

MINNESOTA RESIDENTIAL ROOFER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://mnresidentialroofer.examzify.com>



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. Which statement is true about lien notices when a contract is formed?**
 - A. Notices must be delivered within 60 days of agreement.
 - B. Notices are optional and not required by law.
 - C. Notice may be provided in the contract or separately within 10 days of agreement.
 - D. Notice must be posted publicly before work begins.
- 2. Rule 1300.0110 (Deputies) allows which of the following?**
 - A. The building official may appoint deputies to perform duties under the code.
 - B. Deputies may override the building official's decisions.
 - C. Deputies may issue stop-work orders without authorization.
 - D. Deputies have no enforcement powers.
- 3. Which mortar types are specified for masonry foundation walls?**
 - A. Type N
 - B. Type M or S
 - C. Type O
 - D. Type K
- 4. If common walls have sprinklers, what is the minimum fire-resistance rating?**
 - A. 0-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
 - B. Minimum 1-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
 - C. Minimum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
 - D. Minimum 3-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
- 5. Regarding misrepresentation of geographic origin, which statement is true?**
 - A. It is allowed if the business is small.
 - B. It is allowed if registered with the county.
 - C. It is prohibited to use a fictitious name to intentionally misrepresent geographic origin.
 - D. It is allowed if the name includes the city.

- 6. Maximum notch depth in solid lumber joists?**
- A. One-sixth the joist depth
 - B. One-half the joist depth
 - C. One-quarter the joist depth
 - D. One-eighth the joist depth
- 7. Which statement best describes the cost of filing and renewing an assumed name certificate?**
- A. \$30 per filing and renewals incur a separate fee.
 - B. \$0 if renewed online.
 - C. \$50 per filing, and renewals are free.
 - D. \$30 per filing, but no fee for annual renewals.
- 8. Dead load, per R301.4, is defined as what?**
- A. Actual weights of materials and construction, including fixed service equipment, used to determine dead load
 - B. The live loads from occupants
 - C. The snow load on the roof
 - D. The wind load on the structure
- 9. What is defined as the interior surface area of all glazed fenestration?**
- A. Grade Plane
 - B. Glazing Area
 - C. Insulating Concrete Form
 - D. Guard
- 10. To what types of construction does Rule 1300.0030 apply?**
- A. All new buildings and structures, and additions, alterations, repairs, or changes in use.
 - B. Only residential structures.
 - C. Only high-rise buildings.
 - D. Only structures undergoing new construction.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement is true about lien notices when a contract is formed?

- A. Notices must be delivered within 60 days of agreement.
- B. Notices are optional and not required by law.
- C. Notice may be provided in the contract or separately within 10 days of agreement.**
- D. Notice must be posted publicly before work begins.

When a contract is formed, lien notices are about making sure the property owner knows the contractor or supplier is preserving lien rights. In Minnesota, you don't have to choose between multiple separate forms—the notice can be included right in the contract or given as a separate written notice. The key timing is within 10 days after the agreement is formed. Providing the notice within that window keeps the lien rights intact and makes sure everyone is aware of the potential for a mechanic's lien. The other ideas—requiring a 60-day window, making the notice optional, or posting it publicly—do not match how the rule works. The law focuses on timely notice to the owner, either in the contract or as a separate notice within 10 days.

2. Rule 1300.0110 (Deputies) allows which of the following?

- A. The building official may appoint deputies to perform duties under the code.**
- B. Deputies may override the building official's decisions.
- C. Deputies may issue stop-work orders without authorization.
- D. Deputies have no enforcement powers.

Delegation of authority is how enforcement is organized: the building official may appoint deputies to carry out duties under the code. This setup lets the official extend their reach and keep inspections and enforcement running smoothly, with deputies acting under the official's supervision and within the powers that are specifically granted to them. They don't have independent power to override the building official's decisions, and stop-work orders require explicit authorization rather than being issued by a deputy on their own. Deputies do have enforcement powers, but only within the scope given by their appointment. That makes the statement about the building official appointing deputies to perform duties under the code the correct one.

3. Which mortar types are specified for masonry foundation walls?

- A. Type N
- B. Type M or S**
- C. Type O
- D. Type K

Masonry foundation walls need a mortar with high compressive strength and low permeability to handle loads, moisture, and soil conditions. Mortar types are defined by strength and composition, and for foundations the standard practice is to use the stronger end of the range. Type M and Type S deliver the required structural performance: Type M offers the highest strength, making it well-suited for footings and below-grade walls, while Type S provides strong performance with good bonding and durability in damp exterior conditions. Type N is a normal-strength, general-purpose mortar more common for above-grade, non-submerged walls, so it isn't as suitable for foundations. The weaker mortars, Type O and Type K, are intended for non-load-bearing or special-purpose uses and wouldn't meet the demands of foundation walls.

4. If common walls have sprinklers, what is the minimum fire-resistance rating?

- A. 0-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
- B. Minimum 1-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.**
- C. Minimum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.
- D. Minimum 3-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.

Common walls that separate dwelling units are meant to act as fire separations, slowing the spread of fire between units and giving occupants time to escape. Automatic sprinklers help control a fire, but they don't replace the need for passive fire resistance in the wall. Because of that, the wall between units must be fire-resistance-rated for at least one hour, ensuring the separation remains intact long enough for safety even if the sprinklers aren't operating perfectly. Choosing a rating higher than one hour isn't required for typical residential construction, while a zero-hour rating would fail to provide the necessary protection.

5. Regarding misrepresentation of geographic origin, which statement is true?

- A. It is allowed if the business is small.
- B. It is allowed if registered with the county.
- C. It is prohibited to use a fictitious name to intentionally misrepresent geographic origin.**
- D. It is allowed if the name includes the city.

Misleading customers about where a business comes from rests on honest naming and advertising. Using a fictitious name to imply a geographic origin that isn't true is not allowed because it deceives consumers about who you are and where you're based. Registering a DBA with the county doesn't authorize deception; even with a registered name, you must avoid calling a location into question or suggesting origins you don't actually have. Simply including a city in the name isn't automatically acceptable either, unless that city accurately reflects the business's true origin or location. The size of the business doesn't justify misrepresentation. In short, intentionally using a fictitious name to misrepresent geographic origin is prohibited.

6. Maximum notch depth in solid lumber joists?

- A. One-sixth the joist depth**
- B. One-half the joist depth
- C. One-quarter the joist depth
- D. One-eighth the joist depth

Notching a solid lumber joist reduces the carrying section and weakens its bending capacity. To protect structural strength, the maximum notch depth is limited to one-sixth of the joist depth. This keeps enough wood in the outer fibers, which are most stressed under loading, so the joist can still bend and support weight safely. In practice, notches are typically allowed in the middle third of the joist depth, but only up to that one-sixth limit. For example, if a joist is 8 inches deep, the notch should not exceed about 1.33 inches. The other options would remove more material than the standard limit allows, so one-sixth of the depth is the correct maximum.

7. Which statement best describes the cost of filing and renewing an assumed name certificate?

- A. \$30 per filing and renewals incur a separate fee.
- B. \$0 if renewed online.
- C. \$50 per filing, and renewals are free.
- D. \$30 per filing, but no fee for annual renewals.**

The cost structure for an assumed name certificate is focused on the upfront filing cost and the absence of a renewal fee. In Minnesota, you pay a \$30 filing fee to register the assumed name, and once registered, there is no separate charge for annual renewals. So the ongoing maintenance of the assumed name is effectively free after the initial filing, which is why this option is the best. The other statements misstate either the amount of the filing fee or the renewal cost, or imply a renewal fee exists when it does not.

8. Dead load, per R301.4, is defined as what?

- A. Actual weights of materials and construction, including fixed service equipment, used to determine dead load**
- B. The live loads from occupants
- C. The snow load on the roof
- D. The wind load on the structure

Dead load is the permanent, static weight of the building itself and all permanently attached components. It includes the actual weights of the materials used in construction (framing, sheathing, decking, finishes, etc.) and fixed service equipment that is permanently installed (like HVAC units, water heaters, plumbing fixtures, built-in cabinets, and other built-ins). This load is constant over time and is what designers use to size structural members. So, the description that says actual weights of materials and construction, including fixed service equipment, used to determine dead load, matches this concept exactly. The other options describe loads that are not dead load: the weight of occupants and movable objects is a live load; the snow on a roof and the wind on a structure are environmental or imposed loads that vary with conditions and are treated separately from dead load.

9. What is defined as the interior surface area of all glazed fenestration?

- A. Grade Plane
- B. Glazing Area**
- C. Insulating Concrete Form
- D. Guard

The interior surface area of all glazed fenestration is the total area of the glass surfaces inside the building that are part of windows or other glazed openings. This metric specifically counts the glass itself as seen from the interior, not the frames, sashes, or any non-glass components. It's used in energy calculations to gauge how much heat transfer and solar gain can occur through the windows, helping to assess insulation performance and design requirements. The other terms refer to unrelated concepts: a grading reference plane, a concrete-forming system, and a protective barrier, respectively. So the glazing area best captures the interior glass surface involved in energy and comfort calculations.

10. To what types of construction does Rule 1300.0030 apply?

- A. All new buildings and structures, and additions, alterations, repairs, or changes in use.**
- B. Only residential structures.
- C. Only high-rise buildings.
- D. Only structures undergoing new construction.

Rule 1300.0030 sets the scope to cover any construction activity that affects a building. It applies to all new buildings and structures, and to additions, alterations, repairs, or changes in use. In practice, that means whenever you're involved in constructing from the ground up, expanding an existing structure, making changes to its components, fixing it, or changing how the building is used, the rule governs your work. Its broad reach ensures consistent requirements across a wide range of projects, not limited to residential work, a single project type, or only entirely new construction.

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://mnresidentialroofer.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE