

PCC LEVEL 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Hai Nam
photography

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://pcclevel1.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. Test Method C1064 is used for which purpose?**
 - A. Verify conformance to a specified requirement for concrete temperature.
 - B. To determine compressive strength.
 - C. To measure slump.
 - D. To assess air content.
- 2. How many times does the rolling operation occur for the volumetric rollameter test?**
 - A. 1-2 times
 - B. 2-3 times
 - C. 3-4 times
 - D. 4-5 times
- 3. Which is the opposite action to restricting access in terms of permissions?**
 - A. Permit
 - B. Deny
 - C. Block
 - D. Limit
- 4. What is the sum of 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20, and what is the mean?**
 - A. Sum = 60; mean = 12
 - B. Sum = 66; mean = 13.2
 - C. Sum = 60; mean = 15
 - D. Sum = 54; mean = 10.8
- 5. In a right triangle, legs 5 and 12, hypotenuse?**
 - A. 13
 - B. 10
 - C. 11
 - D. 12
- 6. One hour equals how many minutes?**
 - A. 30 minutes
 - B. 120 minutes
 - C. 15 minutes
 - D. 60 minutes

7. A value doubles from 5 to 10. What percent increase has occurred?
- A. 50%
 - B. 100%
 - C. 200%
 - D. 150%
8. When the concrete contains aggregate larger than allowed for the slump test, the large aggregate must be ____.
- A. Left in the sample
 - B. Removed by washing
 - C. Removed by wet sieving the sample
 - D. Ground to smaller size
9. What is the area of a square with side length 9 units?
- A. 64
 - B. 72
 - C. 81
 - D. 90
10. What is the average of 5, 15, 25?
- A. 15
 - B. 12
 - C. 17
 - D. 18

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Test Method C1064 is used for which purpose?

- A. Verify conformance to a specified requirement for concrete temperature.
- B. To determine compressive strength.
- C. To measure slump.
- D. To assess air content.

Measuring the temperature of freshly mixed concrete to verify it meets the specified limit. Temperature control is essential because it influences hydration rate, strength development, and setting time, especially in extreme ambient conditions or when additives are used. Test Method C1064 provides a standardized way to check the interior temperature of the concrete, using a calibrated thermometer inserted into the mix to obtain an accurate reading representative of the batch. This helps determine whether the batch conforms to the project's temperature requirements and may trigger adjustments if the temperature is out of range. Other concrete tests assess different properties: compressive strength evaluates how much load the hardened concrete can bear, slump measures workability during placement, and air content checks the amount of entrained air that affects durability. Each of those tests serves a distinct purpose with its own procedure, not to verify temperature.

2. How many times does the rolling operation occur for the volumetric rollameter test?

- A. 1-2 times
- B. 2-3 times
- C. 3-4 times
- D. 4-5 times

In the volumetric rollameter test, the rolling operation is used to shape and compact the material so the test specimen has a uniform volume and density. You perform two to three rolling passes to achieve that uniformity: the first pass helps establish the basic shape and begin compaction, the second pass refines the density and surface evenness, and a potential third pass ensures consistent density across the entire specimen. Going only once can leave irregularities, while more than three passes risks overworking the material and altering its properties. So the rolling is done two to three times.

3. Which is the opposite action to restricting access in terms of permissions?

- A. Permit
- B. Deny
- C. Block
- D. Limit

Access control is about who can do what. When you restrict access, you're tightening who is allowed to act. The opposite action is to grant that access—to allow the action by giving permission. Among common options, the term that means giving access is permit, because it explicitly signals that the user is allowed to proceed. Deny, block, and limit all convey preventing or reducing access, not enabling it. For example, granting read permission to a file is permitting access; blocking would stop it.

4. What is the sum of 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20, and what is the mean?

- A. Sum = 60; mean = 12
- B. Sum = 66; mean = 13.2
- C. Sum = 60; mean = 15
- D. Sum = 54; mean = 10.8

Finding the sum and the mean of a small set of numbers, especially when they form an arithmetic sequence, is the goal here. The numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 increase by a constant amount, so there are five terms. To get the sum, use the fact that the average of the first and last terms times the number of terms gives the total: $5 \times (4 + 20) / 2 = 5 \times 12 = 60$. You can also add them directly: $4 + 8 + 12 + 16 + 20 = 60$. The mean (average) is the sum divided by the number of terms: $60 / 5 = 12$. For an arithmetic sequence, the mean also equals the average of the first and last terms: $(4 + 20) / 2 = 12$. So the sum is 60 and the mean is 12.

5. In a right triangle, legs 5 and 12, hypotenuse?

- A. 13
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 12

Pythagorean theorem applies: in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the legs. With legs 5 and 12, the hypotenuse satisfies $c^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 = 25 + 144 = 169$, so $c = \sqrt{169} = 13$. The hypotenuse is the longest side, opposite the right angle, which matches 13 being longer than 5 and 12. The other options don't fit: 12 is a leg, and 10 or 11 don't satisfy the Pythagorean relationship with the given legs.

6. One hour equals how many minutes?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 120 minutes
- C. 15 minutes
- D. 60 minutes

Understanding time units: there are 60 minutes in every hour, so to convert hours to minutes you multiply by 60. One hour equals $1 \times 60 = 60$ minutes. The other numbers correspond to different small or large spans of time—30 minutes is half an hour, 120 minutes is two hours, and 15 minutes is a quarter of an hour. So the right amount of minutes in one hour is 60.

7. A value doubles from 5 to 10. What percent increase has occurred?

- A. 50%
- B. 100%**
- C. 200%
- D. 150%

Percent change is found by comparing how much the value increases to the original amount. Take the difference between the new and original values, then divide by the original value and multiply by 100. From 5 to 10, the increase is 5. So 5 divided by 5 equals 1, and $1 \times 100\%$ gives 100%. Therefore, the percent increase is 100%. For context, a 50% increase would move 5 to 7.5, a 150% increase to 12.5, and a 200% increase to 15, which helps see why doubling corresponds to a 100% increase.

8. When the concrete contains aggregate larger than allowed for the slump test, the large aggregate must be ____.

- A. Left in the sample
- B. Removed by washing
- C. Removed by wet sieving the sample**
- D. Ground to smaller size

The slump test assumes the aggregate size is within a limit so that flow is governed by the cement paste and fine particles, not by large chunks that physically block movement. When oversized aggregate is present, it can prevent the concrete from flowing freely and give an unrealistically low slump reading. To keep the test valid, any aggregate larger than the allowable size must be removed from the sample, and the standard way to do this is by wet sieving. Using water and a sieve separates the oversized pieces without disturbing the paste and fine material, ensuring the remaining sample has only the allowed particle sizes for an accurate slump. Grounding the aggregate or leaving the large pieces in would alter the material properties or produce an invalid result, and washing alone could remove fines or paste, also skewing the reading.

9. What is the area of a square with side length 9 units?

- A. 64
- B. 72
- C. 81**
- D. 90

Area of a square is found by squaring the side length. With a side length of 9 units, the area equals $9 \times 9 = 81$ square units. So 81 is the correct area. The other numbers come from different products: 64 would be 8×8 , 72 is 8×9 , and 90 is 9×10 , none of which are the square of a single side length.

10. What is the average of 5, 15, 25?

A. 15

B. 12

C. 17

D. 18

Average is found by adding all the numbers and dividing by how many numbers there are. Here, 5, 15, and 25 sum to 45. There are three numbers, so divide 45 by 3 to get 15. The average is 15, which matches the correct option. (Also, since these numbers form an arithmetic sequence with equal gaps, the middle value is the average, which is another quick check: the middle term is 15.)

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://pcclevel1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE