

RRC Professional Practice and Ethics Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which document must a winning bidder sign with the owner?**
 - A. Bid Documents**
 - B. Contract**
 - C. Proposal**
 - D. Affidavit**
- 2. What type of material is primarily used in the core of a fire door?**
 - A. Plastic**
 - B. Wood**
 - C. Metal**
 - D. Incombustible material**
- 3. Under the Code of Ethics, whose interests should be prioritized over self-interest for financial returns?**
 - A. Contractor**
 - B. Client**
 - C. Supplier**
 - D. Regulator**
- 4. What is a means of communication related to a project delivered in person or via registered mail to an individual, firm, or corporation?**
 - A. Written notice**
 - B. Oral notification**
 - C. Final report**
 - D. Project memo**
- 5. How is the floor area defined in building design?**
 - A. The area within surrounding exterior walls**
 - B. The total area of all floors combined**
 - C. The area excluding any windows**
 - D. The area including courts and shafts**

- 6. In an area with automatic sprinklers, what is the maximum line of travel to an exit?**
- A. 45 m**
 - B. 60 m**
 - C. 75 m**
 - D. 90 m**
- 7. What is the minimum dimension required for a toilet and bath?**
- A. 2' - 0" (2ft - 0 inches)**
 - B. 2' - 6" (2ft - 6 inches)**
 - C. 3' - 0" (3ft - 0 inches)**
 - D. 3' - 6" (3ft - 6 inches)**
- 8. What is the law known as that was created in 1972, often referred to as the National Building Code of the Philippines?**
- A. PD 1096**
 - B. RA 6541**
 - C. PD 1098**
 - D. RA 8505**
- 9. What type of contract specifies that the designer's fee is a percentage of the costs of labor and materials?**
- A. Fixed Fee Contract**
 - B. Cost Plus Percentage**
 - C. Time and Materials Contract**
 - D. Unit Price Contract**
- 10. What does the fire resistive rating measure?**
- A. The speed of fire spread**
 - B. The degree to which a material can withstand fire**
 - C. The amount of smoke generated by a material**
 - D. The durability of a structural component**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which document must a winning bidder sign with the owner?

A. Bid Documents

B. Contract

C. Proposal

D. Affidavit

The correct answer is the contract, as this is the formal agreement that outlines the terms and conditions under which the work will be performed. Once a bid has been accepted by the owner, a legally binding contract is necessary to ensure that both parties are aware of their rights and responsibilities. This document typically includes details such as scope of work, payment terms, deadlines, and dispute resolution processes. The contract serves as a safeguard for both the owner and the winning bidder, providing a framework for accountability and clarity. It is essential to have this signed document to prevent misunderstandings and establish a professional relationship between the parties involved. In many cases, the bid documents and proposal may serve as part of the basis for the contract, but they do not replace the need for a formal contract itself. An affidavit, on the other hand, is often a sworn statement and not a binding contract, which further emphasizes why a contract is the necessary document for this situation.

2. What type of material is primarily used in the core of a fire door?

A. Plastic

B. Wood

C. Metal

D. Incombustible material

The primary material used in the core of a fire door is typically incombustible material, which is designed to resist fire and prevent its spread. This type of core can be made from various substances, including mineral-based materials, concrete, or other composite materials that are specifically engineered for fire resistance. Incombustible cores are critical because fire doors must meet stringent fire safety standards. Their core composition contributes to the door's ability to maintain its integrity under high temperatures, which is essential for providing the necessary time for occupants to evacuate and for controlling the movement of smoke and flames during a fire. The other options, while they may be components of different door types or used in specific situations, do not provide the necessary fire-resistant properties required of a fire door's core. For instance, plastic is generally not suitable as it can melt and release toxic fumes in a fire. Wood, while used in some fire doors, does typically not meet the same level of fire resistance as incombustible materials unless treated. Metal, although it can be used in fire doors, often serves more as a cover rather than the core material that directly contributes to the door's fire resistance.

3. Under the Code of Ethics, whose interests should be prioritized over self-interest for financial returns?

- A. Contractor**
- B. Client**
- C. Supplier**
- D. Regulator**

Prioritizing the client's interests over self-interest for financial returns is a fundamental principle in professional ethics. The Code of Ethics emphasizes that professionals must act in the best interest of their clients to ensure that their needs, preferences, and safety are at the forefront of decision-making processes. This principle is essential for maintaining trust and integrity in the professional relationship between the service provider and the client. When professionals prioritize their personal financial gains over the welfare of the client, it can lead to conflicts of interest, unethical behavior, and potentially harm the client. By focusing on the client's needs, professionals not only uphold ethical standards but also contribute to the overall quality and reliability of their services. This approach fosters a strong, trust-based relationship with clients, which is crucial for long-term success in any professional practice. The interests of contractors, suppliers, and regulators, while important in their own right, should not take precedence over the client's interests in ethical decision-making. It is the responsibility of professionals to provide unbiased services that align with the client's objectives and values.

4. What is a means of communication related to a project delivered in person or via registered mail to an individual, firm, or corporation?

- A. Written notice**
- B. Oral notification**
- C. Final report**
- D. Project memo**

The correct choice is written notice, as it specifically refers to a formal method of communication that can be delivered in person or via registered mail to ensure that the recipient receives the information. Written notice provides a documented record of the communication, which is crucial in project management and professional practice for clarity, accountability, and legal purposes. This method is appropriate for conveying important information, updates, or notices regarding projects, ensuring that there is a reliable and verifiable means of communication between parties. Written notices can also serve as a basis for follow-up actions or discussions, reinforcing the importance of clear and documented exchanges in professional environments. Other options such as oral notification, final reports, and project memos, while they serve their purposes in communication, do not specifically meet the criteria of being formal, deliverable in person or via registered mail, and documented in the same way that written notices do.

5. How is the floor area defined in building design?

A. The area within surrounding exterior walls

B. The total area of all floors combined

C. The area excluding any windows

D. The area including courts and shafts

The definition of floor area in building design refers specifically to the area within the surrounding exterior walls. This measurement typically includes all usable spaces within that perimeter, providing a clear understanding of the amount of space available for occupancy or use. This definition aligns with architectural standards and building codes, which aim to ensure consistency and clarity in the measurement of spaces for various purposes, including zoning, leasing, and regulatory compliance. Some jurisdictions may have specific ways to calculate floor area, but at a fundamental level, it includes all interior spaces up to the exterior walls, helping to establish an efficient use of space in the design process. Although some alternative definitions might refer to different spatial measurements, understanding that floor area is primarily concerned with the space within the building's enclosing walls is essential for architects, builders, and developers.

6. In an area with automatic sprinklers, what is the maximum line of travel to an exit?

A. 45 m

B. 60 m

C. 75 m

D. 90 m

The maximum line of travel to an exit in an area with automatic sprinklers is recognized as 60 meters. This requirement is grounded in safety codes and standards that aim to ensure rapid egress during emergencies, such as fire situations. Automatic sprinklers are designed to control or extinguish flames, which allows a longer travel distance to exits compared to areas without such systems. Allowing for a greater line of travel up to 60 meters reflects the enhanced level of safety that sprinklers provide. This longer distance means that occupants have more room and flexibility in navigating toward exits while benefiting from the fire suppression capabilities of the sprinkler system. Therefore, within this context, adopting the 60-meter standard ensures not only compliance with fire safety regulations but also enhances the overall safety of occupants within that space.

7. What is the minimum dimension required for a toilet and bath?

- A. 2' - 0" (2ft - 0 inches)**
- B. 2' - 6" (2ft - 6 inches)**
- C. 3' - 0" (3ft - 0 inches)**
- D. 3' - 6" (3ft - 6 inches)**

The minimum dimension required for a toilet and bath area is often set to ensure adequate space for accessibility and usability. A dimension of 3 feet (3' - 0") is generally considered the minimum width that allows for the installation of standard fixtures while also accommodating movement within the space. This width helps ensure that there is enough room for users to comfortably access the toilet and the bath or shower without feeling cramped, which is particularly important in promoting hygienic practices and safety. Design standards, such as those set by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), underline the importance of having enough space for individuals of all abilities to navigate. The 3-foot dimension aligns with these standards, allowing for necessary clearances around the fixtures. A dimension of less than 3 feet would potentially hinder access and usability, making the area impractical for daily use. This reasoning establishes 3 feet as an acceptable and effective standard for the minimum dimension in toilet and bath design.

8. What is the law known as that was created in 1972, often referred to as the National Building Code of the Philippines?

- A. PD 1096**
- B. RA 6541**
- C. PD 1098**
- D. RA 8505**

The law created in 1972 and often referred to as the National Building Code of the Philippines is Republic Act 6541. This legislation serves as a comprehensive guideline for the construction and design of buildings throughout the country, focusing on safety, health, and the general welfare of the public. Republic Act 6541 established basic structural standards that ensure buildings can withstand environmental challenges, which is crucial in a nation prone to natural disasters. The intent of the code is to promote sound engineering practices and enhance the quality of construction, thereby safeguarding lives and property. The other options refer to different laws: PD 1096 is indeed the Building Code of the Philippines but was actually issued after RA 6541, PD 1098 pertains to the Revised National Building Code which includes updates to the previous codes, and RA 8505 relates to a completely different subject concerning the welfare of women and children, specifically focusing on the prevention of violence against women. Thus, the significance of Republic Act 6541 lies in its pioneering role in establishing the framework for building regulations in the Philippines.

9. What type of contract specifies that the designer's fee is a percentage of the costs of labor and materials?

- A. Fixed Fee Contract**
- B. Cost Plus Percentage**
- C. Time and Materials Contract**
- D. Unit Price Contract**

The correct choice is the cost plus percentage contract, as it directly relates to the method of compensation based on the actual costs incurred during the project. In this type of contract, the designer or contractor is reimbursed for the direct costs of labor and materials involved in the project and is additionally paid a percentage of those costs as the fee. This structure incentivizes the designer to ensure quality and thoroughness in the work, as their fee increases with the rising costs of materials and labor. This approach is particularly beneficial in scenarios where project costs cannot be precisely estimated at the outset, allowing for flexibility as the project evolves. It also fosters a collaborative relationship between the client and the designer, as both parties are engaged in the management of costs throughout the project. In contrast, a fixed fee contract establishes a set amount that will be paid regardless of actual costs, while a time and materials contract compensates based on time spent and materials used but does not specify a percentage of the costs. Lastly, a unit price contract defines payment based on specific measurable units of work rather than a percentage of costs. Each of those alternative contracts serves different purposes and scenarios within project management and design work.

10. What does the fire resistive rating measure?

- A. The speed of fire spread**
- B. The degree to which a material can withstand fire**
- C. The amount of smoke generated by a material**
- D. The durability of a structural component**

The fire resistive rating is a critical measurement that indicates the extent to which a building material can endure exposure to fire without failing. This rating assesses the time duration a material can keep structural integrity, limit fire spread, and maintain its physical and thermal properties under fire conditions. Understanding fire resistive ratings is important for ensuring safety in buildings, as materials with higher ratings can protect occupants and property by delaying the effects of fire. This is particularly crucial in helping prevent structural collapse, allowing time for evacuation and for emergency services to respond. In contrast, while the speed of fire spread, the amount of smoke generated, and the durability of a structural component are related to fire safety and performance, they do not directly measure how long a material can withstand fire or its capacity to resist fire-induced degradation. Thus, the focus on the time-based assessment of fire resistance in the correct answer emphasizes its significance in construction and safety regulations.