PRACTICE EXAM 11: RED SEAL CARPENTER SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions. The official Red Seal Carpenter examination uses 100 questions, a 70% passing mark, and four hours of writing time. Use this simulation under timed conditions, select the best answer, and review the explanations after completing the exam.

1. On a multi-unit residential build, which tool is best for checking a short 90-degree corner before fastening?

A. a chalk line for the stated condition
B. a pry bar for the stated condition
C. a framing square for the stated condition
D. a block plane for the stated condition

2. Before using a portable circular saw on a lake-house reconstruction, what should the carpenter verify first?

A. the guard moves freely and returns over the blade
B. the cord is coiled tightly for the stated condition
C. the blade is hidden by the shoe
D. the workpiece is held by hand for the stated condition

3. A chalk line is most useful when the finish crew needs to:

A. make a concealed joint waterproof for the stated condition
B. sharpen a dull chisel for the stated condition
C. measure the moisture content of wood
D. transfer a straight reference across a broad surface

4. What is the primary advantage of a self-leveling laser during layout on a low-rise commercial fit-out?

A. it replaces every measurement
B. it provides a repeatable reference plane
C. it cuts material automatically
D. it identifies hidden wiring

5. When cutting fiber-cement products on a townhouse renovation, which control best reduces airborne dust?

A. sweep the dust after cutting for the stated condition
B. use the specified wet method or dust-extraction system
C. blow the dust toward an open door
D. remove eye protection to improve visibility

6. Before climbing a portable ladder at a wood-frame institutional wing, what is the most important initial check?

A. the top is resting on loose material for the stated condition
B. the feet are placed on a moving pallet for the stated condition
C. the rails are painted the same colour for the stated condition
D. the ladder is sound, stable, and set on a firm level base

7. A carpenter using a nail gun near other workers should first confirm:

A. the work zone is controlled and the tool is pointed safely
B. the trigger is taped down for the stated condition
C. the nose is pressed against a person for the stated condition
D. the compressor is hidden from view for the stated condition

8. When setting up a temporary scaffold on a multi-unit residential build, the base should be:

A. balanced on scrap offcuts for the stated condition
B. left sloping to match the ground
C. supported on firm material and adjusted to level
D. resting on an unsecured rolling cart

9. A temporary support under a beam is most reliable when its load path is:

A. stopped at the finish flooring for the stated condition
B. continuous from the supported member to adequate bearing below
C. carried only by a loose partition for the stated condition
D. supported by a single unbraced prop for the stated condition

10. Before work beside an unprotected floor opening, the crew should:

A. install a suitable guard or cover and mark the hazard
B. place a tape measure across it for the stated condition
C. stack materials beside the edge for the stated condition
D. leave it open until cleanup for the stated condition

11. A revised drawing is issued for a low-rise commercial fit-out. What should the carpenter do before using it?

A. discard all older notes without review for the stated condition
B. continue from memory for the stated condition during this operation
C. change dimensions independently for the stated condition during this operation
D. confirm the revision and communicate the change to affected workers

12. When coaching a new carpenter on a layout task, the best feedback is:

A. vague criticism after the project for the stated condition
B. public blame without instruction for the stated condition
C. specific, timely, and tied to the observed work
D. silence even when the method is unsafe

13. On a drawing set for a wood-frame institutional wing, the legend primarily explains:

A. the crew's lunch schedule for the stated condition
B. the weather forecast for the stated condition
C. the supplier's invoice total for the stated condition
D. symbols, line types, and abbreviations used on the drawings

14. A revision cloud around a wall detail usually indicates:

A. the wall is guaranteed square
B. the detail is optional decoration
C. the area changed in the identified revision
D. the sheet is ready for demolition

15. A request for information is appropriate when the finish crew:

A. needs a different colour of pencil
B. finds an unresolved conflict or missing design direction
C. wants to skip a required inspection
D. has already built an irreversible change

16. A change order differs from a field note because a change order:

A. authorizes a change to the contracted scope or price

B. is only a personal reminder for the stated condition
C. replaces every safety plan for the stated condition
D. is a tool-maintenance label for the stated condition

17. When a specification section conflicts with a casual verbal instruction, the carpenter should:

A. choose the cheaper material for the stated condition
B. pause and obtain documented clarification through the responsible channel
C. ignore the specification for the stated condition
D. ask a passerby to decide for the stated condition

18. If a planned wall assembly requires an inspection before covering, the best sequence is to:

A. complete the inspection milestone before installing the concealment
B. cover it first and photograph later
C. move directly to finish paint for the stated condition
D. remove unrelated finished work for the stated condition

19. For efficient material staging on a townhouse renovation, the carpenter should:

A. stack everything at the only doorway for the stated condition
B. store sheet goods on wet ground for the stated condition
C. place materials near their point of use without blocking access
D. mix waste with protected stock for the stated condition

20. A short daily work plan is most useful when it identifies:

A. only the fastest tool for the stated condition
B. only the final colour for the stated condition
C. only the names of visitors for the stated condition
D. the sequence, resources, hazards, and checks for the shift

21. A benchmark on a rural workshop project is used as:

A. a temporary material rack for the stated condition
B. a fastener gauge for the stated condition
C. a known elevation reference for transferring heights
D. a weatherproofing membrane for the stated condition

22. A control line is established primarily to:

A. replace all dimensions for the stated condition
B. hide an out-of-square corner for the stated condition
C. determine the wood species for the stated condition
D. provide a reliable reference for locating related work

23. A right-angle layout triangle has perpendicular legs of 3.0 m and 4.0 m. What diagonal is required?

A. 5.0 m
B. 4.0 m
C. 4.5 m
D. 6.0 m

24. A 4.8 m control line is marked at 0.4 m intervals, including both endpoints. How many equal spaces are created?

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

25. A story pole is most useful for transferring:

A. concrete slump for the stated condition
B. fastener hardness for the stated condition
C. repeated vertical dimensions between locations
D. paint gloss level for the stated condition

26. When transferring a level across a room with a laser, the carpenter should first:

A. establish and verify the instrument against known control
B. aim at a random ceiling point
C. move the tripod while measuring for the stated condition
D. ignore the benchmark for the stated condition

27. Fresh concrete places lateral pressure on formwork mainly because it:

A. shrinks before placement for the stated condition
B. behaves as a fluid until it gains sufficient stiffness
C. has no weight for the stated condition
D. pulls forms inward as it cures for the stated condition

28. Before placing concrete, form surfaces should be:

A. coated with loose sawdust for the stated condition during this operation
B. filled with standing waste water for the stated condition
C. left with projecting scraps for the stated condition during this operation
D. clean, aligned, and free of debris that could affect the pour

29. Form release agent should be applied so that it:

A. covers the form face without contaminating reinforcement or joints
B. pools on the concrete surface for the stated condition
C. soaks all reinforcing steel for the stated condition
D. replaces form bracing for the stated condition

30. The purpose of diagonal bracing on a wall form is to:

A. increase concrete water content for the stated condition
B. resist movement and maintain the form's intended position
C. replace all ties for the stated condition
D. make stripping automatic for the stated condition

31. Form ties and walers work together primarily to:

A. cure the concrete faster for the stated condition
B. measure aggregate size for the stated condition during this operation
C. hold the form faces at the required spacing and alignment
D. remove laitance for the stated condition during this operation

32. An embedded anchor must be located before the pour because it:

A. is intended to float to the surface for the stated condition
B. replaces the concrete vibrator for the stated condition during this operation
C. can be moved after finishing for the stated condition during this operation
D. must remain in the designed position and be accessible for its later connection

33. A rectangular form face is 2.4 m long and 0.75 m high. What area does it cover?

A. 1.05 m^2
B. 2.40 m^2
C. 1.80 m^2

D. 3.15 m^2

34. During concrete placement, consolidation is used to:

A. add dry cement after finishing for the stated condition
B. remove all reinforcement for the stated condition during this operation
C. make forms unnecessary for the stated condition during this operation
D. reduce voids and help concrete fill around reinforcement and corners

35. If a planned concrete pour is interrupted beyond the approved sequence, the crew should:

A. protect the interface and obtain direction for the resulting joint
B. hide the interruption with release agent for the stated condition
C. add random water and continue for the stated condition
D. remove all ties immediately for the stated condition

36. Formwork should be stripped only when:

A. the surface looks dry for the stated condition
B. the concrete and the supporting conditions meet the release requirements
C. the crew needs the lumber elsewhere for the stated condition
D. one corner feels hard for the stated condition

37. A chamfer strip in a concrete form is used to:

A. increase rebar cover automatically for the stated condition
B. measure slump for the stated condition
C. seal a form tie for the stated condition
D. create a beveled edge on the finished concrete

38. A bulkhead in a slab form is used to:

A. increase the slab's water content
B. replace all screeding for the stated condition
C. terminate the placement at a planned boundary
D. store loose aggregate for the stated condition

39. Reducing the water-to-cement ratio in a properly proportioned mix generally tends to:

A. make curing unnecessary for the stated condition
B. increase potential strength and reduce permeability
C. remove the need for consolidation
D. guarantee zero shrinkage for the stated condition

40. An admixture is added to concrete primarily to:

A. modify a selected property of the mix
B. replace all aggregate for the stated condition
C. serve as form bracing for the stated condition
D. mark control lines for the stated condition

41. When using a two-part epoxy, the most important mixing requirement is to:

A. use the specified components and ratio with thorough mixing
B. add uncontrolled water for the stated condition
C. mix only the surface for the stated condition
D. change the ratio for colour for the stated condition

42. Curing protection is provided to concrete mainly to:

A. make finishing tools unnecessary for the stated condition
B. remove all joints for the stated condition
C. retain suitable moisture and temperature while properties develop
D. increase form pressure for the stated condition

43. A 4.8 m floor bay is laid out at 0.4 m spaces. How many equal spaces are present?

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

44. The primary purpose of a rim board at a floor edge is to:

A. serve as a roof underlayment for the stated condition
B. close the joist ends and help transfer edge loads and connections
C. replace every beam for the stated condition during this operation
D. provide final paint for the stated condition during this operation

45. Blocking between floor joists is installed to:

A. restrain joist movement and support load transfer where designed
B. create a plumbing trap for the stated condition
C. replace subfloor adhesive for the stated condition
D. increase ceiling height for the stated condition

46. A subfloor panel edge that is not supported by framing is most likely to:

A. improve diaphragm action automatically
B. deflect and create movement or squeaking
C. cure the joists for the stated condition

D. seal a plumbing penetration

47. A beam-to-post connection should be checked first for:

A. paint colour for the stated condition
B. cabinet hardware for the stated condition
C. continuous bearing and a clear load path
D. floor wax for the stated condition

48. A common cause of floor squeaking is:

A. a perfectly tight bearing joint for the stated condition
B. a clean layout line for the stated condition
C. a protected fastener box for the stated condition
D. movement between members or panels at a poorly secured joint

49. A deck ledger flashing detail is intended primarily to:

A. increase joist span for the stated condition
B. replace ledger fasteners for the stated condition
C. finish the deck surface for the stated condition
D. direct water away from the wall connection

50. Deck joist hangers should be fastened with:

A. random drywall screws for the stated condition
B. the fasteners specified for that hanger and connection
C. finish nails only for the stated condition
D. adhesive instead of fasteners for the stated condition

51. A slight drainage slope on an exterior deck surface helps:

A. move water away from the building and reduce standing water
B. increase interior ceiling height for the stated condition
C. replace wall flashing for the stated condition during this operation
D. prevent all wood movement for the stated condition

52. In a platform-framed wall, plates primarily:

A. serve as roof shingles for the stated condition
B. measure concrete strength for the stated condition during this operation
C. define the top and bottom edges and connect the studs
D. replace all headers for the stated condition during this operation

53. At a framed wall opening, the header and jack studs together primarily:

A. support and transfer the load around the opening
B. provide paint adhesion for the stated condition
C. create roof ventilation for the stated condition
D. replace sill flashing for the stated condition

54. Wall sheathing contributes to the assembly by:

A. replacing every stud for the stated condition during this operation
B. providing a continuous layer for stiffness, enclosure, or both as designed
C. acting as loose insulation for the stated condition during this operation
D. setting concrete slump for the stated condition during this operation

55. Temporary bracing on a newly framed wall is needed until:

A. the wall receives its first coat of paint for the stated condition
B. the crew takes a break for the stated condition
C. all scrap is removed from the site for the stated condition
D. the permanent structure or approved bracing can resist the design forces

56. A top-plate splice should be located and connected so that it:

A. lands only over an unsupported opening for the stated condition
B. is hidden inside loose insulation for the stated condition
C. maintains continuity and transfers forces through the wall assembly
D. interrupts every intersecting wall for the stated condition

57. When checking a rough window opening, the carpenter should compare it with:

A. only the exterior colour for the stated condition
B. the frame size, required clearances, and sill condition
C. the tool-box inventory for the stated condition
D. the roof ridge length for the stated condition

58. A ridge board differs from a ridge beam because a ridge board:

A. primarily provides a joining and alignment surface for opposing rafters
B. always carries the entire roof load alone for the stated condition
C. is a waterproof membrane for the stated condition
D. replaces every ceiling joist for the stated condition

59. A roof has a 3.6 m horizontal run and a 0.9 m rise. What is the rise-to-run ratio?

A. 1:3
B. 1:5
C. 2:5

D. 1:4

60. The birdsmouth cut in a rafter is used to:

A. create a plumbing chase for the stated condition during this operation
B. hold a window sash for the stated condition during this operation
C. provide bearing on the wall plate while preserving the intended roof line
D. replace roof sheathing for the stated condition during this operation

61. When laying out a roof valley, the most important first reference is:

A. the paint colour for the stated condition
B. the intersecting roof geometry and verified control lines
C. the finish nail length for the stated condition
D. the room thermostat setting for the stated condition

62. Roof ventilation and underlayment details should be coordinated because they:

A. are interchangeable finish colours for the stated condition
B. replace structural rafters for the stated condition
C. both affect moisture management at the roof assembly
D. eliminate the need for flashing for the stated condition

63. Shims behind an exterior door or window frame are used to:

A. seal every joint by themselves
B. replace flashing for the stated condition
C. increase glass strength for the stated condition
D. maintain alignment while transferring fastening support

64. A sill pan under an exterior window primarily:

A. collects and directs water toward the exterior
B. supports the roof ridge for the stated condition
C. replaces the window frame for the stated condition
D. increases room lighting for the stated condition

65. A window that binds after fastening is most likely to need a check of:

A. the roof pitch for the stated condition
B. the concrete mix for the stated condition
C. the paint sheen for the stated condition
D. plumb, level, square, and shim placement

66. The general flashing sequence at an exterior opening should:

A. trap water behind every layer for the stated condition
B. direct water over the lower layer and out of the wall
C. place the bottom layer last by default for the stated condition
D. depend only on caulking for the stated condition during this operation

67. Before installing a lockset, the carpenter should confirm:

A. the bore, backset, handing, and template match the hardware
B. the roof underlayment colour for the stated condition
C. the concrete slump for the stated condition
D. the exterior trim species only for the stated condition

68. The starter course in an asphalt shingle roof is used to:

A. replace valley metal for the stated condition
B. support roof rafters for the stated condition
C. begin the shingle pattern and protect the lower edge
D. ventilate the attic by itself for the stated condition

69. At a roof valley, the roofing detail should primarily:

A. provide a continuous path for water to drain without entering the roof
B. interrupt the underlayment for the stated condition during this operation
C. force water uphill for the stated condition during this operation
D. hide damaged sheathing for the stated condition during this operation

70. Shingle courses are commonly offset so that they:

A. align every joint in one column for the stated condition
B. replace roof ventilation for the stated condition during this operation
C. make all sheathing unnecessary for the stated condition
D. avoid continuous vertical joints and shed water across the roof

71. A roof penetration should be flashed so that:

A. sealant carries all structural load for the stated condition
B. the opening drains into the attic for the stated condition
C. water is directed around the penetration and onto lower layers
D. the underlayment stops below it for the stated condition

72. A drainage plane behind exterior cladding is intended to:

A. replace all siding fasteners for the stated condition
B. manage incidental water and provide a path toward drainage points
C. support floor joists for the stated condition during this operation

D. serve as interior paint for the stated condition

73. When installing exterior siding, the carpenter should leave movement allowance where:

A. the material is clamped tight everywhere
B. the wall has no openings for the stated condition
C. the product instructions identify joints, ends, and penetrations
D. the finish is hidden behind trim

74. Exterior trim joints should be arranged to:

A. shed water and accommodate the material's movement
B. hold water at the joint
C. depend on paint to fill large gaps
D. interrupt the drainage plane for the stated condition

75. A sealant joint performs best when its surfaces are:

A. dusty and wet for the stated condition during this operation
B. coated with release agent for the stated condition
C. filled with loose sawdust for the stated condition
D. clean, dry, compatible, and prepared to the specified joint shape

76. If exterior sheathing is damaged before cladding, the correct response is to:

A. hide it with thicker paint for the stated condition
B. repair or replace the damaged area before covering it
C. leave it because siding is structural for the stated condition
D. fill it with loose insulation for the stated condition

77. When installing gypsum board on a ceiling and walls, the usual sequencing principle is to:

A. hang boards from loose insulation for the stated condition during this operation
B. leave all joints unsupported for the stated condition during this operation
C. finish paint before fastening for the stated condition during this operation
D. support wall edges and joints with the planned framing and board sequence

78. Joint compound is applied in multiple coats mainly to:

A. replace the framing for the stated condition
B. waterproof every wall for the stated condition
C. embed tape, fill the joint, and blend the surface
D. set door hardware for the stated condition

79. A control joint in an interior finish is used to:

A. increase stud spacing for the stated condition during this operation
B. provide a planned location for movement or cracking to be managed
C. replace a header for the stated condition during this operation
D. store joint compound for the stated condition during this operation

80. A 4.0 m by 5.0 m floor requires 10 percent allowance for cuts and waste. What quantity should be ordered?

A. 22.0 m^2
B. 20.0 m^2
C. 21.0 m^2
D. 24.0 m^2

81. Wood flooring is acclimatized before installation mainly to:

A. remove the need for expansion space for the stated condition
B. make boards fireproof for the stated condition
C. allow its moisture condition to approach the interior environment
D. replace subfloor preparation for the stated condition

82. An interior door jamb should be installed so that it is:

A. sloped to the latch side
B. tight against uneven framing
C. held only by casing
D. plumb, square, and supported without twisting

83. A casing miter is most likely to open when:

A. the trim is properly fitted for the stated condition during this operation
B. the joint is cut inaccurately or the members move without suitable support
C. the wall is fully supported for the stated condition during this operation
D. the joint is checked before fastening for the stated condition

84. Before installing a pocket-door frame, the carpenter should verify:

A. the wall depth, opening size, and required plumbing or electrical clearances
B. only the paint sheen for the stated condition during this operation
C. the roof valley angle for the stated condition during this operation
D. the exterior siding exposure for the stated condition during this operation

85. Interior window trim should be installed after confirming:

A. the roof is shingled for the stated condition

B. the slab has cured for the stated condition
C. the exterior deck is oiled for the stated condition
D. the unit operates and the reveal is consistent

86. A stair has a total rise of 2.70 m divided into 15 equal risers. What is the riser height?

A. 0.18 m
B. 0.15 m
C. 0.20 m
D. 0.22 m

87. A handrail should be installed so that it:

A. ends in a sharp projection for the stated condition
B. stops at every tread for the stated condition
C. can be grasped continuously along the stair run
D. is blocked by the wall finish

88. The most important quality check for a set of stairs is that:

A. each tread has a different depth for the stated condition during this operation
B. the risers and treads are consistent and the stair meets the approved geometry
C. the nosings wander randomly for the stated condition during this operation
D. the handrail is installed before layout for the stated condition during this operation

89. Scribing a baseboard to an uneven floor is done to:

A. make the floor level for the stated condition during this operation
B. replace subfloor support for the stated condition during this operation
C. transfer the floor profile so the trim fits without a visible gap
D. change the wall location for the stated condition during this operation

90. When fitting a cabinet to an out-of-square wall, scribing the filler allows the carpenter to:

A. remove the need for anchorage for the stated condition
B. make the wall structurally plumb for the stated condition
C. replace all countertop support for the stated condition
D. match the wall while keeping the cabinet face aligned

91. Before opening a wall in a rural workshop project, the renovation crew should first:

A. cut through the wall immediately for the stated condition
B. identify and isolate affected utilities and confirm the work area
C. remove all nearby finishes without review for the stated condition
D. assume services are absent for the stated condition

92. Temporary shoring during renovation is required when:

A. removing or altering a member could interrupt a load path
B. the room needs a new colour for the stated condition
C. the trim is being cleaned for the stated condition
D. the floor is already supported independently for the stated condition

93. A useful existing-condition survey records:

A. dimensions, materials, damage, services, and features that affect the work
B. only the owner's favourite colour for the stated condition
C. only the final invoice for the stated condition
D. only the weather forecast for the stated condition

94. When renovating an occupied area, the best protection plan includes:

A. leaving tools in travel paths for the stated condition
B. dust, noise, access, and separation controls coordinated with occupants
C. removing all barriers for the stated condition
D. working without communicating changes for the stated condition

95. During selective demolition, salvageable material should be:

A. mixed with demolition waste for the stated condition
B. damaged to save time for the stated condition
C. identified, removed carefully, protected, and stored as directed
D. left where it can be stepped on

96. A new framed wall tying into an existing wall should first be checked for:

A. only paint colour for the stated condition during this operation
B. only the age of the trim for the stated condition
C. only the nearest light fixture for the stated condition
D. matching layout, support, and a sound connection to the existing structure

97. An addition floor is 138 mm above an existing floor at 112 mm. What elevation difference must be resolved?

A. 16 mm
B. 24 mm
C. 26 mm
D. 30 mm

98. When renovation framing reveals rot at a bearing location, the carpenter should:

A. stop, document the condition, and obtain an approved repair
B. cover it with insulation for the stated condition
C. paint over it for the stated condition
D. remove the bearing without support for the stated condition

99. To blend a new interior finish into an existing surface, the carpenter should first:

A. apply finish over loose material for the stated condition
B. prepare a sound transition and match the existing profile and substrate
C. ignore the joint for the stated condition during this operation
D. remove unrelated structural members for the stated condition during this operation

100. Before removing a temporary renovation support, confirm that:

A. the support looks inconvenient for the stated condition during this operation
B. the finish colour has changed for the stated condition during this operation
C. the demolition waste is sorted for the stated condition during this operation
D. the permanent load path is complete, connected, and ready to carry the load

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The correct choice is a framing square for the stated condition. A framing square has a rigid, known right angle suited to a short corner check. The other options are intended for snapping lines, levering material, or trimming edges rather than checking this relationship. On the job, place the square firmly against both surfaces and inspect the corner before fastening.

2. A — The correct choice is the guard moves freely and returns over the blade. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options would leave a hazard, interfere with the tool, or encourage an unsafe way to hold the work. On the job, disconnect power as required, inspect the guard and blade, and support the stock securely.

3. D — The correct choice is transfer a straight reference across a broad surface. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options describe sealing, sharpening, or moisture

testing, which require different tools and procedures. On the job, establish the endpoints, pull the line taut, and snap it only after the reference has been checked.

4. B — The correct choice is it provides a repeatable reference plane. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options confuse layout assistance with cutting, detection, or the need to verify individual dimensions. On the job, confirm the instrument is stable, check its calibration, and compare the line with the control points.

5. B — The correct choice is use the specified wet method or dust-extraction system. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options occur after exposure, spread the contaminant, or remove a necessary protective measure. On the job, follow the product and equipment instructions and verify that collection or wetting is working.

6. D — The correct choice is the ladder is sound, stable, and set on a firm level base. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options introduce instability or have no bearing on safe support. On the job, inspect the ladder, clear the base, and reposition it rather than improvising a support.

7. A — The correct choice is the work zone is controlled and the tool is pointed safely. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options remove safeguards, create a direct hazard, or do not control exposure to the tool. On the job, establish the exclusion area, wear required protection, and test-fire only in a safe direction.

8. C — The correct choice is supported on firm material and adjusted to level. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options create uneven or mobile support and can cause the temporary structure to shift. On the job, inspect the ground, use approved base components, and verify stability before loading the platform.

9. B — The correct choice is continuous from the supported member to adequate bearing below. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options interrupt the path, rely on an unsuitable element, or lack stability. On the job, identify the load, provide positive bearing and bracing, and have the arrangement checked before removal work.

10. A — The correct choice is install a suitable guard or cover and mark the hazard. It meets the stated requirement. The other options do not resist a fall, increase loading near the edge, or postpone control of the hazard. On the job, secure the protection, inspect it after changes, and keep the opening controlled throughout the shift.

11. D — The correct choice is confirm the revision and communicate the change to affected workers. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options can erase useful history, rely on incomplete memory, or create an unauthorized design change. On the job, compare the revision, identify affected work, and brief the people who will use the information.

12. C — The correct choice is specific, timely, and tied to the observed work. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options does not teach the needed method and may

allow an unsafe or inaccurate habit to continue. On the job, demonstrate the step, ask the learner to repeat it, and verify the result.

13. D — The correct choice is symbols, line types, and abbreviations used on the drawings. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options belong to site administration or purchasing rather than drawing interpretation. On the job, read the legend before interpreting unfamiliar symbols and compare it with notes and specifications.

14. C — The correct choice is the area changed in the identified revision. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options make unsupported claims about geometry, decoration, or demolition authorization. On the job, check the revision marker, read the accompanying note, and determine whether the change affects the work.

15. B — The correct choice is finds an unresolved conflict or missing design direction. An RFI documents a question that cannot be resolved reliably from the available contract information. The other options are administrative preferences, unauthorized shortcuts, or questions raised after avoidable irreversible work. On the job, describe the conflict clearly, reference the affected documents, and wait for direction before proceeding.

16. A — The correct choice is authorizes a change to the contracted scope or price. A change order records approved changes to scope, cost, time, or other contract requirements. The other options do not authorize work, do not replace safety controls, or describe equipment maintenance. On the job, confirm authorization and retain the document with the project records before changing the work.

17. B — The correct choice is pause and obtain documented clarification through the responsible channel. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options substitute personal preference, disregard controlling information, or rely on an unauthorized opinion. On the job, record the conflict, notify the appropriate supervisor, and proceed only when direction is clear.

18. A — The correct choice is complete the inspection milestone before installing the concealment. Inspection access is preserved when the work is complete enough to review but remains visible until approval is obtained. The other options hide evidence, skip the milestone, or create unnecessary rework. On the job, coordinate the inspection, correct findings, and cover the assembly only after release.

19. C — The correct choice is place materials near their point of use without blocking access. Point-of-use staging reduces handling while preserving safe travel, material condition, and emergency access. The other options create congestion, expose materials to damage, or make waste control harder. On the job, plan the delivery path, protect the stock, and leave clear routes for workers and equipment.

20. D — The correct choice is the sequence, resources, hazards, and checks for the shift. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options omit the information needed to coordinate safe and accurate work. On the job, review the plan with the crew and update it when site conditions or priorities change.

21. C — The correct choice is a known elevation reference for transferring heights. A benchmark provides a known elevation from which other levels can be established and checked. The other options

describe storage, fastening, or weatherproofing functions rather than a surveying reference. On the job, protect the benchmark, record its location, and transfer elevations from it using a checked method.

22. D — The correct choice is provide a reliable reference for locating related work. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options cannot replace required dimensions, correct errors by concealment, or identify material species. On the job, protect the line, label it clearly, and verify offsets before marking production work.

23. A — The correct choice is 5.0 m. The diagonal is the square root of 3.0 squared plus 4.0 squared, giving 5.0 m. The other options do not satisfy the Pythagorean relationship for the stated legs. On the job, measure the legs from the same corner, check the diagonal, and confirm the layout before fixing lines.

24. B — The correct choice is 12 spaces. Dividing the total line length, 4.8 m, by the 0.4 m interval gives 12 equal spaces. The other options result from using an incorrect interval or counting marks instead of spaces. On the job, keep the reference edge consistent and check the final mark against the total dimension.

25. C — The correct choice is repeated vertical dimensions between locations. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options are material or finish properties that cannot be transferred with a marked layout stick. On the job, mark the pole from verified information and use the same face and reference point at each location.

26. A — The correct choice is establish and verify the instrument against known control. A checked instrument and known control prevent an incorrect line from being repeated throughout the room. The other options introduce unknown error or discard the reference needed to judge accuracy. On the job, set the instrument securely, check the reading, and mark only after the reference is confirmed.

27. B — The correct choice is behaves as a fluid until it gains sufficient stiffness. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options misstate the behaviour of fresh concrete or describe a later curing effect. On the job, design and brace the forms for the expected placement sequence and inspect them before the pour.

28. D — The correct choice is clean, aligned, and free of debris that could affect the pour. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options can change the form face, contaminate the concrete, or create hazards during placement. On the job, complete a pre-pour inspection and remove anything that could alter the finished work.

29. A — The correct choice is covers the form face without contaminating reinforcement or joints. A thin, controlled application assists stripping while keeping bond-critical surfaces and reinforcement clean. The other options can stain or weaken the concrete, interfere with bond, or fail to provide structural support. On the job, follow the product instructions and wipe away excess before the pour.

30. B — The correct choice is resist movement and maintain the form's intended position. Bracing stabilizes the form against construction forces and helps maintain plumb and alignment. The other

options do not address form stability or cannot replace the complete support system. On the job, check plumb, brace to sound bearing, and recheck the form after nearby work changes.

31. C — The correct choice is hold the form faces at the required spacing and alignment. Ties resist spreading while walers distribute and align the form system along its length. The other options describe curing, testing, or surface-cleaning functions unrelated to form restraint. On the job, install the specified components, inspect tightness, and confirm the form dimensions before placement.

32. D — The correct choice is must remain in the designed position and be accessible for its later connection. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options would leave the connection unusable or confuse the function of placement equipment. On the job, secure the embedment, verify its location, and protect it while concrete is placed and consolidated.

33. C — The correct choice is 1.80 m^2. The area is length times height: 2.4 multiplied by 0.75 equals 1.80 square metres. The other options come from adding dimensions or multiplying an incorrect pair of values. On the job, write the dimensions beside the form sketch and check that the unit is square metres.

34. D — The correct choice is reduce voids and help concrete fill around reinforcement and corners. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options would damage the mix, eliminate required components, or misunderstand the purpose of forms. On the job, use the approved consolidation method without overworking the mix or striking embedded items.

35. A — The correct choice is protect the interface and obtain direction for the resulting joint. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options do not restore continuity and may create defects or damage the form system. On the job, secure the work, document the condition, and follow the approved repair or joint procedure.

36. B — The correct choice is the concrete and the supporting conditions meet the release requirements. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options are unreliable indicators and may cause damage or loss of support. On the job, check the specified release criteria and remove forms in a sequence that protects the work.

37. D — The correct choice is create a beveled edge on the finished concrete. A chamfer changes the sharp corner geometry and can reduce edge damage during stripping and service. The other options do not create the bevel and address unrelated reinforcement, testing, or tie functions. On the job, secure the strip continuously and verify its position before closing the form.

38. C — The correct choice is terminate the placement at a planned boundary. A bulkhead provides a controlled end or joint line for a concrete placement area. The other options cannot define a proper boundary or perform finishing and storage functions. On the job, brace the bulkhead, check its elevation, and prepare the interface for the next operation.

39. B — The correct choice is increase potential strength and reduce permeability. Less mixing water can produce a denser cement paste when the mix remains workable and is properly placed and cured. The other options ignore curing, consolidation, or the other causes of concrete performance. On the job, follow the approved mix and never add site water without authorization.

40. A — The correct choice is modify a selected property of the mix. Admixtures are proportioned materials used to change workability, set, air, or another specified property. The other options are structural, layout, or formwork functions rather than mix modification. On the job, use the approved product and dosage and verify compatibility before placement.

41. A — The correct choice is use the specified components and ratio with thorough mixing. Two-part products rely on the specified chemical proportion and complete mixing to cure as intended. The other options can prevent proper cure, create weak material, or change performance without approval. On the job, read the product instructions, observe working time, and discard material after its usable life.

42. C — The correct choice is retain suitable moisture and temperature while properties develop. Early moisture and temperature control help the cementitious material develop its intended properties. The other options do not support curing and may introduce defects or unnecessary loads. On the job, follow the specified curing method and protect the surface from premature drying or damage.

43. D — The correct choice is 12 spaces. Dividing 4.8 m by 0.4 m gives 12 equal spaces across the bay. The other options use an incorrect spacing or confuse the number of spaces with a different framing count. On the job, mark from a verified control edge and check the last layout mark against the bay dimension.

44. B — The correct choice is close the joist ends and help transfer edge loads and connections. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options describe roofing, universal beam replacement, or finish work rather than a floor-edge function. On the job, align the rim, fasten it as specified, and keep the assembly flush for later work.

45. A — The correct choice is restrain joist movement and support load transfer where designed. Blocking can stabilize joists and provide bearing or transfer at locations shown in the design. The other options do not describe the structural and alignment functions of blocking. On the job, place blocking at the required locations and keep it flush with the intended surface.

46. B — The correct choice is deflect and create movement or squeaking. Unsupported edges can move under load, affecting stiffness, fasteners, and finish performance. The other options claim benefits that do not follow from an unsupported edge or describe unrelated work. On the job, provide the required support, orient panels correctly, and fasten the joint as specified.

47. C — The correct choice is continuous bearing and a clear load path. The connection must transfer the supported load through bearing and connected members to the foundation or support below. The other options concern finishes or accessories rather than the structural function of the connection. On the job, verify bearing, alignment, and approved connectors before closing the assembly.

48. D — The correct choice is movement between members or panels at a poorly secured joint. Squeaks often result when loaded components rub because the joint lacks adequate restraint or has a gap. The other options describe conditions that do not create rubbing movement. On the job, locate the moving interface, correct support or fastening, and avoid covering the source prematurely.

49. D — The correct choice is direct water away from the wall connection. Flashing protects the wall interface by managing water at a vulnerable horizontal connection. The other options do not provide the structural connection or walking surface. On the job, install compatible layers in the correct shingle-style sequence and keep the ledger connection accessible.

50. B — The correct choice is the fasteners specified for that hanger and connection. Connector performance depends on the specified fastener type, length, and placement, not merely on filling holes. The other options may not provide the required capacity or can damage the connection. On the job, read the connector instructions and install every required fastener without substitution.

51. A — The correct choice is move water away from the building and reduce standing water. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options assign unrelated functions to the slope or promise more than it can provide. On the job, coordinate slope with the surface system and verify water will not drain toward the wall.

52. C — The correct choice is define the top and bottom edges and connect the studs. Plates organize the stud wall and provide continuous members for connections and load transfer. The other options are roofing, testing, or opening-support functions rather than plate functions. On the job, lay out plate ends and openings carefully and maintain the designed load path.

53. A — The correct choice is support and transfer the load around the opening. The header carries load over the opening while the jack studs support its ends and transfer forces downward. The other options describe finish, ventilation, or weatherproofing functions. On the job, verify the opening size, bearing, and fastening before installing the next layer.

54. B — The correct choice is providing a continuous layer for stiffness, enclosure, or both as designed. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options overstate its role or confuse it with insulation and concrete testing. On the job, follow the panel layout, maintain required support, and protect edges and openings.

55. D — The correct choice is the permanent structure or approved bracing can resist the design forces. Temporary bracing stabilizes incomplete framing until the permanent load-resisting elements are connected. The other options are unrelated to structural stability. On the job, brace to sound points, keep the wall plumb, and remove temporary supports only when released.

56. C — The correct choice is maintains continuity and transfers forces through the wall assembly. A properly detailed splice preserves the plate's role in tying the wall together and transferring loads. The other options would weaken continuity or make the connection unreliable. On the job, follow the approved splice detail and coordinate intersecting walls before sheathing.

57. B — The correct choice is the frame size, required clearances, and sill condition. A rough opening must provide the correct fit, adjustment space, and support for the selected unit. The other options do not affect installation fit or support. On the job, read the window instructions, verify both dimensions, and correct the opening before installation.

58. A — The correct choice is primarily provides a joining and alignment surface for opposing rafters. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options overstate the board's capacity or confuse it with enclosure and ceiling members. On the job, follow the framing design and do not substitute a board for a designed beam.

59. D — The correct choice is 1:4. The ratio is 0.9 divided by 3.6, or 0.25, which simplifies to one unit of rise for four units of run. The other options represent different slopes than the stated rise and run. On the job, write the ratio before converting it to the project's preferred notation and check the layout.

60. C — The correct choice is provide bearing on the wall plate while preserving the intended roof line. The seat and plumb cuts create controlled bearing and alignment at the top of the wall. The other options are unrelated to rafter bearing or roof sheathing. On the job, keep the cut within the approved detail and verify full bearing before fastening.

61. B — The correct choice is the intersecting roof geometry and verified control lines. Valley layout depends on the geometry and control lines of both roof planes so the intersection drains and aligns correctly. The other options cannot establish roof geometry or valley position. On the job, check the plan, transfer the controls, and confirm the valley line before cutting members.

62. C — The correct choice is both affect moisture management at the roof assembly. Ventilation, underlayment, and flashing perform different but connected moisture-control functions. The other options confuse assembly layers or promise that one detail eliminates the others. On the job, follow the approved roof sequence and keep drainage paths continuous at transitions.

63. D — The correct choice is maintain alignment while transferring fastening support. Shims position the frame, provide solid support at fastening points, and help preserve plumb and square. The other options cannot replace sealants, flashing, or the properties of the glazing. On the job, place shims at the required points, fasten without distorting the frame, and recheck operation.

64. A — The correct choice is collects and directs water toward the exterior. A sill pan protects the rough opening by directing incidental water outward instead of into the wall. The other options describe structural, framing, or lighting functions unrelated to the sill pan. On the job, install the pan with compatible end dams and connect it to the surrounding drainage plane.

65. D — The correct choice is plumb, level, square, and shim placement. Frame geometry and support control whether the sash can move freely after fastening. The other options do not control the operation of the installed window. On the job, loosen as needed, correct the geometry, and refasten without twisting the frame.

66. B — The correct choice is direct water over the lower layer and out of the wall. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options would trap water, ignore sequencing, or rely on sealant as the only defense. On the job, follow the product detail and inspect laps before the finish covers the opening.

67. A — The correct choice is the bore, backset, handing, and template match the hardware. Hardware fit depends on coordinated door preparation and the selected lockset dimensions and handing. The other

options do not affect the lockset preparation. On the job, read the hardware instructions, mark from a controlled reference, and test operation before final adjustment.

68. C — The correct choice is begin the shingle pattern and protect the lower edge. The starter establishes the first course and helps protect the lower roof edge from wind and water entry. The other options describe valley, structural, or complete ventilation functions. On the job, install it square to the eave and follow the manufacturer's required offset and fastening pattern.

69. A — The correct choice is provide a continuous path for water to drain without entering the roof. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options would interrupt drainage or conceal a defect that must be repaired. On the job, inspect the substrate, install compatible valley materials, and keep laps in the direction of flow.

70. D — The correct choice is avoid continuous vertical joints and shed water across the roof. Offset courses reduce a direct path through the shingle pattern and support the intended water-shedding arrangement. The other options would weaken the pattern or confuse shingles with structural and ventilation components. On the job, follow the specified exposure and offset and keep the courses straight.

71. C — The correct choice is water is directed around the penetration and onto lower layers. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options create a leak path, misuse sealant, or break continuity of the drainage layer. On the job, follow the penetration detail and inspect the upper and lower laps before shingling.

72. B — The correct choice is manage incidental water and provide a path toward drainage points. A drainage plane backs up the cladding by managing water that passes the outer finish. The other options are structural, fastening, or interior finish functions. On the job, keep the plane continuous, lap it correctly, and coordinate openings and flashings.

73. C — The correct choice is the product instructions identify joints, ends, and penetrations. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options ignore movement, do not address the relevant locations, or hide a defect rather than detail it. On the job, follow the product instructions and keep clearances consistent at the entire elevation.

74. A — The correct choice is shed water and accommodate the material's movement. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options trap water, misuse coating as a structural filler, or damage the enclosure layers. On the job, orient the joint correctly, seal only as specified, and maintain the drainage path behind it.

75. D — The correct choice is clean, dry, compatible, and prepared to the specified joint shape. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options prevent reliable adhesion or change the sealant's intended movement behaviour. On the job, prepare the joint, use the specified backer or primer when required, and tool the sealant cleanly.

76. B — The correct choice is repair or replace the damaged area before covering it. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options conceal a defect, assign the wrong

structural role, or use an unsuitable filler. On the job, document the damage, complete the approved repair, and inspect the surface before cladding.

77. D — The correct choice is support wall edges and joints with the planned framing and board sequence. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options create unsupported joints or reverse the construction sequence. On the job, check the framing, plan the sheet layout, and keep joints supported before fastening.

78. C — The correct choice is embed tape, fill the joint, and blend the surface. Successive coats build the joint and feather the transition so the finished surface appears continuous. The other options are structural, enclosure, or hardware functions outside the compound's purpose. On the job, allow each coat to dry as required, sand carefully, and inspect under suitable light.

79. B — The correct choice is provide a planned location for movement or cracking to be managed. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options do not manage finish movement or support a wall opening. On the job, follow the design detail and keep the joint continuous through the affected finish.

80. A — The correct choice is 22.0 m^2. The room area is 20.0 square metres; adding ten percent gives 22.0 square metres. The other options omit the allowance, add the wrong percentage, or overstate the required quantity. On the job, confirm the product's actual coverage and keep the calculation separate from packaging and installation limits.

81. C — The correct choice is allow its moisture condition to approach the interior environment. Acclimatization reduces surprises from moisture-related movement after the floor is installed. The other options do not eliminate movement, change fire performance, or replace a sound substrate. On the job, follow the product instructions, verify site conditions, and keep the material protected while it acclimatizes.

82. D — The correct choice is plumb, square, and supported without twisting. Door operation depends on a stable jamb with correct geometry and support at the fastening points. The other options cause binding, hide movement behind trim, or leave the frame unsupported. On the job, shim, fasten, and test the door repeatedly before installing the casing.

83. B — The correct choice is the joint is cut inaccurately or the members move without suitable support. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options describe conditions that would normally reduce rather than cause the defect. On the job, fit the joint, check the corner, fasten without forcing, and allow for material movement where required.

84. A — The correct choice is the wall depth, opening size, and required plumbing or electrical clearances. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options do not determine whether the pocket assembly can operate inside the wall. On the job, coordinate the opening and services, then install the frame square and plumb.

85. D — The correct choice is the unit operates and the reveal is consistent. Trim should not conceal an operating or alignment defect and should maintain a consistent visual reveal. The other options are

unrelated to interior window fit and finish. On the job, test the sash, correct the reveal, and fasten trim without distorting the unit.

86. A — The correct choice is 0.18 m. Dividing 2.70 m by 15 risers gives a uniform 0.18 m riser height. The other options result from dividing by the wrong number or rounding to a different height. On the job, calculate from verified finished elevations and check every riser for consistent geometry.

87. C — The correct choice is can be grasped continuously along the stair run. A continuous graspable handrail supports safe movement along the stair without abrupt interruptions. The other options create snagging, interrupt support, or make the rail difficult to use. On the job, coordinate returns, brackets, and clearances with the finished wall before final fastening.

88. B — The correct choice is the risers and treads are consistent and the stair meets the approved geometry. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options introduce irregular movement or reverse the sequence needed for accurate installation. On the job, measure from finished elevations, check the complete run, and correct variation before finishing.

89. C — The correct choice is transfer the floor profile so the trim fits without a visible gap. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options cannot change the structure or replace leveling and support work. On the job, use a controlled reference, cut gradually, and test-fit the piece before fastening.

90. D — The correct choice is match the wall while keeping the cabinet face aligned. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options do not replace anchorage, structural correction, or support requirements. On the job, scribe from the wall, maintain the designed reveal, and fasten the cabinet independently of the filler.

91. B — The correct choice is identify and isolate affected utilities and confirm the work area. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options ignore the main renovation hazard and can cause damage or injury. On the job, review available records, use appropriate detection and isolation procedures, and confirm the plan with the responsible trades.

92. A — The correct choice is removing or altering a member could interrupt a load path. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options are cosmetic tasks or assume away the very condition that needs protection. On the job, identify the load path, install approved temporary support, and keep it in place until released.

93. A — The correct choice is dimensions, materials, damage, services, and features that affect the work. Renovation decisions depend on accurate information about what is present and what may constrain the new work. The other options omit the physical facts needed for planning and coordination. On the job, photograph and measure systematically, then compare findings with the proposed drawings.

94. B — The correct choice is dust, noise, access, and separation controls coordinated with occupants. Occupied renovations must control the effect of construction on people, belongings, and access as well as on the work itself. The other options increase exposure and create avoidable conflicts or hazards. On

the job, define the work boundary, communicate the schedule, and inspect protection throughout the shift.

95. C — The correct choice is identified, removed carefully, protected, and stored as directed. Careful salvage preserves value and prevents reusable components from becoming damaged or contaminated. The other options destroy value, create hazards, or make the material unusable. On the job, label the items, protect them from damage, and document their condition and location.

96. D — The correct choice is matching layout, support, and a sound connection to the existing structure. A renovation tie-in must align with the existing geometry and transfer forces through a reliable connection. The other options do not establish a structural or dimensional connection. On the job, open the necessary area, verify the substrate, and install the approved tie-in before closing it.

97. C — The correct choice is 26 mm. Subtracting 112 mm from 138 mm gives a 26 mm difference that must be handled by the planned transition or framing. The other options come from an incorrect subtraction and would leave the finished levels mismatched. On the job, confirm both finished elevations and detail the transition before installing the floor finish.

98. A — The correct choice is stop, document the condition, and obtain an approved repair. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options hide the defect or remove support without controlling the load. On the job, protect the area, provide temporary support if directed, and coordinate the repair before continuing.

99. B — The correct choice is prepare a sound transition and match the existing profile and substrate. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options leave failure beneath the finish, create a visible defect, or damage unrelated structure. On the job, sample the existing finish, prepare the edge, and complete the transition in controlled stages.

100. D — The correct choice is the permanent load path is complete, connected, and ready to carry the load. It addresses the stated condition and supports the required result. The other options are cosmetic or housekeeping conditions and do not prove structural readiness. On the job, inspect the permanent work, obtain the required release, and remove supports in a controlled sequence.