

MICHIGAN BUILDERS 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. What usually indicates the need for a construction joint?**
 - A. Poor weather conditions
 - B. Multiple pours of concrete
 - C. High demand for speed
 - D. Lack of materials
- 2. What type of tax is deducted solely from employees' wages?**
 - A. Corporate tax
 - B. Income tax
 - C. Self-employment tax
 - D. Property tax
- 3. Where can information about window and door specifications typically be found?**
 - A. On construction blueprints
 - B. In local building codes
 - C. On window or door schedules
 - D. In product warranty documentation
- 4. Why is it essential to minimize the aspect of excavation ahead of laid pipe?**
 - A. To enhance visibility
 - B. To reduce cost
 - C. To prevent accidents
 - D. To improve aesthetics
- 5. What type of insulation is often preferred for its ease of application in small spaces?**
 - A. Spray foam insulation
 - B. Batts insulation
 - C. Rigid foam insulation
 - D. Blown-in insulation

- 6. What does a known damage endorsement on a CGL policy specifically cover?**
- A. Future damages only
 - B. Previously reported injuries
 - C. Ongoing damages and liabilities
 - D. Claims denied in the past
- 7. Which of the following is NOT covered under property insurance?**
- A. Homeowners personal liability
 - B. Company vehicle
 - C. Fire damage
 - D. Stolen personal property
- 8. When trenching, the width below the top of the pipe should be no more than how many feet larger than the outer diameter of the pipe?**
- A. 1 foot
 - B. 2 feet
 - C. 1-2 feet
 - D. 2-3 feet
- 9. What is the term used to describe the maximum spacing allowed between various sizes of joists or rafters?**
- A. Center spacing
 - B. On center spacing
 - C. Joist span
 - D. Rafter spacing
- 10. What type of wall foundation utilizes a series of concrete pillars for support?**
- A. Block wall foundation
 - B. Wall and beam foundation
 - C. Pier and curtain wall foundation
 - D. Slab foundation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What usually indicates the need for a construction joint?

- A. Poor weather conditions
- B. Multiple pours of concrete**
- C. High demand for speed
- D. Lack of materials

A construction joint is typically required when concrete needs to be poured in multiple stages. This situation arises when a single pour is too large to be completed in one continuous operation, or if there are practical reasons to divide the work into sections for scheduling and resource allocation. When multiple pours are involved, construction joints are strategically placed to ensure the integrity and structural strength of the concrete assembly. They allow for the expansion and contraction of the concrete and serve as a point for the next pour to start without compromising the bond and properties of the cured concrete. Other factors, such as poor weather conditions, high demand for speed, or lack of materials, might influence the project schedule or methods but do not inherently necessitate a construction joint in the same way that the requirement for multiple pours does.

2. What type of tax is deducted solely from employees' wages?

- A. Corporate tax
- B. Income tax**
- C. Self-employment tax
- D. Property tax

Income tax is deducted solely from employees' wages, which reflects the earnings that individuals make from their employment. This tax is withheld by employers and remitted to the government on behalf of their employees. It is typically based on a percentage of the employee's earnings and contributes to funding public services and government operations. In contrast, corporate tax is levied on the profits of corporations and does not directly involve employees' wages. Self-employment tax applies to individuals who work for themselves and encompasses both Social Security and Medicare taxes, but it does not pertain to wage deductions made by employers. Property tax is assessed on real estate and is not related to income earned from employment. Understanding the specifics of each tax type is essential for comprehending how payroll and taxation work within the broader economic framework.

3. Where can information about window and door specifications typically be found?

- A. On construction blueprints
- B. In local building codes
- C. On window or door schedules**
- D. In product warranty documentation

Information about window and door specifications is typically found on window or door schedules. These schedules are detailed lists that provide specific information about the types, sizes, materials, and performance characteristics of windows and doors used in a construction project. They are essential for builders and contractors as they help ensure that the correct products are selected and installed according to design requirements. While construction blueprints provide an overall view of the project layout and design, they may not include the detailed specifications needed for windows and doors. Local building codes set minimum safety and performance standards, but they won't specify particular products. Product warranty documentation pertains to the conditions under which products are covered by the manufacturer, rather than their specifications for installation. Thus, the window or door schedules remain the primary and most relevant resource for understanding the specifications necessary for the construction process.

4. Why is it essential to minimize the aspect of excavation ahead of laid pipe?

- A. To enhance visibility
- B. To reduce cost
- C. To prevent accidents**
- D. To improve aesthetics

Minimizing the aspect of excavation ahead of laid pipe is crucial primarily to prevent accidents. Excavation sites can pose significant risks to workers and the public due to potential hazards such as falling soil, equipment accidents, and exposure to underground utilities. By keeping excavation to a minimum, these risks are reduced, creating a safer environment for those on site and minimizing the chances of damage to existing property or infrastructure. This approach not only prioritizes safety but also streamlines operations, making it easier to manage the site without the danger of unexpected incidents. Ensuring that excavation activities are limited and controlled helps maintain safety protocols and allows for a more efficient construction process. Other choices, such as enhancing visibility, reducing costs, or improving aesthetics, while potentially relevant in certain contexts, do not address the primary safety concerns associated with excavation activities. The focus on preventing accidents underscores the importance of safety in construction practices.

5. What type of insulation is often preferred for its ease of application in small spaces?

- A. Spray foam insulation**
- B. Batts insulation
- C. Rigid foam insulation
- D. Blown-in insulation

Spray foam insulation is often preferred for its ease of application in small and hard-to-reach spaces due to its unique properties. When applied, it expands to fill gaps and cracks, creating an effective air seal that minimizes air leakage and enhances energy efficiency. This characteristic makes it particularly useful in attics, crawl spaces, and around plumbing where traditional insulation methods might struggle to provide adequate coverage. Additionally, spray foam adheres to a variety of surfaces, providing both thermal insulation and structural support. Its ability to conform to intricate spaces makes it an ideal choice for irregularly shaped areas and projects that might be difficult to insulate with batts or rigid foam, which may require precise cutting or fitting. Overall, the versatility and expanding nature of spray foam insulation allow for a more effective and straightforward application process in small spaces.

6. What does a known damage endorsement on a CGL policy specifically cover?

- A. Future damages only
- B. Previously reported injuries
- C. Ongoing damages and liabilities**
- D. Claims denied in the past

A known damage endorsement on a Commercial General Liability (CGL) policy is designed to provide coverage for specific ongoing damages and liabilities that the insured is already aware of at the time they purchase or renew their insurance policy. This type of endorsement is essential for protecting businesses from claims related to situations that have already arisen, which could potentially create significant financial exposure if not addressed. The reason ongoing damages and liabilities are covered is that the insured has acknowledged these issues exist and is seeking to mitigate their risks by ensuring they have coverage in place that extends to those known problems. This endorsement allows businesses to continue to operate without the fear of unexpected financial burdens due to claims associated with known events or damages. Future damages refer to incidents that occur after the endorsement is active, while previously reported injuries would typically relate to claims that have been formally submitted and recognized but may not necessarily fall under the terms of a known damage endorsement. Claims that have been denied in the past cannot be retroactively covered by this endorsement, reinforcing the need for businesses to adequately disclose known issues during the insurance application or renewal process.

7. Which of the following is NOT covered under property insurance?

- A. Homeowners personal liability
- B. Company vehicle**
- C. Fire damage
- D. Stolen personal property

Property insurance is designed to cover damages or losses to physical assets, such as real estate or personal possessions, due to various risks like fire, theft, or natural disasters. In this context, company vehicles are distinct from property insurance because they fall under auto insurance. Auto insurance specifically addresses risks associated with vehicle use and ownership, which underlines why a company vehicle is not covered by property insurance. Homeowners personal liability typically falls under a broader homeowners insurance policy, which may include provisions for damages caused by the policyholder to others. Fire damage and stolen personal property are both risks directly associated with property insurance, as they pertain to physical assets protected against loss or destruction. Thus, identifying a company vehicle as the option not covered by property insurance is appropriate, highlighting the separation between property assets and automotive insurance needs.

8. When trenching, the width below the top of the pipe should be no more than how many feet larger than the outer diameter of the pipe?

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

The correct answer, which indicates that the width below the top of the pipe should be no more than 1-2 feet larger than the outer diameter of the pipe, aligns with safety standards related to trenching. This guideline is put in place to ensure that there is adequate space for workers to operate safely while preventing cave-ins around the edges of the trench. Maintaining a width that is not excessively larger than the pipe's diameter helps to keep the trench structurally sound, minimizing the risk of loose materials collapsing into the trench. This approach balances the need for accessibility with safety considerations, which are crucial in construction environments where underground utilities might be present. Choosing a smaller width (like just 1 foot) could lead to insufficient space for workers and equipment, while selecting a much larger width (like 2-3 feet) may compromise the trench's stability, increasing the risk of hazards. Therefore, the range of 1-2 feet presents a sensible compromise that adheres to safety recommendations found in regulatory frameworks and best practices for trenching operations.

9. What is the term used to describe the maximum spacing allowed between various sizes of joists or rafters?

- A. Center spacing
- B. On center spacing**
- C. Joist span
- D. Rafter spacing

The term that describes the maximum spacing allowed between various sizes of joists or rafters is known as "on center spacing." This specification is crucial in construction and building design, as it dictates how far apart the centers of two adjacent joists or rafters can be from each other. Understanding this term helps builders ensure structural integrity and compliance with building codes. On center spacing is important for distributing loads evenly and providing sufficient support for the flooring or roofing materials that will be applied. Different sizes and types of joists and rafters may have different requirements, so knowing the proper on center spacing is essential for proper framing. Other terms mentioned, such as "center spacing," are often used interchangeably, but "on center spacing" is the more technically accurate and widely accepted terminology in the industry. Similarly, "joist span" refers to the distance between the supports of a joist rather than the spacing between joists, while "rafter spacing" specifically pertains to the distance between rafters and does not encompass all types of structural supports. Therefore, "on center spacing" is the most precise term to describe the context of the question.

10. What type of wall foundation utilizes a series of concrete pillars for support?

- A. Block wall foundation
- B. Wall and beam foundation
- C. Pier and curtain wall foundation**
- D. Slab foundation

The type of wall foundation that utilizes a series of concrete pillars for support is known as a pier and curtain wall foundation. This foundation system is designed to distribute the load of the structure using vertical concrete pillars, or piers, which are embedded deep into the ground to provide stability and support for the walls. The piers are often placed at strategic points to bear the weight of the structure above, while the curtain wall, which is generally a thin wall that encloses the space between the piers, helps to protect the building from environmental elements and provide additional lateral stability. This combination is effective in areas where the soil may not have the required bearing capacity to support a heavier load, allowing for improved stability and reducing the risk of settling. In contrast, other foundation types such as block wall foundations consist of concrete blocks stacked to create walls, wall and beam foundations rely on beams to support load above, and slab foundations consist of a large, flat concrete slab poured directly on the ground without the use of deep piers. Thus, the pier and curtain wall foundation stands out because of its use of separate piers to support the overall structure, which is key to its function and effectiveness.

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://michiganbuilderslicense.examzify.com>

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

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