

Virginia Contractors License Practice Test (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

- 1. What is the recommended overlap for a 6 inch plain bevel wood siding?**
 - A. 2 inches**
 - B. 1 inch**
 - C. 3 inches**
 - D. 4 inches**
- 2. Which type of drawing provides the most detailed information about penetrations through walls?**
 - A. Blueprints**
 - B. General drawings**
 - C. Detailed drawings**
 - D. Elevation drawings**
- 3. In terms of safety, how frequently should ladders used for construction be inspected?**
 - A. Once per project**
 - B. Before each use**
 - C. Once a month**
 - D. After each workday**
- 4. What is a negative effect of combining dissimilar metals in construction?**
 - A. Corrosion**
 - B. Galvanic action**
 - C. Rust formation**
 - D. Weakening of materials**
- 5. What is the term for a projection resembling columns?**
 - A. Columnar support**
 - B. Palister**
 - C. Veneer**
 - D. Post support**

- 6. What is the minimum height for guard rails for a balcony?**
- A. 30 inches**
 - B. 36 inches**
 - C. 42 inches**
 - D. 48 inches**
- 7. What factor primarily contributes to uneven compaction in small fills?**
- A. Soil type**
 - B. Moisture content**
 - C. Amount of traffic**
 - D. Size of the area**
- 8. What is the minimum distance from exposed ground that pressure treated wood should be used when in contact with concrete or masonry foundation walls?**
- A. 6 inches**
 - B. 8 inches**
 - C. 10 inches**
 - D. 12 inches**
- 9. What size joist is required for a span of 14 feet using Southern Pine for floor joist with a 10 PSF dead load?**
- A. 2 x 8**
 - B. 2 x 10**
 - C. 2 x 12**
 - D. 2 x 14**
- 10. What type of equipment is recommended to excavate a basement?**
- A. Hand shovel**
 - B. Power shovel**
 - C. Excavation truck**
 - D. Backhoe loader**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the recommended overlap for a 6 inch plain bevel wood siding?

A. 2 inches

B. 1 inch

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

In the context of installing 6-inch plain bevel wood siding, a 1-inch overlap is recommended. This overlap is important for ensuring that water drains off the siding effectively and does not seep behind the boards, which can lead to rot and damage over time. A 1-inch overlap provides adequate protection while maintaining the aesthetic appearance of the siding. It ensures that there is enough coverage to create a seal against the elements without excessively reducing the visible width of the siding or compromising its structural integrity. Understanding this recommended overlap is crucial for contractors and builders to ensure proper installation and longevity of the siding. The other options present either too much or too little overlap, which could negatively affect the performance of the siding in weather conditions and overall durability.

2. Which type of drawing provides the most detailed information about penetrations through walls?

A. Blueprints

B. General drawings

C. Detailed drawings

D. Elevation drawings

Detailed drawings are specifically designed to convey precise information about various construction elements, including how penetrations, such as pipes, ducts, or electrical conduits, interact with walls. These drawings highlight critical aspects like dimensions, connections, and materials, ensuring that the construction team understands exactly how to execute those penetrations without compromising the structural integrity of the wall. Blueprints often provide an overall layout and are less focused on the specifics of individual components. General drawings give a broad overview and may lack the intricate details necessary for specific construction tasks. Elevation drawings typically represent how the structure will appear from a certain viewpoint, but they do not provide the finer details required for penetrations through walls. Therefore, detailed drawings are the most informative in this context, making them the correct choice.

3. In terms of safety, how frequently should ladders used for construction be inspected?

- A. Once per project**
- B. Before each use**
- C. Once a month**
- D. After each workday**

Ladders are critical tools in the construction industry, and ensuring their safety and stability is paramount to prevent accidents and injuries. Inspecting ladders before each use is essential because it allows workers to identify any signs of wear, damage, or malfunction that could compromise their safety. Regular inspections help detect issues such as loose rungs, structural damage, or components that may have deteriorated over time. Furthermore, construction sites can be dynamic environments where ladders may be exposed to various hazards. A ladder that was safe last week may not be safe today due to factors like weather conditions, material fatigue, or physical abuse during handling and transport. By conducting a thorough inspection prior to using a ladder for each task, workers can ensure that they are using a safe and reliable piece of equipment, significantly reducing the risk of accidents and promoting a safer workplace overall. While periodic inspections, such as once per project or after workdays, may seem beneficial, they do not offer the same level of immediate assurance as inspections conducted before every use. Each project and working condition is unique, making it crucial to confirm the ladder's integrity right before it is put to use.

4. What is a negative effect of combining dissimilar metals in construction?

- A. Corrosion**
- B. Galvanic action**
- C. Rust formation**
- D. Weakening of materials**

Combining dissimilar metals in construction can lead to galvanic action, which is a significant concern in metalworking and structural integrity. When two different metals are in contact with each other in the presence of an electrolyte (such as moisture), an electrochemical reaction occurs. This reaction causes one of the metals to corrode faster than it would on its own, while the other metal acts as a cathode, remaining protected. This process can lead to premature failure of the material, posing structural risks and necessitating repairs or replacements. Galvanic action is particularly critical to understand in construction to ensure the longevity and safety of structures. It highlights the importance of selecting compatible materials or applying protective coatings to mitigate this adverse interaction. The other choices, while related to metal behavior, do not precisely capture the specific process of electrochemical reactions that occur with dissimilar metals.

5. What is the term for a projection resembling columns?

A. Columnar support

B. Palister

C. Veneer

D. Post support

The correct term for a projection resembling columns is referred to as "Palister." In architectural terminology, a palister is a type of decorative projection or projection that can take the visual form of a column or upright structural element. This term is used within design and architectural contexts to describe certain aesthetic features that create a sense of verticality and support, much like columns do in traditional architecture. Columnar support generally pertains to elements that are actual columns providing structural support, while veneer refers to a thin layer of material applied to a surface for aesthetics rather than structural integrity. Post support describes a vertical post that supports a structure but does not specifically involve the visual qualities of columns, which is the essence of a palister. Therefore, understanding the specific role and visual aesthetic of palisters is essential in differentiating them from other forms of support in architecture.

6. What is the minimum height for guard rails for a balcony?

A. 30 inches

B. 36 inches

C. 42 inches

D. 48 inches

The minimum height for guard rails on a balcony is specified to be 36 inches. This requirement is grounded in safety standards that are designed to prevent falls from elevated surfaces. Guard rails act as a critical safety feature, providing physical barriers that protect individuals from inadvertently slipping or falling over the edge. Setting the guard rail height at 36 inches strikes a balance between efficacy in preventing falls and practicality in design and usage. If guard rails were any shorter, they would not provide adequate protection for adults or children, while heights significantly above 36 inches could create unnecessary barriers and complicate aesthetics or usability. Applying building codes consistently, such as those suggested in the International Building Code (IBC), helps ensure that all constructed balconies maintain this vital safety feature at an appropriate height, thus protecting the residents and visitors from potential hazards.

7. What factor primarily contributes to uneven compaction in small fills?

- A. Soil type**
- B. Moisture content**
- C. Amount of traffic**
- D. Size of the area**

Uneven compaction in small fills is primarily influenced by the size of the area. When working with smaller fills, the compactness of the soil can be affected by how the compaction equipment interacts with the area being worked on. Smaller areas may not allow for consistent application of pressure or uniform access of compaction equipment, leading to variations in soil density and compaction levels. In contrast, larger areas tend to provide a more uniform distribution of weight and pressure across the fill material, which helps achieve consistent compaction. Factors such as soil type, moisture content, and the amount of traffic certainly play a role in the overall compaction process, but in the context of small fills, the size of the area directly impacts the compaction efficiency and uniformity.

8. What is the minimum distance from exposed ground that pressure treated wood should be used when in contact with concrete or masonry foundation walls?

- A. 6 inches**
- B. 8 inches**
- C. 10 inches**
- D. 12 inches**

The minimum distance that pressure-treated wood should be maintained from exposed ground when it is in contact with concrete or masonry foundation walls is 8 inches. This guideline is crucial for preventing moisture-related issues, such as rot and mold, which can arise from direct contact with the ground. Pressure-treated wood is specifically designed to resist decay and insect damage; however, prolonged exposure to moisture in the soil can compromise its effectiveness. By keeping the wood at least 8 inches above the ground, it minimizes the risk of excessive moisture wicking up from the soil into the wood, thereby extending its lifespan and maintaining the integrity of the structure. This distance ensures that the components are less likely to come into contact with water runoff during heavy rains or flooding, further protecting the structure from potential damage. Adhering to this recommendation is a standard practice in construction and helps maintain compliance with building codes.

9. What size joist is required for a span of 14 feet using Southern Pine for floor joist with a 10 PSF dead load?

- A. 2 x 8
- B. 2 x 10**
- C. 2 x 12
- D. 2 x 14

To determine the appropriate size of a joist for a given span, it is essential to consider the material type, span length, and load conditions. In this case, we are working with Southern Pine floor joists spanning 14 feet and carrying a dead load of 10 pounds per square foot (PSF). The correct choice of a 2 x 10 joist is based on the structural capacity of different joist sizes to safely support the specified load over the given span. When using Southern Pine, a 2 x 10 joist has sufficient strength to handle the 10 PSF dead load across a span of 14 feet. Joist sizing is determined by building codes and standard engineering practices, which take into account the species of the wood, permissible stress values, and the spans involved. A 2 x 10 provides adequate bending strength and deflection limitations for this application, while a 2 x 8 may be insufficient to safely carry the same load over that span, which could lead to excessive bending or failure. A 2 x 12 might be unnecessarily large for this load and span, resulting in increased costs. Similarly, a 2 x 14 is also more than what is required, making it impr

10. What type of equipment is recommended to excavate a basement?

- A. Hand shovel
- B. Power shovel**
- C. Excavation truck
- D. Backhoe loader

When it comes to excavating a basement, the use of a power shovel is highly recommended due to its efficiency and capability. A power shovel is a type of heavy equipment designed specifically for moving large amounts of earth quickly. It typically features a digging bucket that can penetrate deep into the ground, making it ideal for tasks like basement excavation, where significant amounts of soil need to be removed. In comparison, while a hand shovel is a simple tool that can be used for small-scale digging, it is not practical for a job as large as excavating a basement, where the volume of earth to be removed is substantial. An excavation truck is not designed for digging but rather for transporting material once it has been excavated. A backhoe loader is also a versatile piece of equipment capable of excavation; however, a power shovel is generally more effective for larger excavations, as it can handle greater depths and volumes more efficiently. Thus, the power shovel is the most suitable choice for this specific task, facilitating swift and effective basement excavation.

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://vacontractors.examzify.com>

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