

Oregon Construction Contractors (CCB) Practice Test (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

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- 1. The prevailing wage rate (PWR) is also known as what?**
 - A. Little Davis Bacon Act
 - B. Labor Standards Act
 - C. Mason-Dixon Act
 - D. Fair Labor Standards Act

- 2. What should a contractor always do when hiring a subcontractor?**
 - A. Provide detailed instructions only
 - B. Check references and ensure proper insurance coverage
 - C. Allow sufficient time to plan and schedule
 - D. Do all of these things

- 3. What method bundles all cost factors such as labor, materials, and subcontractors to produce a total unit price for a task?**
 - A. Unit cost method
 - B. Cost-plus contracting
 - C. Unit price method
 - D. Fixed price method

- 4. What is indicated when saltwater spray impacts certain metal products?**
 - A. It leads to immediate corrosion
 - B. It increases the lifespan of metals
 - C. It may cause corrosion within five to seven years
 - D. It has no effect on construction materials

- 5. Which statement about an employee handbook is true?**
 - A. It must be static and unchanged
 - B. It can be revised and updated as needed
 - C. It is optional for all companies
 - D. It must include all employee personal details

- 6. What does a "zero-lot-line dwelling" refer to?**
 - A. An apartment complex
 - B. A single family dwelling unit in a group of attached units
 - C. A duplex
 - D. A home on a lot less than 4000 sq. ft.

- 7. Under the completed contract method, what costs are deferred until project completion?**
- A. Only revenue
 - B. All costs, profits, and revenue
 - C. Only profits
 - D. Only losses
- 8. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 prohibits employers from paying different wages to which groups?**
- A. Men and women
 - B. Full-time and part-time employees
 - C. Skilled and unskilled workers
 - D. All employees
- 9. What is a responsibility imposed on contractors and subcontractors?**
- A. They may ignore their contractual duties at times
 - B. They are only obligated to meet deadlines
 - C. They are obliged to perform their contractual duties consistently
 - D. They can outsource their duties without restrictions
- 10. What does Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) aim to avoid?**
- A. Creating agreements
 - B. Costly government judicial trials
 - C. Negotiations
 - D. Mediation sessions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The prevailing wage rate (PWR) is also known as what?

- A. Little Davis Bacon Act**
- B. Labor Standards Act
- C. Mason-Dixon Act
- D. Fair Labor Standards Act

The prevailing wage rate (PWR) is often referred to as the Little Davis-Bacon Act. This term is derived from the federal Davis-Bacon Act of 1931, which established the principle that workers on public works projects should be paid at least the local prevailing wages for similar work. The Little Davis-Bacon Act applies this concept at the state level, ensuring that contractors and subcontractors working on public projects adhere to minimum wage requirements that reflect the local wage conditions. This is relevant in construction and public works, as it aims to protect local labor standards and ensure fair pay for workers, aligning wages with local market rates. The connection to the Little Davis-Bacon Act emphasizes the importance of maintaining competitive wage practices to support the workforce and promote fair labor conditions on public construction projects.

2. What should a contractor always do when hiring a subcontractor?

- A. Provide detailed instructions only
- B. Check references and ensure proper insurance coverage
- C. Allow sufficient time to plan and schedule
- D. Do all of these things**

When hiring a subcontractor, a contractor should engage in multiple essential practices to ensure the success and legality of the subcontracting arrangement. This includes checking references and confirming that the subcontractor has proper insurance coverage, which protects both parties from potential liabilities and ensures that the subcontractor is reliable and competent. Providing detailed instructions is also crucial for clear communication regarding expectations, project specifics, and responsibilities, which helps mitigate misunderstandings during the project. Furthermore, allowing sufficient time to plan and schedule ensures that all aspects of the work are coordinated correctly, reducing the risk of delays and ensuring that the project runs smoothly. These combined actions represent a comprehensive approach to hiring subcontractors, facilitating effective project execution and safeguarding the contractor's interests. Thus, by engaging in all of these practices, the contractor is fully equipped to manage subcontractors effectively, leading to greater project success.

3. What method bundles all cost factors such as labor, materials, and subcontractors to produce a total unit price for a task?

- A. Unit cost method
- B. Cost-plus contracting
- C. Unit price method**
- D. Fixed price method

The method that bundles all cost factors, including labor, materials, and subcontractors, to produce a total unit price for a task is known as the unit price method. This method is particularly effective in construction projects where tasks can be broken down into quantifiable units. By assigning a price to each unit, contractors can precisely estimate the costs associated with individual components of a project. Using the unit price method allows for greater transparency in pricing and can facilitate easier adjustments to costs if the scope of work changes. Each unit's price can incorporate all related expenses, which helps in managing budgets and expectations throughout the project lifecycle. This approach is common in projects where quantities are highly variable or not fully known in advance, providing a systematic way to account for varying labor and material costs. The other methods listed—such as cost-plus contracting, which allows for reimbursement of incurred costs plus a fee for profit, or fixed price method, which sets a total lump sum charge irrespective of actual costs—do not bundle costs in the same way as the unit price method does. Therefore, the unit price method stands out for its ability to aggregate costs into a straightforward per-unit pricing structure.

4. What is indicated when saltwater spray impacts certain metal products?

- A. It leads to immediate corrosion
- B. It increases the lifespan of metals
- C. It may cause corrosion within five to seven years**
- D. It has no effect on construction materials

When saltwater spray comes into contact with specific metal products, it can lead to corrosion over time, particularly within a time frame of five to seven years. This is primarily due to the chlorides present in the saltwater, which accelerate the corrosion process, especially in reactive metals such as iron and steel. The presence of salt can create a highly corrosive environment that promotes the formation of rust and other corrosion types. For metals exposed to saline conditions—like those found near oceans or in industrial settings—this time frame serves as a guideline for what can happen if protective measures are not in place. Ultimately, while corrosion may not happen immediately, the risk significantly increases with prolonged exposure, leading to deterioration of the material's integrity. Understanding this timeline is crucial for construction and maintenance planning, as it highlights the need for protective coatings or the selection of more corrosion-resistant materials when working in saltwater-prone areas.

5. Which statement about an employee handbook is true?

- A. It must be static and unchanged
- B. It can be revised and updated as needed**
- C. It is optional for all companies
- D. It must include all employee personal details

An employee handbook serves as a crucial resource for both employers and employees, outlining workplace policies, procedures, and expectations. The truth about an employee handbook is that it can be revised and updated as needed. This flexibility allows organizations to adapt to changes in laws, company policies, or operational needs. Keeping the handbook current is essential to ensure that it reflects the latest regulations and workplace practices, providing clarity and guidance for all employees. Having a dynamic rather than a static handbook enhances its effectiveness, as it ensures the information remains relevant and applicable. Regular updates also demonstrate to employees that the company is attentive to their needs and the legal landscape, fostering a positive work environment. Other options, such as the idea that the handbook is optional for all companies, overlook the importance of having a consistent set of guidelines to manage workforce behavior and expectations, which is crucial for both legal protection and personnel management. Additionally, needing to include all employee personal details would not only infringe on employee privacy but also diverges from the purpose of the handbook, which is to govern workplace operations rather than personal information.

6. What does a "zero-lot-line dwelling" refer to?

- A. An apartment complex
- B. A single family dwelling unit in a group of attached units**
- C. A duplex
- D. A home on a lot less than 4000 sq. ft.

A "zero-lot-line dwelling" refers to a single-family dwelling unit that is typically part of a group of attached units. This type of development involves homes being built very close together, often sharing one or more walls with adjacent units, which allows them to be constructed right up to the property line. The design maximizes land use, often resulting in smaller yards or outdoor spaces. In contrast, options such as an apartment complex or duplex do not precisely fit this definition. While an apartment complex consists of multiple units, it does not specifically describe a single-family dwelling. A duplex is a residential building that accommodates two separate housing units but does not have the same characteristics of a zero-lot-line dwelling where units are often designed as part of a larger, cohesive neighborhood layout. Finally, a home on a lot less than 4,000 sq. ft. is more indicative of legal zoning requirements rather than the configuration of the dwelling itself. Therefore, the term "zero-lot-line dwelling" is best described as a single-family unit in a group of attached homes.

7. Under the completed contract method, what costs are deferred until project completion?

- A. Only revenue
- B. All costs, profits, and revenue**
- C. Only profits
- D. Only losses

Under the completed contract method, the recognition of revenue and expenses is deferred until the project is fully completed. This accounting method is primarily used in construction contracts where revenue and expenses are recognized only when the entire project is finished, ensuring that the financial statements reflect the true financial outcome of the project. In this approach, all costs related to the contract, which include materials, labor, overhead, and any other project-related expenses, are accumulated over the life of the project but not reported in the income statement until completion. Similarly, this method also defers recognition of any profits or losses resulting from the project until it has been completed. This comprehensive deferral means that no income or expense will appear on the books until the project reaches its final stage, allowing for a clearer presentation of how the entire project has performed financially. The other options are limited to specific aspects. For example, deferring only revenue would not accurately reflect the overall financial state of the project, nor would it give a complete picture of the costs incurred. Focusing solely on profits or losses also misses the broader context of recognizing all project costs. Thus, the completed contract method uniquely treats all associated costs, profits, and revenue as deferred until project completion.

8. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 prohibits employers from paying different wages to which groups?

- A. Men and women**
- B. Full-time and part-time employees
- C. Skilled and unskilled workers
- D. All employees

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 specifically addresses wage disparities based on sex, making it clear that employers cannot pay different wages to men and women who perform substantially the same work under similar conditions. This legislation was established to promote gender equality in the workplace and to combat the historical wage gap that exists between genders. While other options mention distinctions based on employment status or skill level, the primary focus of the Equal Pay Act is to ensure that men and women receive equal pay for equal work, regardless of their sex. Therefore, this act does not directly address wage differences related to full-time versus part-time status or the skill levels of workers but instead centers around the principle of equal compensation for individuals performing the same job functions.

9. What is a responsibility imposed on contractors and subcontractors?

- A. They may ignore their contractual duties at times
- B. They are only obligated to meet deadlines
- C. They are obliged to perform their contractual duties consistently**
- D. They can outsource their duties without restrictions

Contractors and subcontractors have a fundamental responsibility to perform their contractual duties consistently, adhering to the standards outlined in their contracts. This obligation ensures that work is completed to the required specifications, within the agreed timeframe, and in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Fulfilling these duties not only maintains the integrity of the construction project but also builds trust with clients and other stakeholders involved in the construction process. Contractors are also accountable for the quality of their work and the professionalism shown in its execution. The other options highlight misconceptions about contract obligations. Ignoring contractual duties or the notion of having no restrictions when outsourcing would undermine the contractor's accountability and the trust placed in them by clients. The expectation to only meet deadlines overlooks the importance of quality and adherence to contractual terms, which includes performance standards and safety regulations, not just timeliness.

10. What does Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) aim to avoid?

- A. Creating agreements
- B. Costly government judicial trials**
- C. Negotiations
- D. Mediation sessions

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) primarily aims to avoid costly government judicial trials. This method offers strategies for resolving disputes without resorting to the formal court system, which often involves significant financial costs, time delays, and complexities associated with litigation. ADR encompasses various techniques, such as mediation and arbitration, which provide parties with more control over the resolution process and typically lead to faster, more cost-effective outcomes. The goal of ADR is to facilitate a resolution that is acceptable to all parties involved while minimizing the financial burden and emotional stress that can accompany court cases. By focusing on resolution outside the courtroom, ADR serves as a constructive alternative that can lead to win-win situations, effectively preserving relationships and promoting collaboration. Understanding this concept emphasizes the value of ADR as a practical tool in the construction industry and other fields where disputes frequently arise, highlighting how it can be a beneficial approach to conflict resolution.

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://oregonconstructioncontractor.examzify.com>

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

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