

# Mississippi NASCLA & Residential Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. Which of the following is a critical component to check off during Close-out?**
  - A. Obtain payment from owner**
  - B. Demobilizing**
  - C. Finalizing contracts**
  - D. Procurement of materials**
- 2. How many required parts does the certificate of completion have?**
  - A. 5**
  - B. 6**
  - C. 7**
  - D. 8**
- 3. What document is provided alongside the affidavit of payment to confirm final payment to the contractor?**
  - A. Certificate of Completion**
  - B. Final Statement**
  - C. Consent of Surety**
  - D. Retention Guarantee**
- 4. When calculating excavation, what is 'HI' an abbreviation for?**
  - A. Height Increment**
  - B. Height of Instrument**
  - C. Horizontal Interval**
  - D. Height Index**
- 5. What is the term for a third party who makes a binding decision to resolve a dispute?**
  - A. Mediator**
  - B. Adjudicator**
  - C. Arbitrator**
  - D. Negotiate**

**6. Submittals provided in the last design phase typically include which of the following?**

- A. Contracts**
- B. Charts**
- C. Invoices**
- D. Specifications**

**7. In the context of project completion, what signifies that all aspects of the financial arrangement have been settled?**

- A. Agreement of Completion**
- B. Final Payment Receipt**
- C. Affidavit of Payment**
- D. Project Closure Statement**

**8. During the Construction Progress phase, what is an example of a required document?**

- A. Progress Payment Requests**
- B. Design Specifications**
- C. Material Orders**
- D. Safety Plans**

**9. What is the primary reason for adding water to the drum before dry materials?**

- A. To avoid clumping**
- B. To ensure proper hydration of cement**
- C. To clean the drum**
- D. To cool the mixture**

**10. Which type of roadway is described as easy to care for and repair in sections?**

- A. Rigid Concrete**
- B. Flexible Bituminous**
- C. Macadam**
- D. Composite**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is a critical component to check off during Close-out?**

- A. Obtain payment from owner**
- B. Demobilizing**
- C. Finalizing contracts**
- D. Procurement of materials**

During the close-out phase of a construction project, demobilizing is an essential component. Demobilization refers to the process of removing equipment, materials, and personnel from the job site once all work is completed. This step is crucial for ensuring that the site is left in a clean and safe condition and that all temporary structures are dismantled. Demobilizing also involves organizing the final logistics of the project, such as returning rented equipment, stopping ongoing services, and ensuring that all subcontractors and tradespeople have completed their tasks satisfactorily. It serves both an operational and a safety purpose, as leaving any equipment or materials lingering on site can pose hazards and may cause delays in the transition to the next phase or project. The other options mentioned may be important in the overall project management process, but they do not specifically pertain to the close-out actions essential to safely and effectively conclude a construction project.

**2. How many required parts does the certificate of completion have?**

- A. 5**
- B. 6**
- C. 7**
- D. 8**

The certificate of completion in construction and renovation projects typically includes a total of eight required parts. These components ensure that all necessary information is documented for compliance purposes and to verify that the work has been completed in accordance with applicable standards and regulations. Having eight parts provides a comprehensive overview of the project details, including such elements as the contractor's information, the project's description, and the verifying signatures of involved parties. This thoroughness is critical because it helps to protect both the contractor and the property owner by serving as formal documentation that the project was completed satisfactorily and in compliance with local building codes and regulations. Ensuring that all eight parts are included is essential for the validity and completeness of the certificate, as missing any one could lead to disputes or issues with project approval.

**3. What document is provided alongside the affidavit of payment to confirm final payment to the contractor?**

- A. Certificate of Completion**
- B. Final Statement**
- C. Consent of Surety**
- D. Retention Guarantee**

The correct document that is typically provided alongside the affidavit of payment to confirm final payment to the contractor is known as the **Consent of Surety**. This document is crucial in construction projects, particularly when a surety bond is involved, as it serves to confirm that the surety company agrees to release the contractor from liabilities regarding the project upon receiving full payment. The **Consent of Surety** provides assurance to both the project owner and the contractor that there are no outstanding claims or encumbrances that could arise after the contractor has received their final payment. This is important in maintaining a clear financial and legal standing once the work is completed. In contrast, the **Certificate of Completion** signifies that the project is finished to the satisfaction of the owner but does not necessarily address payment confirmation in relation to the contractor's obligations. The **Final Statement** is a summary of the costs, but it is not the formal document that ensures surety release. Lastly, a **Retention Guarantee** generally relates to holding a portion of payment until project completion, without specifically addressing final payment confirmation like the **Consent of Surety** does.

**4. When calculating excavation, what is 'HI' an abbreviation for?**

- A. Height Increment**
- B. Height of Instrument**
- C. Horizontal Interval**
- D. Height Index**

In the context of excavation and construction surveys, 'HI' stands for **Height of Instrument**. This term refers to the elevation of the survey instrument (typically a level) above the reference point or benchmark. The height of the instrument is crucial for accurately determining elevations at various points during excavation and construction work. Understanding the height of the instrument allows surveyors to calculate the necessary adjustments for accurate leveling and ensures that all subsequent measurements are precise in relation to the established benchmark. It is essential in establishing a proper reference line for any excavation project, enabling the team to effectively gauge the depth and elevation required. While the other options might sound plausible in different contexts, they do not specifically relate to the standardized terminology used in surveying and excavation.

**5. What is the term for a third party who makes a binding decision to resolve a dispute?**

- A. Mediator**
- B. Adjudicator**
- C. Arbitrator**
- D. Negotiate**

The term used for a third party that makes a binding decision to resolve a dispute is "Arbitrator." An arbitrator is appointed to listen to both sides of a disagreement and then makes a decision that is legally binding on both parties. This process is known as arbitration, which is distinct from mediation, where the mediator facilitates discussions and helps the parties reach an agreement, but does not have the authority to make a binding decision. Arbitration is often chosen for its efficiency and the finality of its decisions, providing parties with a resolution without resorting to lengthy court proceedings. This term is particularly relevant in construction disputes and contract disagreements, common in the context of Mississippi NASCLA and Residential practices. Understanding the role of an arbitrator is crucial for parties involved in disputes, as it emphasizes the importance of this figure in formal dispute resolution processes.

**6. Submittals provided in the last design phase typically include which of the following?**

- A. Contracts**
- B. Charts**
- C. Invoices**
- D. Specifications**

In the final design phase of a construction project, submittals are critical documents that summarize essential project information and details. Specifications typically incorporate specific materials, workmanship standards, and performance criteria needed for the project. These documents act as a guideline for contractors and clarify the expectations for construction that ensure compliance with the project's design and regulatory requirements. Charts can be part of the submittal package as they help to present information visually, such as schedules, timelines, or progress tracking. However, they are not the primary focus of the final design phase submittals. Contracts and invoices relate more to the financial and legal aspects of project execution rather than the technical specifics of design and construction. Thus, specifications are the key components most commonly included in the last design phase, as they provide detailed information necessary for construction. This ensures that all parties involved have a clear understanding of the required standards and materials to be used, which is essential for the successful completion of the project.

**7. In the context of project completion, what signifies that all aspects of the financial arrangement have been settled?**

- A. Agreement of Completion**
- B. Final Payment Receipt**
- C. Affidavit of Payment**
- D. Project Closure Statement**

The Affidavit of Payment is a formal document that serves as evidence that all payments related to the project have been made and that all financial obligations have been fulfilled. It is a sworn statement by the contractor or a responsible party affirming that they have settled all accounts and completed payment for labor, materials, and any other costs associated with the project. This provides assurance to all parties involved, especially the property owner, that there are no outstanding debts or liens against the property resulting from the project. This is crucial as it protects against future claims from subcontractors or suppliers who might assert that they have not been paid. By having an affidavit of payment, it confirms that the contractor has complied with their financial responsibilities, a key part of project completion. Other options, while related to project completion in various ways, do not specifically signify the overall settlement of all financial matters like the affidavit does.

**8. During the Construction Progress phase, what is an example of a required document?**

- A. Progress Payment Requests**
- B. Design Specifications**
- C. Material Orders**
- D. Safety Plans**

During the Construction Progress phase, Progress Payment Requests are a required document because they serve as formal requests from the contractor to the owner or client for payment for work completed to date. This documentation is essential for tracking the financial aspects of the project, ensuring that the contractor is compensated for labor and materials provided. These requests typically include details such as the amount of work completed, any previously made payments, and the current payment amount being requested, thus facilitating financial management and cash flow throughout the project. While Design Specifications, Material Orders, and Safety Plans are important documents in their respective contexts, they do not specifically relate to the financial aspects of construction progress in the same way that Progress Payment Requests do. Design Specifications outline the project requirements and quality standards, Material Orders detail the materials needed for the job, and Safety Plans ensure compliance with safety regulations. However, none of these directly involve the process of requesting payment for progress made in construction.

**9. What is the primary reason for adding water to the drum before dry materials?**

- A. To avoid clumping**
- B. To ensure proper hydration of cement**
- C. To clean the drum**
- D. To cool the mixture**

Adding water to the drum before dry materials is primarily done to ensure proper hydration of cement. When creating concrete, the hydration process is essential for the chemical reaction between water and cement to take place, ultimately leading to the hardening and strength development of the concrete mix. If water is added after the dry materials, there is a risk that the cement may not hydrate evenly, leading to weak spots and inconsistencies within the concrete. This method of adding water first helps to create a more uniform mixture and enhances the overall quality of the concrete by allowing the cement particles to be fully surrounded by water from the outset. It sets the foundation for effective mixing and prevents issues that could arise later on in the mixing process.

**10. Which type of roadway is described as easy to care for and repair in sections?**

- A. Rigid Concrete**
- B. Flexible Bituminous**
- C. Macadam**
- D. Composite**

The type of roadway that is considered easy to care for and repair in sections is flexible bituminous. This type of pavement is characterized by its asphalt composition, which allows for flexibility and adaptability to the underlying conditions. Flexible bituminous pavements can be easily repaired by removing and replacing sections of the roadway, which minimizes disruption to traffic and is a cost-effective way to address localized damage. The material itself can also be heated and reshaped, making it ideal for patching and maintenance. This flexibility not only aids in maintenance but also contributes to the overall longevity of the roadway, as it can accommodate movement and temperature fluctuations without cracking. In contrast, rigid concrete pavements are typically more challenging to repair due to their solid nature, often requiring more extensive work to address issues. Macadam, while a form of road construction, is not as commonly used today and may not provide the same ease of repair as bituminous options. Composite pavements combine aspects of both rigid and flexible materials, which can complicate repairs further. Thus, the ease of maintenance and repair in sections clearly identifies flexible bituminous as the correct choice.

# 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://msnasclaandresidential.examzify.com>**

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

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