

PRACTICE EXAM 11: NYC SUPERVISOR CARPENTER SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This standalone practice exam contains 100 distinct multiple-choice scenarios based on the task areas and abilities in the NYC DCAS Notice of Examination for Promotion to Supervisor Carpenter, Exam No. 6554. Select the single best answer. A basic four-function calculator may be used for job-related calculations. The official multiple-choice test requires at least 70% to pass; this independent practice exam is not produced or endorsed by NYC DCAS.

1. During an agency-headquarters repair, before cutting into an existing wall for a new opening, what should be established first?

- A. Whether the finish color matches the adjacent room
- B. Whether the opening trim can be installed with brads
- C. Whether the wall is load-bearing and contains concealed utilities
- D. Whether the demolition debris will fit in one container

2. During a pier-support project, why should end joints in adjacent rows of strip flooring be staggered?

- A. To keep every board the same installed length
- B. To eliminate the need for perimeter expansion space
- C. To permit all rows to begin at the same wall
- D. To improve structural continuity and avoid a weak visible seam

3. During an apprenticeship-center renovation, a cabinet face frame is twisted after installation. What should be checked before doors are adjusted?

- A. Whether the cabinet box is plumb, level, square, and properly shimmed
- B. Whether every hinge has been replaced with a larger model
- C. Whether the countertop has received its final finish coat

D. Whether the door pulls are centered on each stile

4. During a neighborhood health-unit repair, what is the best reason to acclimate wood flooring under the manufacturer's specified site conditions?

- A. To increase the nominal thickness of every board
- B. To let its moisture condition approach the service environment before installation
- C. To remove the need for subfloor moisture testing
- D. To guarantee that no seasonal movement will occur

5. During a heavy-equipment shop project, when fastening a door jamb through shims, where should the fasteners be placed for the most reliable alignment?

- A. Only through unsupported gaps between the shims
- B. Only through the decorative casing after finishing
- C. At random locations without checking jamb reveal
- D. At shim locations so tightening does not distort the jamb

6. During a landmark courtroom restoration, which sequence is best when fitting a replacement sash into an existing window opening?

- A. Install the sash first, then determine whether the frame is sound
- B. Inspect the opening, correct defects, measure accurately, then fit and weather-seal
- C. Apply finish paint before verifying operation and clearances
- D. Remove all stops before recording any dimensions

7. During a public-athletics building, a laminated countertop seam is slightly proud on one side. What should be corrected before the seam adhesive sets?

- A. Bring the mating surfaces flush while maintaining proper alignment and pressure
- B. Sand only the decorative surface across the entire counter

- C. Increase the gap and fill it with general-purpose caulk
- D. Drive finish nails through the laminate at the seam

8. During a records-library renovation, why is a header installed over an opening in a load-bearing wood-framed wall?

- A. To provide a decorative attachment for casing only
- B. To prevent the door slab from changing moisture content
- C. To transfer loads around the opening to supporting framing
- D. To replace the need for jack and king studs

9. During a civic-auditorium project, which action best prevents tear-out when crosscutting a veneered panel with a portable circular saw?

- A. Use the coarsest available ripping blade at maximum feed speed
- B. Allow the cutoff to fall unsupported before the cut finishes
- C. Use a sharp suitable blade, support the panel, and orient the good face appropriately
- D. Make the cut freehand without a guide or score line

10. During an emergency enclosure repair, a new lockset binds after the mounting screws are tightened. What is the most likely installation issue?

- A. The lock components are misaligned or the screws are overtightened
- B. The door slab contains too much finish paint at the bottom
- C. The hinge pins are made from a different metal
- D. The casing nails are spaced too closely together

11. During a saw-station inspection, what should be done with visibly water-damaged structural wood discovered during a finish repair?

- A. Cover it immediately with new finish material

- B. Stop, assess the moisture source and structural condition, and obtain direction
- C. Dry only the exposed face and proceed without documentation
- D. Remove unrelated framing to improve access

12. During a biweekly crew conference, why should adhesive coverage and open time be checked during resilient flooring installation?

- A. They determine the finished flooring color
- B. They eliminate the need to prepare the substrate
- C. They control the room's permanent structural load
- D. They affect bond strength and the likelihood of bubbles or release

13. During an alternate-product review, a hollow-core wood door rubs the head jamb only at the latch-side corner. What should be checked first?

- A. Whether the top hinge screws are loose or stripped
- B. Whether the strike plate opening is too small
- C. Whether the door bottom needs to be undercut
- D. Whether the lockset backset is incorrect

14. During an occupied customer center, which practice best reduces splitting when fastening near the end of a hardwood trim piece?

- A. Drive a larger fastener without preparation
- B. Predrill an appropriately sized pilot hole
- C. Wet the end grain immediately before fastening
- D. Place the fastener directly at the cut edge

15. During a post-repair inspection, a partition must provide a stable base for wall cabinets. What should the supervisor require before the wall is closed?

- A. Add extra joint compound over the future cabinet locations
- B. Use finish nails through the gypsum board after painting
- C. Increase the spacing between the partition studs
- D. Install and document solid blocking at cabinet attachment locations

16. During a late-shift security repair, what is the primary purpose of leaving a manufacturer-specified expansion gap around a floating wood floor?

- A. To create space for additional floor adhesive
- B. To make the first flooring course easier to nail
- C. To permit seasonal movement without buckling
- D. To prevent the underlayment from absorbing moisture

17. During a shoreline walkway upgrade, a replacement exterior door is square, but daylight shows along the latch jamb. What is the best corrective step?

- A. Plane the full width of the door at the hinge edge
- B. Adjust shims and fasteners so the jamb is straight and properly aligned
- C. Increase the hinge mortise depth at every hinge
- D. Fill the visible gap only with surface caulk

18. During a year-end budget review, which material is most appropriate for a sill component exposed repeatedly to weather and incidental moisture?

- A. Untreated interior-grade particleboard sealed only at the face
- B. Standard gypsum sheathing without a weather barrier
- C. Unsealed medium-density fiberboard with painted edges
- D. A decay-resistant or properly treated material approved for the location

19. During a chronic-maintenance investigation, when installing finish trim at an inside corner where the walls are slightly out of square, which method usually produces the tightest joint?

- A. Cut both pieces at exactly forty-five degrees
- B. Leave both pieces square and fill the entire gap
- C. Cope one molding profile to fit the face of the adjoining piece
- D. Overlap the pieces without following the profile

20. During a smoke-barrier opening review, a floor squeak occurs where a wood subfloor moves against a joist. Which repair best addresses the cause?

- A. Secure the subfloor firmly to the joist while eliminating movement
- B. Add finish wax to the flooring surface
- C. Cut a wider clearance around the room perimeter
- D. Replace the nearest door threshold

21. During an agency-headquarters repair, when must a construction scaffold be inspected for visible defects by a competent person?

- A. Only when the scaffold is first delivered to the site
- B. Before each work shift and after an event that could affect integrity
- C. Once each calendar month regardless of site events
- D. Only after a worker reports that a component has failed

22. During a pier-support project, a carpenter will work on an unprotected construction edge 8 feet above a lower level. What must the supervisor address?

- A. Provide a compliant fall-protection system for the exposure
- B. Rely only on the worker's experience and balance
- C. Mark the edge with paint but provide no protection
- D. Allow work if the task will take less than ten minutes

23. During an apprenticeship-center renovation, a table saw guard has been removed because a narrow offcut interferes with it. What is the supervisor's best response?

- A. Permit the cut if the operator has many years of experience
- B. Have a second worker hold the stock near the blade
- C. Stop the operation and establish a safe guarded method for the cut
- D. Increase blade height to clear the offcut more quickly

24. During a neighborhood health-unit repair, what is the safest way to carry small tools while climbing an extension ladder?

- A. Carry the tools in both hands to balance their weight
- B. Place loose tools on the ladder steps during ascent
- C. Hold the tools above shoulder height in one hand
- D. Keep hands available for climbing and use a belt or hand line

25. During a heavy-equipment shop project, a worker reports tingling from a corded power tool. What should happen first?

- A. Remove the tool from service and have the electrical hazard evaluated
- B. Continue using it with thicker work gloves
- C. Spray the tool housing with a water-displacing lubricant
- D. Reverse the plug orientation and resume work

26. During a landmark courtroom restoration, why should combustible sawdust be collected instead of allowed to accumulate in a carpentry shop?

- A. It improves traction on smooth shop floors
- B. It creates fire, explosion, housekeeping, and respiratory hazards
- C. It protects power cords from abrasion
- D. It reduces the need for machine guards

27. During a public-athletics building, what should a supervisor do when a required machine guard repeatedly loosens during operation?

- A. Tighten it only at the end of each week
- B. Assign the machine only to the most experienced carpenter
- C. Remove the machine from service until the guard is properly repaired
- D. Replace the guard with a warning sign

28. During a records-library renovation, which control is most effective for routine wood-dust exposure at a stationary saw?

- A. Open a distant door after cutting is complete
- B. Rotate workers without reducing airborne dust
- C. Sweep the dust dry at the end of the shift
- D. Capture dust at the source with effective local exhaust

29. During a civic-auditorium project, before employees disturb a wall in an older facility, what hazard information is most important to review?

- A. The furniture inventory for the adjacent office
- B. The previous room-paint color schedule
- C. The delivery receipt for finish hardware
- D. Surveys or records for asbestos, lead, utilities, and other concealed hazards

30. During an emergency enclosure repair, a scaffold plank is cracked after materials were dropped onto it. What should the supervisor require?

- A. Turn the plank over so the crack is not visible
- B. Remove it from service and have the scaffold reevaluated before use
- C. Reduce the number of workers without inspecting the damage
- D. Cover the crack with a loose sheet of plywood

31. During a saw-station inspection, what is the best first response to a worker bypassing lockout procedures during equipment maintenance?

- A. Stop the work, control the energy, and correct the procedural failure
- B. Wait until the maintenance is finished to discuss the issue
- C. Allow the bypass if production is behind schedule
- D. Ask another worker to watch the disconnect

32. During a biweekly crew conference, a temporary floor opening is created during repair work. What should be done?

- A. Place loose cardboard over it until the shift ends
- B. Leave it open if employees have been verbally warned
- C. Guard or cover it securely and identify the hazard as required
- D. Surround it only with stored materials

33. During an alternate-product review, why should damaged extension cords be removed from service rather than wrapped with ordinary tape?

- A. Tape makes the cord too visible on the floor
- B. The repair always increases the cord's voltage
- C. The tape prevents the plug from fitting an outlet
- D. Tape may conceal damage without restoring insulation or strain protection

34. A portable ladder provides the route to an elevated landing. Under OSHA construction rules, what minimum extension is normally required above the landing?

- A. At least 10 inches
- B. At least 25 inches
- C. At least 3 feet
- D. At least 54 inches

35. During a post-repair inspection, what is the most effective way to confirm that a crew understood a new work procedure?

- A. Ask only whether anyone has questions
- B. Ask workers to explain or demonstrate the critical steps
- C. Post the procedure without discussing it
- D. Assume attendance proves understanding

36. During a late-shift security repair, a supervisor must assign an urgent repair while one employee has a documented restriction. What is the best approach?

- A. Assign work consistent with restrictions and follow the applicable accommodation process
- B. Ignore the restriction because the repair is urgent
- C. Announce the employee's medical details to the crew
- D. Send the employee home without reviewing available duties

37. During a shoreline walkway upgrade, when should a supervisor recognize strong employee performance?

- A. Only during formal discipline meetings
- B. Promptly and specifically, linking recognition to the desired standard
- C. Only after another employee makes a complaint
- D. Privately years after the work was completed

38. During a year-end budget review, a conflict between two crew members is affecting production. What is the best initial management step?

- A. Ignore the conflict until one employee resigns
- B. Choose a side based on seniority before hearing facts
- C. Meet promptly, establish facts, restate expectations, and agree on workable actions
- D. Discuss confidential allegations with uninvolved employees

39. During a chronic-maintenance investigation, two carpenters disagree publicly about the correct installation sequence. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Pause the disputed work, review requirements, and give a clear documented direction
- B. Let both methods proceed and compare the finished results
- C. Assign blame before examining the plans or specifications
- D. Transfer both employees without discussing the technical issue

40. During a smoke-barrier opening review, a highly skilled carpenter repeatedly submits incomplete time records. What is the best supervisory response?

- A. Ignore the records because the employee's craftsmanship is strong
- B. Complete every missing record permanently on the employee's behalf
- C. Discuss the problem publicly with the entire crew
- D. Address the deficiency promptly, explain the standard, and follow up consistently

41. During an agency-headquarters repair, which assignment approach best supports a complex door-replacement project with newer employees?

- A. Give every worker an unfamiliar task without guidance
- B. Match tasks to competence, pair training where needed, and define checkpoints
- C. Assign all critical work to one person regardless of schedule
- D. Avoid explaining quality standards until final inspection

42. During a pier-support project, a carpenter reports a near miss involving a falling tool. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Discourage reporting because no injury occurred
- B. Record it only if property was damaged
- C. Wait for a similar event before changing the work plan
- D. Control the immediate hazard, document the event, and identify corrective actions

43. During an apprenticeship-center renovation, what is the best purpose of a pre-shift crew meeting for a complicated assignment?

- A. Replace all written plans and work orders
- B. Allow employees to choose unrelated work independently
- C. Clarify scope, hazards, roles, coordination, and expected results
- D. Delay identification of hazards until production begins

44. During a neighborhood health-unit repair, an employee's work quality has declined over several assignments. What should the supervisor base corrective feedback on?

- A. Specific observed performance, applicable standards, and required improvement
- B. Rumors from employees who did not inspect the work
- C. The employee's personality rather than completed work
- D. A comparison with unrelated trades and projects

45. During a heavy-equipment shop project, a crew member requests instruction on an unfamiliar power tool. What is the best response?

- A. Tell the worker to learn by trial and error
- B. Provide qualified training and verify competence before independent use
- C. Permit use only when the supervisor is off site
- D. Provide the manual but no demonstration or evaluation

46. During a landmark courtroom restoration, which action best promotes fair distribution of overtime assignments?

- A. Select only employees who personally favor the supervisor
- B. Change the selection method without informing the crew
- C. Apply the established policy consistently and maintain accurate records
- D. Base assignments on unrecorded informal promises

47. During a public-athletics building, a carpenter suggests a safer method that may add thirty minutes to the task. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Reject it automatically because it came from a subordinate
- B. Approve it without checking specifications or downstream effects
- C. Require the original method solely because it was planned first
- D. Evaluate the method against hazards, requirements, quality, and schedule before deciding

48. A platform measures 28 feet by 40 feet with an estimate of 1.06 board feet per square foot. What framing quantity is estimated?

- A. 1,187.2 board feet
- B. 1,120 board feet
- C. 1,204 board feet
- D. 1,232 board feet

49. A rectangular floor measures 34 feet by 39 feet. What is its area?

- A. 1,326 square feet
- B. 1,292 square feet
- C. 1,345 square feet
- D. 1,365 square feet

50. A 34-by-13-foot wall contains five 3-by-7-foot openings. What net area receives finish?

- A. 329 square feet
- B. 345 square feet
- C. 442 square feet
- D. 337 square feet

51. A project requires 1,420 linear feet of trim plus 2.5 percent waste. What quantity should be ordered?

- A. 1,441.3 linear feet
- B. 1,455.5 linear feet

- C. 1,469.7 linear feet
- D. 1,562 linear feet

52. Twenty-five doors require three hinges each. Hinges are sold in boxes of twenty-eight. What minimum number of boxes is needed?

- A. 2 boxes
- B. 4 boxes
- C. 3 boxes
- D. 5 boxes

53. Thirteen carpenters work 4 hours each. How many labor-hours are charged?

- A. 52 labor-hours
- B. 48 labor-hours
- C. 50 labor-hours
- D. 56 labor-hours

54. A 228-inch opening has eleven equal panels separated by ten 2-inch mullions. What is each panel width?

- A. 17.91 inches
- B. 19.64 inches
- C. 18.91 inches
- D. 20.73 inches

55. Each sheet covers 64 square feet. How many full sheets cover 765 square feet before waste?

- A. 10 sheets
- B. 11 sheets
- C. 13 sheets

D. 12 sheets

56. A \$35,700 budget has commitments of \$9,350, \$6,475, and \$5,875. What balance remains?

A. \$13,700

B. \$14,000

C. \$14,200

D. \$14,500

57. A stair has a 175-inch total rise and 25 equal risers. What is each riser height?

A. 6.75 inches

B. 7 inches

C. 7.25 inches

D. 8 inches

58. A room perimeter is 180 feet and door openings total 27 feet. How much base is needed before waste?

A. 153 linear feet

B. 151 linear feet

C. 155 linear feet

D. 207 linear feet

59. A crew must install 918 feet of partition in seventeen equal workdays. What average daily production is required?

A. 50 feet per day

B. 52 feet per day

C. 58 feet per day

D. 54 feet per day

60. During a smoke-barrier opening review, when should long-lead hardware be identified and ordered?

- A. After all installation work has begun
- B. Only when the crew reports that nothing is available
- C. Early enough to support the approved sequence and required reviews
- D. After temporary closures have been removed

61. During an agency-headquarters repair, a critical path activity falls two days behind. What should the supervisor assess first?

- A. Only whether the responsible worker prefers overtime
- B. Its effect on successor tasks and feasible recovery options
- C. Whether unrelated completed tasks can be deleted from records
- D. How to conceal the delay from project stakeholders

62. During a pier-support project, before assigning work in an occupied public area, what should the supervisor establish first?

- A. Scope, access controls, trade coordination, hazards, and occupant impacts
- B. The final paint color without reviewing the work order
- C. Which employee will prepare the closing report months later
- D. Whether unused materials can remain in the corridor

63. During an apprenticeship-center renovation, a door delivery is delayed, but demolition is scheduled today. What is the best planning decision?

- A. Remove every door immediately and wait for delivery
- B. Cancel unrelated completed work throughout the building
- C. Verify lead time and secure the opening plan before authorizing demolition
- D. Install temporary materials without approval or security review

64. During a neighborhood health-unit repair, which item belongs on a useful short-interval work plan?

- A. Only the project title and final completion date
- B. Employee opinions unrelated to the assigned work
- C. A list of tools without tasks or responsibilities
- D. Defined tasks, responsible workers, constraints, quantities, and checkpoints

65. During a heavy-equipment shop project, a ceiling repair conflicts with active electrical work above the same area. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Coordinate sequencing and hazard controls with the electrical supervisor
- B. Send both crews into the area simultaneously without discussion
- C. Remove electrical lockout devices to improve access
- D. Proceed because carpentry work automatically has priority

66. During a landmark courtroom restoration, what is the best use of a project kickoff meeting?

- A. Replace the need for plans, specifications, and work orders
- B. Postpone all questions until final inspection
- C. Authorize undocumented changes to the project budget
- D. Confirm scope, responsibilities, constraints, communication, and acceptance criteria

67. During a public-athletics building, a repair must be completed before a room reopens Monday. What scheduling step is most important?

- A. Schedule only the first demolition activity
- B. Assume every material is immediately available
- C. Work backward from reopening and identify approvals, inspections, curing, and cleanup
- D. Leave final inspection until after occupants return

68. During a records-library renovation, a field condition differs from the approved drawing. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Alter structural details without notifying anyone
- B. Document the condition and obtain direction through the established change process
- C. Hide the difference behind finish material
- D. Direct the crew to choose whichever detail is fastest

69. During a civic-auditorium project, which action best controls a project with repeated small scope changes?

- A. Rely on memory until the project is complete
- B. Allow each carpenter to approve changes independently
- C. Discard earlier work orders after verbal discussions
- D. Maintain a current change log with authorization, cost, and schedule effects

70. During an emergency enclosure repair, a door schedule lists a fire-rated opening, but the hardware set appears incomplete. What is the best response?

- A. Substitute available residential hardware without review
- B. Hold the affected installation and obtain coordinated clarification
- C. Omit the closer and label the work complete
- D. Remove the rating label from the door and frame

71. During a saw-station inspection, why should a supervisor compare plan, elevation, section, and detail views before layout?

- A. Each view always contains identical information
- B. Only the title block can establish dimensions
- C. Together they describe location, height, construction, and connections
- D. Comparing views eliminates the need for field verification

72. During a biweekly crew conference, a specification requires 'approved equal' materials. What should happen before a substitute is installed?

- A. Submit the proposed product through the required approval process
- B. Let the installer decide equivalence at the workbench
- C. Install it first and request approval after concealment
- D. Choose the lowest-cost product without comparing performance

73. During an alternate-product review, two layout control lines are not perpendicular. What should the supervisor do before framing begins?

- A. Average the error across all partitions
- B. Recheck the control geometry and correct or clarify the discrepancy
- C. Start framing and hide the difference at the ceiling
- D. Use whichever line gives the longest wall

74. A rectangular layout measures 30 feet by 40 feet. What diagonal confirms square corners?

- A. 48 feet
- B. 52 feet
- C. 70 feet
- D. 50 feet

75. During a post-repair inspection, a plan note states 'verify in field before fabrication.' What does this require?

- A. Confirm actual site dimensions and conditions before making the item
- B. Use the drawing dimension without visiting the site
- C. Fabricate extra pieces and choose one later
- D. Treat the note as optional if the schedule is tight

76. At a scale of 1/4 inch equals 1 foot, a drawing line measures 10.25 inches. What actual length is represented?

- A. 39 feet
- B. 40 feet
- C. 41 feet
- D. 43 feet

77. During a shoreline walkway upgrade, if a written dimension conflicts with a measurement scaled from a drawing, what should the supervisor generally rely on first?

- A. The scaled measurement regardless of notes
- B. An employee's estimate from memory
- C. The dimension from an unrelated drawing sheet
- D. The written dimension, while seeking clarification if the conflict affects work

78. During a year-end budget review, what does a detail reference on a plan primarily tell the reader?

- A. Where to find an enlarged view explaining a specific condition
- B. Which employee must perform the work
- C. How many labor-hours must be charged
- D. When the entire building will reopen

79. During a chronic-maintenance investigation, what is the primary use of a laser level during partition layout?

- A. Measure wood moisture content inside framing
- B. Establish consistent level, plumb, or alignment reference planes
- C. Detect every concealed utility behind finished walls
- D. Determine the structural capacity of a header

80. During a smoke-barrier opening review, a router bit is not fully secured in the collet. What should the operator do?

- A. Run the router slowly until the bit seats itself
- B. Hold the bit in place with an improvised spacer
- C. Disconnect power and reinstall the correct bit to the manufacturer's requirements
- D. Increase feed pressure to prevent vibration

81. During an agency-headquarters repair, what is the best tool-management practice at the end of a shift?

- A. Leave tools at the workface for the next crew
- B. Inspect, clean, secure, and record damaged or missing equipment
- C. Return damaged tools to storage without identification
- D. Store batteries beside uncontrolled ignition sources

82. During a pier-support project, which saw is generally best suited to making accurate repeated crosscuts in finish trim?

- A. A reciprocating saw used freehand
- B. A framing chainsaw without a guide
- C. A properly set up miter saw with suitable support
- D. An angle grinder with an abrasive wheel

83. During an apprenticeship-center renovation, what should be checked before changing a blade on a portable power saw?

- A. Power is disconnected and the tool cannot start unexpectedly
- B. The trigger is held down throughout the change
- C. The blade guard is permanently tied open
- D. The new blade has fewer teeth than every old blade

84. During a neighborhood health-unit repair, a pneumatic nailer begins double-firing. What is the best action?

- A. Increase air pressure above the manufacturer's limit
- B. Continue using it while pointing away from coworkers
- C. Tape the contact safety in the depressed position
- D. Remove it from service for inspection and repair

85. During a heavy-equipment shop project, why is a sharp chisel generally safer and more effective than a dull one?

- A. It can be struck from any direction without control
- B. It eliminates the need to secure the workpiece
- C. It cuts predictably with less excessive force
- D. It cannot damage material if used incorrectly

86. During a landmark courtroom restoration, an installed door meets dimensions but closes too quickly. What is the best next step?

- A. Plane the latch edge until the door slows down
- B. Evaluate and adjust the closer according to the opening requirements
- C. Remove the door stop from the frame
- D. Add weight to the bottom of the door

87. During a public-athletics building, a finished partition is visibly out of plumb. What should the supervisor do before directing a repair?

- A. Order complete demolition without taking measurements
- B. Accept it because the finish coat is complete
- C. Adjust unrelated door hardware to distract from the condition
- D. Measure the deviation, determine its cause, and compare it with requirements

88. During a records-library renovation, why are in-process inspections preferable to relying only on final inspection?

- A. They find concealed or repeating defects while correction is easier
- B. They transfer all quality responsibility away from installers
- C. They eliminate the need for clear workmanship standards
- D. They guarantee that no later defect can occur

89. During a civic-auditorium project, several doors in one corridor fail to latch after a humidity change. What is the best diagnostic approach?

- A. Plane every door immediately by the same amount
- B. Replace all locksets without inspecting the frames
- C. Check shared environmental and alignment conditions before adjusting each door
- D. Assume each door has an unrelated defect

90. During an emergency enclosure repair, a repair repeatedly fails at the same joint. What should the supervisor investigate?

- A. The underlying movement, moisture, load, compatibility, and repair detail
- B. Only the color of the replacement material
- C. Whether the reporting employee can be reassigned
- D. How to conceal the joint with a wider trim piece

91. During a saw-station inspection, what should a punch-list item contain to support effective closeout?

- A. A vague statement that some work looks wrong
- B. Only the employee's name without describing the defect
- C. A list of materials unrelated to incomplete work
- D. A specific location, observable deficiency, responsible party, and completion status

92. During a biweekly crew conference, a vendor verbally promises a revised delivery date. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Rely on memory and make no schedule update
- B. Record the commitment and confirm it through the established communication channel
- C. Tell the crew the date is guaranteed without confirmation
- D. Delete earlier correspondence about the delay

93. During an alternate-product review, why should photographs attached to an inspection record include location and context?

- A. So written descriptions are never required
- B. So the condition can be identified, interpreted, and revisited accurately
- C. So every photograph can omit the date
- D. So unrelated conditions can be combined into one record

94. During an occupied customer center, which work-order entry is most useful after completing a repair?

- A. A statement that the job was handled
- B. Only the employee names and no work description
- C. Specific work performed, materials used, conditions found, and completion status
- D. A copy of an unrelated earlier work order

95. During a post-repair inspection, a weekly report shows a project as delayed. What additional information should be included?

- A. Cause, current impact, corrective action, responsible party, and forecast
- B. Only the word delayed in bold type
- C. Personal criticism without supporting facts
- D. An earlier completion date known to be impossible

96. During a late-shift security repair, what is the clearest way to write a field instruction?

- A. Use informal abbreviations that only one worker understands
- B. Describe several possible actions without selecting one
- C. Omit the location because the crew can search for it
- D. State the location, required action, applicable detail, and completion expectation

97. During a shoreline walkway upgrade, plans call for altering a labeled fire door in the field. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Make the alteration and remove the label afterward
- B. Use any available hardware if it fits physically
- C. Treat the labeled assembly like an ordinary interior door
- D. Verify that the proposed work is permitted by the listing and approved requirements

98. During a year-end budget review, an employee asks the supervisor to approve hours that were not worked. What is the proper response?

- A. Refuse, preserve accurate records, and follow reporting procedures
- B. Approve the hours as a favor and correct them later
- C. Divide the hours among other employees
- D. Delete the entire time record for the pay period

99. During a chronic-maintenance investigation, a required permit or agency approval has not been obtained for planned work. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Proceed and seek approval only if an inspector arrives
- B. Hide the work before the next site visit
- C. Hold affected work until authorization and prerequisites are confirmed
- D. Ask the crew to decide whether approval is necessary

100. During a smoke-barrier opening review, a vendor offers a supervisor an expensive personal gift while bids are being evaluated. What is the best response?

- A. Accept it privately because no contract has been awarded
- B. Decline it and follow the applicable ethics reporting or guidance process
- C. Ask the vendor to give the same gift to the crew
- D. Delay acceptance until after the bid opening

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — An opening can affect structural load paths and concealed electrical, plumbing, or mechanical systems. Those conditions must be identified before demolition so protection and temporary support can be planned. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

2. D — Staggering prevents end joints from aligning into a continuous weak line. It also distributes fastening and produces a more stable, visually balanced floor installation. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

3. A — Door adjustment cannot compensate reliably for a distorted cabinet box. The installer should first correct support, shimming, fastening, level, plumb, and square so the hardware operates from a true base. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

4. B — Acclimation helps flooring approach the moisture conditions expected in service, reducing excessive change after installation. It does not replace moisture testing or eliminate normal seasonal movement. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

5. D — Shims transfer fastening pressure to the rough opening. Fastening at those points holds the jamb securely while helping preserve a straight jamb and uniform door reveal. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

6. B — Existing openings may be out of square, deteriorated, or water damaged. Inspection and accurate measurement before fabrication or fitting prevent mismatches and allow underlying defects to be corrected. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

7. A — A seam must be aligned while the joining system remains adjustable. Bringing both surfaces flush before cure protects appearance, cleanability, and durability without damaging the laminate face. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

8. C — The header bridges the interruption created by the opening and carries imposed loads to the supporting studs at its ends. It is part of the structural load path. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

9. C — A sharp fine-cutting blade, stable support, controlled feed, and correct face orientation reduce unsupported fiber breakout. Proper setup is more effective than trying to repair torn veneer afterward. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

10. A — Locksets need aligned bores and freely moving components. Overtightening can distort the chassis, while misalignment places side pressure on the latch mechanism and causes binding. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

11. B — Finish work should not conceal active leakage, decay, or compromised framing. The supervisor should pause the affected work, determine the extent and source, and obtain an appropriate repair decision. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

12. D — Flooring adhesive must be applied at the specified coverage and within its working window. Incorrect spread or timing can prevent transfer, trap moisture, or cause bubbles and bond failure. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

13. A — A sagging door commonly drops at the latch side when the top hinge loses its grip. Tightening or repairing that hinge restores alignment before material is removed from the door. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

14. B — Hardwood and end grain resist displacement, so a pilot hole provides clearance for the fastener core and reduces wedging forces that can split the trim. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use

unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

15. D — Cabinets require structural attachment to framing or blocking, not merely to gypsum board. Installing and recording blocking locations before closure provides dependable fastening and avoids destructive investigation later. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

16. C — Wood-based flooring changes dimension as moisture conditions change. The perimeter gap lets the assembled field expand without bearing against walls and producing edge lift or buckling. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

17. B — Weather sealing depends on consistent contact between the door, stop, and gasket. Correcting jamb alignment addresses the cause; planing or caulking alone can conceal or worsen the fit. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

18. D — Exterior sill components need material capable of resisting moisture and decay under the specified exposure. Interior composite panels can swell or deteriorate rapidly when water reaches their edges. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

19. C — A coped joint follows the molding profile and tolerates small changes in the corner angle. A fixed miter often opens when the corner is not exactly square. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

20. A — Squeaks result from relative movement between components, often at a fastener or joist interface. Drawing the subfloor tight to sound framing removes the movement that creates noise. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

21. B — OSHA requires inspection before every work shift and after occurrences that could affect structural integrity. This timing detects damage or changed conditions before employees rely on the scaffold. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

22. A — Construction fall protection is generally required at unprotected sides and edges six feet or more above lower levels. An eight-foot exposure therefore requires a compliant protective system. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

23. C — Experience does not eliminate blade-contact or kickback hazards. The operation should stop until guarding, tooling, work support, and the cutting method are made appropriate for the task. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

24. D — Maintaining secure contact while climbing requires hands to remain available. A tool belt or hand line prevents tools from interfering with climbing and reduces falling-object hazards. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

25. A — Tingling can signal current leakage, damaged insulation, grounding failure, or another electrical defect. The tool must be removed from use rather than relying on gloves or informal adjustments. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

26. B — Fine wood dust can ignite, contribute to rapid fire spread, impair breathing, and create slipping or equipment hazards. Effective collection and housekeeping control several risks at once. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

27. C — A guard that will not remain secure cannot provide dependable protection. Removing the machine from service prevents continued exposure while a durable repair is completed and verified. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

28. D — Source capture prevents much of the dust from entering the breathing zone and spreading through the shop. General ventilation and cleanup are secondary controls and dry sweeping can re-suspend dust. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

29. D — Older assemblies may contain regulated materials and concealed services. Reviewing surveys and facility records before disturbance supports proper controls, permits, isolation, and trade coordination. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

30. B — Impact damage can reduce a plank's capacity even when the surface remains partly intact. The component must be removed or evaluated under the scaffold safety process before reuse. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

31. A — Unexpected startup or released stored energy can cause severe injury. Work must stop immediately so energy is isolated, verified, and the failure in training or procedure is addressed. The

alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

32. C — Openings create fall and falling-object exposures. A secured, appropriate cover or guard system controls the hazard reliably; warnings or loose materials do not prevent someone from stepping through. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

33. D — A taped cord may still have damaged conductors, insulation, grounding, or strain relief. Removing it from service ensures a qualified repair or replacement addresses the electrical defect. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

34. C — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

35. B — Teach-back or demonstration reveals misunderstandings that a simple yes-or-no question can hide. The supervisor can then correct errors before employees perform the work independently. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

36. A — Work assignments must respect documented restrictions and established personnel procedures. The supervisor should protect confidentiality, identify suitable duties, and coordinate through the proper process when clarification is needed. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

37. B — Timely, specific recognition shows which behaviors and results should continue. It reinforces standards more effectively than vague or delayed praise and supports engagement without replacing formal evaluation systems. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

38. C — The supervisor should address work-impacting conflict early and impartially. Fact finding, behavioral expectations, and concrete follow-up keep the focus on safe performance rather than personalities or rumors. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

39. A — The supervisor should prevent conflicting work, establish the governing requirement, hear relevant facts, and communicate one safe method. Documentation preserves accountability and supports

consistent execution. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

40. D — Technical skill does not remove administrative responsibilities. Prompt private coaching, clear expectations, and consistent follow-up give the employee an opportunity to correct performance while preserving fairness. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

41. B — Effective delegation accounts for skill, risk, workload, and development needs. Defined checkpoints let the supervisor verify progress early while coaching less-experienced workers safely. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

42. D — A near miss reveals a hazard before an injury occurs. Immediate control and a focused review can identify causes involving storage, access, barricades, or work practices and prevent recurrence. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

43. C — A focused pre-shift meeting establishes a shared understanding of the task, hazards, sequencing, responsibilities, and quality requirements. It supplements rather than replaces written controls. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

44. A — Objective examples make feedback understandable and defensible. Connecting observed deficiencies to established standards and follow-up expectations gives the employee a fair, practical path to improve. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

45. B — Training should cover hazards, controls, setup, operation, and limitations, followed by confirmation that the employee can perform safely. A manual alone does not demonstrate competence. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

46. C — Consistent use of an established policy and reliable records reduces favoritism, supports operational needs, and allows decisions to be explained and reviewed fairly. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

47. D — Good supervision welcomes relevant field information while retaining responsibility for the decision. Evaluating safety, compliance, quality, resources, and schedule produces a reasoned choice rather than an automatic reaction. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

48. A — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

49. A — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

50. D — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

51. B — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

52. C — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

53. A — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

54. C — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

55. D — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

56. B — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

57. B — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

58. A — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

59. D — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

60. C — Hardware availability can control fabrication, security, fire-rating coordination, and completion. Early identification permits submittal review, compatible selection, procurement, and contingency planning. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship. It also preserves clear accountability.

61. B — A critical-path delay can move the completion date unless sequence, resources, or duration can be adjusted. The supervisor should evaluate downstream dependencies before choosing a recovery plan. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

62. A — Occupied work requires planning beyond the carpentry task itself. Access, protection, noise, dust, egress, shutdowns, and other trades must be coordinated before resources are committed. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

63. C — Demolition should not create an unsecured or unusable opening without a reliable replacement or approved temporary condition. Sequencing must reflect delivery risk and facility needs. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

64. D — A practical near-term plan connects scope with people, prerequisites, measurable production, and verification points. That detail lets the supervisor identify constraints before they stop the crew. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

65. A — Overlapping trades can create access, energy, falling-object, and schedule hazards. Supervisors should coordinate responsibilities and release the area only when conditions support safe, efficient work. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

66. D — A kickoff aligns participants on what will be delivered, who owns each activity, which constraints apply, and how decisions and acceptance will be handled. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

67. C — Backward planning exposes dependencies that must finish before occupancy, including material delivery, cure time, other trades, inspection, cleaning, and contingency for corrections. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

68. B — Unapproved improvisation can affect safety, code compliance, cost, and responsibility. Recording the condition and obtaining authorized direction preserves design intent and change accountability. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

69. D — A current change log creates one traceable record of what changed, who approved it, and how cost and schedule are affected. It prevents accumulated informal changes from becoming disputes. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

70. B — Rated openings depend on compatible listed components and coordinated hardware. An apparent omission must be resolved before installation rather than defeated through an unauthorized substitution. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

71. C — Construction drawings divide information among complementary views. Cross-checking them reveals relationships and potential conflicts that may not appear in a single plan or elevation. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

72. A — An approved-equal clause permits consideration, not unilateral substitution. The proposed material must be reviewed for performance, compatibility, appearance, warranty, and other specified criteria before use. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

73. B — Layout errors propagate into rooms, doors, ceilings, finishes, and other trades. Control geometry should be verified at the start so an error is corrected before material is installed. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

74. D — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

75. A — The note assigns responsibility to confirm existing conditions before fabrication. Field verification prevents costly items from being produced from assumptions that may not match the building. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

76. C — The correct result follows by applying the stated dimensions, quantities, scale, or allowance with consistent units. The distractors reflect common arithmetic, rounding, subtraction, or conversion errors. A supervisor should show the calculation, verify the units, and compare the result with field conditions before ordering materials, committing funds, or setting production expectations.

77. D — Written dimensions normally control over scaling because printing and reproduction can change drawing size. A meaningful conflict should still be raised through the clarification process before work proceeds. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

78. A — A detail reference links a location on the plan to a more developed drawing that shows assembly, dimensions, connections, or material relationships not visible at the smaller scale. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

79. B — A laser projects a repeatable reference for transferring layout, checking level or plumb, and aligning work across distance. It does not replace hazard scanning or structural evaluation. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

80. C — An improperly installed bit can slip, vibrate, break, or be ejected at high speed. Correct installation, compatible components, and secure tightening are required before energizing the router.

The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

81. B — Orderly closeout protects tools, exposes defects before the next shift, reduces loss, and leaves the work area safe. Defective equipment should be identified and segregated. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

82. C — A miter saw provides controlled angle settings and repeatable crosscuts when equipped with the correct blade, guarding, and stock support. The other tools are not intended for precision trim cuts. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

83. A — Disconnecting the energy source prevents unintended startup while hands are near the arbor and blade. Blade compatibility, direction, condition, and secure mounting should then be verified. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

84. D — Unexpected cycling indicates a malfunction or unsuitable setup that can cause unintended discharge. The nailer should be isolated until its trigger, contact mechanism, pressure, and maintenance condition are evaluated. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

85. C — A sharp edge requires less force and gives the user better control of the cut. Dull tools encourage pushing or striking harder, increasing slips and poor workmanship. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

86. B — Closing speed is controlled by the closer and must suit the door, hardware, accessibility, fire, and manufacturer requirements. Altering the slab does not address hydraulic control. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

87. D — Objective measurement and root-cause review determine whether framing, substrate, fastening, or an existing condition produced the deviation. That information supports a proportionate, durable correction. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

88. A — Early checkpoints catch errors before closure, finish work, or repetition multiplies their impact. Final inspection remains necessary, but it should not be the first quality review. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

89. C — A pattern across several openings suggests a common cause such as moisture, building movement, air pressure, or installation alignment. Diagnosis should precede irreversible material removal. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

90. A — Repeated failure indicates the symptom was treated without correcting the cause. Conditions at and around the joint should be evaluated so the next repair accommodates or eliminates the driving mechanism. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

91. D — Specific punch information lets the assigned party find, understand, correct, and close the deficiency. Clear status tracking prevents items from being lost between inspection and acceptance. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

92. B — Documenting the revised commitment creates a traceable basis for coordination and follow-up. It also allows the schedule and affected stakeholders to be updated accurately. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

93. B — A close-up without context may not show where a defect exists or how it relates to adjacent work. Location, orientation, date, and description make photographs useful evidence. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

94. C — A complete closeout record supports maintenance history, cost tracking, accountability, and future diagnosis. Specific facts are more useful than vague statements or unrelated documentation. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

95. A — Decision-makers need the reason, consequence, response, ownership, and expected outcome of a delay. Those elements turn a status label into actionable management information. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

96. D — A field instruction should let the recipient identify where to act, what result is required, which requirement governs, and how completion will be recognized. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

97. D — Fire-door performance depends on the tested and listed assembly, compatible hardware, and approved modifications. Unauthorized field changes can invalidate the protection the opening is intended to provide. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

98. A — Public payroll records must accurately reflect authorized time. Falsifying approval breaches supervisory duty and ethical standards, so the request must be refused and handled through established procedures. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.

99. C — Permits and approvals establish review, coordination, and inspection requirements before regulated work proceeds. Starting without them can create unsafe conditions, violations, rework, and accountability problems. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action. This supports consistent workmanship.

100. B — A valuable personal gift from an interested vendor creates an actual or apparent conflict and can compromise public confidence. The supervisor should decline and use the established ethics process. The alternatives skip necessary checks, use unsuitable methods, or create avoidable risk. Supervisors should confirm conditions, communicate expectations, inspect results, and document corrective action.