairs**
- C. To decide on future premium rates**
- D. To evaluate client satisfaction**

Insurance adjusters utilize reports from HAAG Certified Reviewers primarily to assess claims accurately and determine coverage for repairs. HAAG Certified Reviewers provide detailed assessments of property damage, focusing on the extent of issues like roof damage or other structural concerns. Their expertise helps adjusters understand the specific repair needs and the costs associated with those repairs, ensuring that claims are handled fairly and accurately. This is critical in the claims process, as it allows for a thorough evaluation of the damages reported by the policyholders, aligning the findings with policy coverage. Reports from HAAG Certified Reviewers can include comprehensive evaluations that highlight necessary repairs and the quality of workmanship needed, which directly influences the claim's outcome. Such detailed information empowers adjusters to make informed decisions about the claims process, ultimately ensuring that clients receive the appropriate amount and type of coverage for their repairs.

**8. With a pier and beam foundation, which of the following rests on top of the beams?**

- A. Bottom plates**
- B. Subfloor**
- C. Piers**
- D. Floor joists**

In a pier and beam foundation, the structure is supported by piers that elevate the home above the ground, with beams providing a stable platform for additional structural components. The floor joists are critical elements that rest on top of the beams in this system. They serve to support the flooring of the building, distributing the weight of the floor above and any loads that may be applied to it. The floor joists are positioned perpendicularly to the beams, creating a framework for the subfloor and the final floor material. This arrangement helps ensure proper load distribution and stability within the home's structure. Understanding this setup is essential, as it contributes to the overall integrity and performance of homes built on pier and beam foundations. The other choices do play roles within the foundation system but do not directly rest on top of the beams. The bottom plates are typically associated with wall framing at the base of the walls, while the subfloor is laid on top of the floor joists, not the beams themselves. Piers are the vertical supports that elevate the beams and are not components that sit atop the beams.

**9. Which term best describes the horizontal framing component that forms the bottom of framing used to support windows?**

- A. King stud**
- B. Footer**
- C. Sill**
- D. Header**

The term that best describes the horizontal framing component that forms the bottom of framing used to support windows is "sill." In construction, the sill serves as the lowest horizontal element of the window frame, providing a structural base for the window and serving multiple functions, including aiding in the drainage of water away from the window space to prevent moisture accumulation. The sill is integral to the window's design, ensuring that it can withstand the weight and forces acting upon it while also contributing to the overall energy efficiency and weather resistance of the installation. It is typically made of durable materials to withstand exposure to the elements. Other terms listed have specific roles in framing but do not refer to the component in question. For example, a king stud is a vertical component that runs alongside the window frame, and a header is a horizontal component that spans the top of the window frame, supporting the weight of the structure above. A footer refers to the base that supports the foundation of a building and is not related to window framing. Thus, "sill" is the correct and most appropriate term in this context.

**10. How does the angle of a roof affect its vulnerability to storm damage?**

- A. Steeper angles prevent leaks but are prone to rust**
- B. Steeper angles can shed debris more effectively but might face wind uplift issues on certain sides**
- C. Flatter roofs are more durable but less aesthetically pleasing**
- D. Steeper roofs require more maintenance but are less susceptible to snow accumulation**

The angle of a roof plays a significant role in its vulnerability to storm damage, and the chosen answer accurately addresses this by highlighting how steeper angles can shed debris more effectively. In storm conditions, debris such as leaves, branches, and hail can accumulate on a roof, leading to potential damage or leaks. A steeper roof angle allows gravity to assist in removing this debris, thereby minimizing the risk of damage during storms. However, it is important to note that steeper roofs may have challenges related to wind uplift. During high winds, certain sides of a steep roof can experience increased uplift pressure, which can compromise the roof's integrity if not properly designed to withstand such forces. Therefore, while a steep roof design is advantageous for debris shedding, it also presents specific vulnerabilities that need to be considered in storm-prone areas. Other options present different scenarios, such as the durability and maintenance of flatter roofs or the susceptibility of steeper roofs to snow, which, while valid observations, do not focus specifically on the impacts of storm conditions as effectively as the selected answer. The nuanced understanding of the interplay between roof angle, debris management, and wind effects is essential for assessing storm vulnerability accurately.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://haag-certifiedreviewer.examzify.com>**

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