PRACTICE EXAM 18: RED SEAL PAINTER AND DECORATOR SIMULATION (130 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 130 questions. Allow four hours. Select the best answer for each question. The Red Seal Interprovincial examination uses a 70% pass mark; use that standard when scoring this simulation.

1. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A crew is preparing to sand an old painted surface in a building where the coating history is unknown. What should the lead do before disturbing the coating?

A. Wear a disposable mask and continue the planned work.

B. Start wet sanding to keep visible dust down.

C. Apply primer over the coating before inspecting it.

D. Pause work and follow the site's hazardous-material assessment process.

2. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A painter must spray a coating whose safety data sheet requires respiratory protection. What is the most appropriate action before spraying?

A. Stand farther away and rely on room ventilation.

B. Use the respiratory protection selected and fitted under the workplace program.

C. Increase spray pressure so the task ends sooner.

D. Wear any dust mask available in the paint area.

3. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A two-component coating is being mixed, but the crew cannot identify which container is the activator. Which condition must be met before mixing continues?

A. Add the smaller container to the larger one and stir.

B. Stop mixing and verify both components against the product instructions.

C. Mix equal amounts because both containers are the same size.

D. Ask a coworker to identify the activator by its colour.

4. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: Solvent-bearing rags are accumulating during a finishing task. How should the crew manage this fire hazard?

A. Soak them with water and store them in a tool bag.

B. Leave them spread out beside the work for later cleanup.

C. Place the rags in the designated compatible waste container and follow site disposal procedures.

D. Put them in a cardboard box near the exit.

5. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A powered sander has a damaged guard and the abrasive pad is loose. Which action should the applicator take before use?

A. Hold the guard in place by hand while sanding.

B. Tighten the pad and use the tool at reduced speed.

C. Ask a coworker to watch for debris during use.

D. Remove the sander from service and arrange inspection or repair.

6. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A painter is selecting a roller cover for a rough masonry wall. What factor should determine the choice?

A. The cover must reach the profile and suit the coating instructions.

multi-coat system requires drying between coats, and another trade is scheduled in the room. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Apply all coats back-to-back to free the room sooner.

B. Let the other trade work across the surface during drying.

C. Reduce coating thickness below specification to shorten waiting.

D. Coordinate sequencing and protect the coating through the required dry and cure periods.

14. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: Several coating containers will be stored at the jobsite overnight. Which action is appropriate?

A. Store them within the product's stated conditions and secure the area.

B. Store them beside an ignition source for quick access.

C. Remove labels so the containers look uniform on site.

D. Leave them in direct sun to keep them warm.

15. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A crew must estimate coating quantities for a measured work area. What information should be confirmed before ordering?

A. Net area, specified coats, product coverage, substrate, and project allowance.

B. The largest available container size without measuring.

C. A competitor's coverage rate for a similar coating.

D. Only the room's floor area and the container colour.

16. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: Before sanding begins, the painter must protect nearby furniture and an operating return-air grille. What is the best plan?

A. Leave the grille open to pull dust away from the worker.

B. Cover only the floor and rely on later vacuuming.

C. Isolate or protect furnishings and control dust migration through the ventilation system.

D. Move furniture after sanding so the room stays accessible.

17. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A substrate has several hollow-sounding plaster patches and fine cracks. What should a quality assessment determine first?

A. The speed at which the room can be repainted.

B. Whether a heavy primer coat can bridge all patches.

C. The finish colour that best hides the repair.

D. The extent and stability of the defects and whether moisture or movement is active.

18. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A coating container is swollen and has separated material that does not remix as directed. What is the appropriate quality-control action?

A. Apply a test patch and ignore container condition.

B. Quarantine it and verify product suitability with the supplier or responsible authority.

C. Mix it with fresh product until the colour looks uniform.

D. Strain the material and use it on a low-visibility surface.

19. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: A completed wall appears patchy under normal room lighting. What should the painter compare during

inspection?

A. Whether the patchiness disappears when viewed from one angle.

B. Only whether the wall is dry to the touch.

C. Whether the room's furniture will cover the affected areas.

D. The agreed appearance criteria, application conditions, coverage, and viewing conditions.

20. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during common-trade work, consider this case: An apprentice repeats a masking error after being shown the correct method. What is the mentor's best response?

A. Explain the reason, demonstrate the method again, and check the apprentice's understanding.

B. Take over silently and finish the apprentice's task.

C. Leave the error in place so the apprentice learns from criticism.

D. Tell the apprentice to work faster and avoid asking questions.

21. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A previously coated wall has loose paint at scattered edges and sound coating elsewhere. What preparation best supports a compatible repaint?

A. Seal only the loose edges with finish paint and leave debris.

B. Paint directly over all layers with a thicker finish coat.

C. Remove unsound coating, feather edges, clean, and prime as specified.

D. Scrape the entire wall to bare substrate regardless of condition.

22. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: Wallpaper has been removed, but paste residue remains on a drywall wall. Which condition must be met before priming?

A. Sand aggressively until the paper face becomes smooth.

B. Remove residue using a compatible method, then let the wall dry.

C. Apply new adhesive over the old residue to improve bond.

D. Apply drywall primer over the paste to lock it in place.

23. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A wall to be painted has greasy fingerprints near a doorway. Which preparation is most appropriate?

A. Wipe the area with a dry cloth and immediately prime.

B. Sand the grease into the wall until it is no longer visible.

C. Apply a coat of paint to absorb the contamination.

D. Clean with a compatible cleaner and remove cleaner residue as directed.

24. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A new porous surface is absorbing primer unevenly. What option best addresses the condition?

A. Add extra water to the primer without checking product limits.

B. Apply finish paint until the absorption differences disappear.

C. Use a compatible sealer or primer intended to regulate porosity.

D. Polish the entire surface with a smooth steel tool.

25. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A painter sands a glossy existing coating before repainting. What is the main purpose of the abrasion?

A. Remove every trace of the existing coating automatically.

B. Reduce gloss and prepare the surface for the specified adhesion system.

C. Increase surface temperature so the new coating dries faster.

D. Create deep scratches that mechanically hold any coating.

26. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A joint between trim and a stationary wall has a small gap scheduled for caulking. What should be confirmed before applying caulk?

A. Confirm the joint and caulk are compatible with movement and coating needs.

B. Apply caulk over dust so the residue keys into the joint.

C. Bridge the opening with masking tape and paint over it.

D. Fill the gap with rigid patching compound regardless of movement.

27. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A coating removal task generates dust near workers and adjacent occupants. Which control is most appropriate?

A. Use the required containment and dust-control method before continuing removal.

B. Sweep the dust periodically after it settles across the room.

C. Use a household fan to blow dust toward an open doorway.

D. Ask nearby workers to turn away while removal continues.

28. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A painter finds a water stain on an interior ceiling, but the source has not been checked. Which condition must be met before stain-blocking primer is applied?

A. Apply stain blocker immediately and repaint the ceiling.

B. Sand through the stain until the colour becomes lighter.

C. Add another finish coat to prevent the stain from showing.

D. Identify and correct the moisture source, then verify the surface is dry.

29. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A painter removes an existing wall covering with a steamer. Which precaution protects the substrate?

A. Direct steam at electrical fittings to loosen adhesive behind them.

B. Control heat and moisture and check the wall as sections are released.

C. Hold steam on one location until the wall feels saturated.

D. Pull forcefully so the covering separates in large sheets.

30. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: An exterior wood surface is damp after rain, and the coating data sheet specifies a dryness condition before application. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Sand the wet fibres flat and apply finish before they rise.

B. Use a heat gun across the whole surface and coat immediately.

C. Wait, assess the wood using the specified method, and coat only when acceptable.

D. Apply a solvent-borne primer because it can cover damp wood.

31. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: Bare wood has knots that may bleed through an opaque finish. Which preparation is most appropriate?

A. Fill the knots with ordinary wall compound and sand flush.

B. Apply a compatible knot or stain-blocking treatment if the system specifies it.

C. Apply extra finish coats over the knots without priming.

D. Wet the entire board so the resin moves into the grain.

32. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A small dent in a wood trim surface must be repaired before painting. What approach is appropriate?

A. Leave the dent and apply a thicker coat to level it.

B. Pack the dent with caulk and paint while it is wet.

C. Fill it with drywall joint compound without checking compatibility.

D. Use a compatible wood filler, allow it to dry, and sand flush.

33. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A painter prepares weathered wood siding with raised fibres. What should follow removal of loose fibres?

A. Sand as required, remove dust, and verify sound, dry wood before priming.

B. Wash the siding and coat while water remains in the grain.

C. Apply caulk across the full siding face to smooth it.

D. Brush finish paint over the loose fibres to glue them down.

34. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A wood surface will receive a transparent finish. Which inspection matters most before the first coat?

A. Check only that the wood feels smooth with a gloved hand.

B. Use a dark stain to conceal every preparation mark.

C. Check sanding scratches, glue residue, dust, and colour uniformity under suitable light.

D. Apply a thick first coat to reveal defects after it cures.

35. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: White crystalline deposits recur on a masonry wall after dry brushing. What should be investigated?

A. Whether a darker finish colour will hide the deposits.

B. Whether the wall needs a thicker topcoat only.

C. The moisture source transporting salts through the masonry.

D. Whether dry brushing should be replaced with more paint.

36. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A new concrete surface is to be coated, but curing compound use is unknown. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Apply primer directly because new concrete is always porous.

B. Acid-etch immediately without checking the project procedure.

C. Assume all curing compounds dissolve during ordinary washing.

D. Determine whether the compound is present and prepare the surface for the specified system.

37. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A concrete floor has a weak, dusty surface layer. Which preparation objective is appropriate before coating?

A. Cover the dust with a thick membrane coating.

B. Remove unsound material and establish the specified clean surface profile.

C. Apply a penetrating finish until the dust stops showing.

D. Polish the surface to a glossy sheen before priming.

38. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A masonry wall shows damp areas and coating blisters. What response is most suitable for addresses the likely failure?

A. Investigate and correct water entry, then remove failed coating and reassess.

B. Cut out only the visible blisters and repaint immediately.

C. Heat the wall surface briefly and cover the damp areas.

D. Apply a non-breathable coating over the whole wall.

39. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A concrete repair patch remains softer than the surrounding surface. What should be confirmed before coating?

A. That a finish coat can bridge the soft area.

B. That the patch is the same colour as the concrete.

C. That sanding dust has been pushed into the patch pores.

D. That the repair material has cured and meets the coating system's readiness requirements.

40. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A steel railing has loose rust and coating at welds and edges. What preparation sequence is most appropriate?

A. Wash the railing and coat before it dries.

B. Remove unsound material to the specified condition and protect prepared steel promptly.

C. Brush finish paint over the rust and weld scale.

D. Sand only the flat faces and leave edges untouched.

41. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A galvanized surface is to be painted. Which choice is most appropriate before application?

A. Apply a standard steel primer directly without checking compatibility.

B. Polish the zinc surface until it reflects evenly.

C. Use the approved cleaning, surface-treatment, and primer system for galvanized metal.

D. Use a wood conditioner to reduce surface absorption.

42. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: Oil is found on a metal surface before abrasive preparation. What should be done first?

A. Remove the oil using the specified compatible cleaning method.

B. Apply primer so the oil becomes sealed below the coating.

C. Use compressed air to spread the oil away from the work area.

D. Abrasive-blast through the oil and wipe the residue later.

43. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: Prepared steel begins to show flash rust before primer arrives. What is the best response?

A. Reassess and reprepare the steel to the coating system's acceptance requirements.

B. Apply primer over the rust because the steel was clean earlier.

C. Add extra primer to compensate for the new corrosion.

D. Wipe the visible rust with a dry rag and begin coating.

44. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A metal surface has sharp edges that receive thin coating coverage. What should be considered during preparation?

A. Fill all corners with caulk before applying metal primer.

B. Prepare edges as specified and use a stripe coat if the system requires it.

C. Leave edges sharp because spray will build thicker there.

D. Round every edge until the component dimensions change noticeably.

45. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: An existing metal coating is firmly bonded but glossy. The new system permits retention after preparation. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Wipe the surface with solvent and coat while it remains wet.

B. Apply the new primer over the gloss without surface preparation.

C. Remove sound coating to bare metal automatically.

D. Clean and abrade the retained coating as required, then remove dust.

46. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: Sanding drywall compound exposes fuzzy paper fibres at a joint. What should be done before repainting?

A. Wet the paper repeatedly so the fibres lie flat.

B. Continue sanding until the paper becomes uniformly smooth.

C. Stabilize and repair the damaged paper using a compatible system.

D. Apply finish paint directly to the exposed fibres.

47. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: New drywall has smooth joint compound and absorbent paper. Which method helps produce a uniform finish?

A. Apply finish paint only over compound and leave paper bare.

B. Polish the compound until it repels water.

C. Apply caulk across every joint before painting.

D. Apply the specified drywall primer to equalize surface absorption.

48. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A plaster crack returns after a previous cosmetic patch. Which factor should be investigated before another repair?

A. Whether the crack can be hidden with a darker colour.

B. Whether the patch needs a faster-drying finish paint.

C. Whether movement, moisture, or another underlying cause remains active.

D. Whether a thicker topcoat can bridge the crack permanently.

49. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A drywall wall is dusty after sanding. Which step must occur immediately before primer?

A. Remove sanding dust using a method suited to the surface and site controls.

B. Wet-mop the drywall until the paper feels saturated.

C. Blow the dust toward the room entrance with compressed air.

D. Apply primer directly so the dust bonds into the film.

50. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during surface-preparation work, consider this case: A repaired plaster patch is smooth but remains powdery after brushing. What should be done before coating?

A. Apply finish paint directly to bind the powder.

B. Remove or stabilize the weak surface using a compatible specified system, then reassess.

C. Cover the area with caulk and smooth it with a wet tool.

D. Wet the patch heavily and coat while damp.

51. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A specification names a primer and finish coat, but the primer container on site has a different product code. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Mix it with the specified primer to average the properties.

B. Apply it in a hidden corner without recording the change.

C. Verify the product against approved submittals before opening or applying it.

D. Use it if the colour and sheen appear similar.

52. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A coating data sheet gives a mixing sequence and an induction period for a two-component product. When

should the painter observe these directions?

A. For each mixed batch before application begins.

B. After application, if the finish cures unevenly.

C. Only when room temperature is below normal.

D. Only when the first batch behaves unusually.

53. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A finish coat will be applied over a porous repair. What should be checked before selecting the primer?

A. The finish colour alone and the available primer stock.

B. The repair material, substrate condition, and compatibility of the complete coating system.

C. Whether the repair can be polished until it is non-absorbent.

D. Whether a thicker finish coat can cover the porous area.

54. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A project requires reinforcing mesh embedded in a coating system. What should be verified before the next coat?

A. That the mesh has been stretched tight enough to move the substrate.

B. That mesh edges are exposed for maximum finish adhesion.

C. That the mesh overlaps are hidden under extra finish paint.

D. That the mesh is correctly placed and fully embedded as the system specifies.

55. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A product's data sheet prohibits application below a stated substrate temperature. The air feels warm, but the wall is cold. Which reading governs?

A. The room thermostat reading, regardless of wall condition.

B. The substrate temperature, because the product limit names the substrate.

C. The worker's comfort level while standing in the room.

D. The temperature forecast for the following afternoon.

56. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A specified coating system requires a reinforcing mesh at a transition. The crew proposes omitting it to save time. What is appropriate?

A. Install mesh only after the finish coat has dried.

B. Omit it where the transition looks stable today.

C. Replace it with extra finish coats without approval.

D. Follow the approved system or obtain authorization for a documented change.

57. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: The painter notices that mixed coating has exceeded its stated pot life but still appears fluid. What should be done?

A. Discard it according to instructions and mix a fresh batch if needed.

B. Add solvent until the coating flows freely again.

C. Use it for a hidden area because it looks normal.

D. Mix it with fresh product to restore working time.

58. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter plans to reduce a coating to improve spray flow, but the product sheet gives no thinning permission. What is the correct choice?

A. Add a small amount of solvent used for cleanup.

B. Add water until the test pattern looks even.

C. Do not thin it; confirm an approved adjustment with the manufacturer or project authority.

D. Thin every batch by the same unmeasured amount.

59. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A surface has exposed dissimilar repair materials and the finish schedule requires uniform appearance. What is a useful preparation step?

A. Increase brush pressure over the repair compound.

B. Prepare and prime the surfaces as a compatible system to reduce absorption differences.

C. Wet the entire wall immediately before application.

D. Apply finish paint only to the less porous areas.

60. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter receives a coating with a damaged lid and dried material around the rim. What should be checked before use?

A. Whether the container can be sealed after mixing.

B. Whether the dried rim can be strained into the batch.

C. Product identity, container condition, storage history, and suitability for the work.

D. Only whether the liquid stirs back to a uniform colour.

61. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A coating is scheduled for a surface that will be exposed to cleaning chemicals. What should guide product selection?

A. The finish used on a nearby wall with no chemical exposure.

B. The highest gloss available in the same colour.

C. The product with the shortest label description.

D. The specified chemical exposure and the coating system's documented resistance.

62. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A finishing worker sees bubbles forming in a coating soon after application. What is the best first response?

A. Stop and investigate conditions, substrate, product, and application before continuing.

B. Add a second coat to flatten the surface.

C. Increase heat immediately without checking product limits.

D. Roll over the bubbles repeatedly while the film is wet.

63. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter is cutting in a wall with a brush. What technique best reduces visible lap marks at the adjacent rolled field?

A. Apply a heavy ridge of paint along the boundary.

B. Use a dry brush to feather the wet edge after it skins.

C. Work in manageable sections and maintain a wet edge into the field.

D. Allow each cut-in band to dry before rolling beside it.

64. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A brush leaves pronounced ridges in a coating. Which adjustment should be considered first?

A. Add an unapproved thinner to every brush load.

B. Check brush suitability, loading, pressure, and the product's flow conditions.

C. Press harder so the ridges level under the bristles.

D. Wait until the ridges dry, then brush the surface again.

65. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A roller leaves uneven stipple over a smooth wall. What should the painter check?

A. Whether the wall can be textured with extra pressure.

B. Whether finish paint can be diluted to flow off the roller.

C. Whether a longer nap will leave more uniform stipple.

D. Whether the roller cover and application method suit the smooth surface and coating.

66. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A roller is being used on a rough masonry surface, but coating misses the recesses. What adjustment is most suitable?

A. Use a cover and technique capable of reaching the surface profile.

B. Apply finish only to the raised texture peaks.

C. Use a shorter nap and move faster across the wall.

D. Press hard until the roller core touches the high points.

67. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A brush is shedding bristles into a visible finish. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Add more coating to bury the contamination.

B. Continue so the bristles become hidden in later coats.

C. Press the bristles into the film with a roller.

D. Stop, replace or repair the defective brush, and remove loose bristles from the wet film.

68. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter is rolling a large wall with a coating that begins to set quickly. Which work sequence helps reduce lap marks?

A. Change direction randomly to distribute the wet coating.

B. Maintain a consistent direction and complete manageable sections while edges remain wet.

C. Stop at the centre of the wall to refill the tray.

D. Roll isolated patches and connect them after they dry.

69. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A spray pattern is heavy at both ends and light in the centre. What should the operator do?

A. Increase travel speed and coat the wall twice.

B. Move closer to the wall to merge the heavy edges.

C. Stop and adjust equipment using the manual, then retest the pattern.

D. Spray overlapping passes until the pattern looks balanced.

70. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A spray operator moves only the wrist and swings the gun across a panel. What correction improves film consistency?

A. Keep the gun square and move the arm at a steady distance and speed.

B. Hold the gun stationary and rotate the wrist at each pass.

C. Aim toward the surface edge to compensate for movement.

D. Vary distance to keep the spray cloud centred.

71. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter must coat narrow corners that a roller cannot reach. Which method is appropriate?

A. Leave the corners uncoated because the roller covers the wall.

B. Use a compatible brush or detail applicator and blend it into the field.

C. Use a spray fan without masking adjacent surfaces.

D. Force the roller into the corner until its cover deforms.

72. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A fresh coat develops runs on a vertical surface. What should be checked before continuing?

A. Whether a slower pass will deposit more material.

B. Whether to add a second heavy coat over the runs.

C. Whether the run can be hidden by turning off ventilation.

D. Film thickness, loading, pass speed, and the product's application limits.

73. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter changes to a different colour but uses a brush with residue from the previous coating. What is the likely concern?

A. A more uniform sheen on the new surface.

B. Improved adhesion because the brush contains mixed binders.

C. Cross-contamination that can alter colour, compatibility, or finish quality.

D. Faster drying caused by combining the two colours.

74. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A worker is preparing to clear a clogged airless spray tip. What must be done first?

A. Follow the equipment's pressure-relief procedure before handling the tip.

B. Pull the trigger until spray stops, then touch the nozzle.

C. Point the gun away from people and loosen the tip housing.

D. Use a gloved finger to dislodge the obstruction under pressure.

75. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A spray job has visible dry spray on the surface edge farthest from the gun. What should be evaluated?

A. Whether the finish coat colour should be changed.

B. Whether the substrate needs a thicker patch at that edge.

C. Gun distance, angle, atomization, air movement, and pass overlap.

D. Whether the gun should be held farther away.

76. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter sprays near a vehicle and adjacent finished windows. Which step should precede application?

A. Use a narrow spray fan without shielding nearby surfaces.

B. Establish suitable masking and overspray containment for the work area.

C. Clean overspray after it dries on the adjacent finishes.

D. Rely on wind direction to carry overspray away.

77. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A painter notices holidays after rolling a rough surface. What is the best correction before the coating dries?

A. Work coating into the recesses using a suitable cover and inspect coverage.

B. Apply paint only to high points to even the texture.

C. Increase roller speed so the wet film spans the recesses.

D. Leave the holidays for the final coat regardless of specification.

78. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A client approves a decorative finish sample. Which action should the applicator take before repeating it across the room?

A. Begin immediately because the sample matches the paint chip.

B. Change the technique slightly on each wall for variety.

C. Use a different substrate preparation to speed production.

D. Confirm the sample location, lighting, colour, texture, and approval record.

79. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A stencil pattern drifts across a wall after the first few repeats. What should the painter check?

A. Whether to press harder so the pattern stays in place.

B. Whether to widen every later repeat to catch up.

C. Whether the wall needs a darker background colour.

D. The reference layout, registration marks, and stencil alignment sequence.

80. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A faux finish uses a glaze layer over a base coat. Which condition is important before applying the glaze?

A. The base coat has reached the condition required by the glaze system.

B. The base coat is dusty to slow the glaze movement.

C. The wall is warmer than the product's stated application limit.

D. The base coat is still wet so the colours merge automatically.

81. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during coating-application work, consider this case: A gilding adhesive has exceeded its stated tack window before leaf is applied. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Press the leaf firmly into the adhesive regardless of tack.

B. Follow the product's recovery or reapplication instructions before proceeding.

C. Apply a clear finish over the adhesive to reactivate it.

D. Add solvent to the adhesive after it has dried.

82. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A feature wall has an out-of-plumb corner and a large repeating pattern. What should be established before hanging the first drop?

A. The corner as a vertical guide for every following drop.

B. The longest wall first, regardless of pattern placement.

C. A plumb reference and a layout that balances the pattern at focal areas.

D. A random starting point hidden behind the door.

83. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A wall is being prepared for thin wall covering. What surface condition is most important?

A. Damp so the adhesive remains open longer.

B. Covered with loose dust to reduce wall suction.

C. Rough enough to show every repair through the material.

D. Sound, clean, dry, smooth, and uniformly treated as the product requires.

84. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: Two wall-covering rolls have different dye-lot numbers. What should the installer do before hanging them together?

A. Wet both faces so their colours appear alike.

B. Alternate strips from each roll to blend the variation.

C. Compare them under suitable light and follow the project approval process.

D. Use one roll on the lower wall and one above.

85. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A wall-covering strip is being positioned, but its top edge is cut to the final ceiling line before alignment. What is a better practice?

A. Stretch the strip after placement to close any ceiling gap.

B. Leave trimming allowance and align the strip to the plumb reference first.

C. Trim both ends again after the adhesive has cured.

D. Use the ceiling line as the only alignment reference.

86. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A wall covering shows bubbles immediately after smoothing. What is the best response?

A. Work the bubbles out using the material-appropriate smoothing method while adhesive is workable.

B. Wait for the covering to dry before deciding whether to act.

C. Pierce every bubble and inject unapproved adhesive.

D. Press hard from the edges toward the centre.

87. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A wall-covering seam opens after installation. Which cause should be checked first?

A. Whether the room colour made the seam less visible.

B. Whether the trim around the room is too narrow.

C. Whether the next strip can overlap to hide the opening.

D. Adhesive application, substrate condition, and whether the material was stretched.

88. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A natural-fibre wall covering is being installed. Which handling choice is most appropriate?

A. Follow product directions and protect the face from adhesive and moisture marks.

B. Rub paste from the face after it has dried.

C. Soak each strip to improve flexibility before hanging.

D. Mix strips from different batches without checking variation.

89. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A rigid wall panel is specified with mechanical fasteners and expansion gaps. What should guide installation?

A. Flexible wallpaper methods and butt seams for every panel.

B. The approved panel system's layout, fastening, joint, and movement details.

C. Adhesive only, because it hides the fasteners.

D. Tight joints that eliminate all movement at room corners.

90. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wall-covering work, consider this case: A wall covering is being trimmed at a corner where the wall is slightly out of square. What technique helps maintain a neat turn?

A. Pull the material tight around the corner until it stretches flat.

B. Cut exactly at the corner without considering wall alignment.

C. Plan the turn and cut or overlap according to the covering instructions.

D. Continue the pattern without checking the adjoining wall's plumb.

91. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A

wood surface is to receive stain, but glue squeeze-out remains near a joint. What should be done?

A. Wipe the glue with water immediately before coating.

B. Remove the glue and prepare the area uniformly before staining.

C. Seal the glue with finish and stain around it.

D. Apply extra stain directly over the glue to darken it.

92. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A porous wood species is producing uneven stain colour on a test panel. What should be considered?

A. A compatible conditioner or adjusted preparation validated by a new sample.

B. Skip the sample and use a darker stain on the full job.

C. Apply a thicker stain coat to force uniform colour.

D. Sand only the light areas until they match.

93. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A painter fills open wood pores before a smooth clear finish. Which material is intended for that purpose?

A. Acrylic wall caulk spread over the entire board.

B. A thick finish coat applied until the pores disappear.

C. A compatible grain filler selected for the wood and finish system.

D. Drywall joint compound mixed with stain.

94. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A wood sealer is required between stain and finish coats. What must be confirmed before application?

A. That the sealer is the same colour as the wood.

B. That the finish coat can be used as a sealer without approval.

C. That it can be applied over a wet stain regardless of instructions.

D. Compatibility and recoat conditions for the stain, sealer, and finish.

95. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A clear finish is mixed by shaking, and foam appears throughout the product. What should the finisher do?

A. Follow the product directions and allow entrained bubbles to dissipate if instructed.

B. Apply immediately so bubbles rise through the film.

C. Add solvent until the foam collapses.

D. Filter through cloth and ignore the product directions.

96. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A finisher is wiping on a clear product and sees pooled finish in corners. What should be done?

A. Leave the pools to build extra protection at the corners.

B. Add more finish to the flat areas to match the pools.

C. Remove excess consistently before it dries, following the product method.

D. Brush across the pooling after the film begins to set.

97. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A brushed wood finish begins to drag and leave lap marks. What should the finisher do?

A. Increase pressure and use a dry brush to level it.

B. Brush repeatedly until every mark disappears.

C. Apply a second coat immediately over the dragging film.

D. Stop overworking the setting film and check conditions and recoat timing.

98. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A wipe-on finish leaves a dull patch beside a glossy patch. What is the most useful first check?

A. Whether to add stain only to the dull patch.

B. Whether application and wiping removed excess consistently across the surface.

C. Whether to polish the glossy patch before the coat cures.

D. Whether the dull area needs a different wood species.

99. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A sprayed clear finish has dust nibs after drying. What should be checked before recoating?

A. That the film is ready for sanding and the work area is clean.

B. That the finish is still tacky enough to wipe with solvent.

C. That air movement can be increased while spraying nearby dust.

D. That the dust nibs can be buried by a heavy coat.

100. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A spray finisher notices orange-peel texture on a test panel. What should be assessed?

A. Whether a thicker coat will flow out better.

B. Whether to sand the wet panel with fine abrasive.

C. Whether the panel should be warmed above product limits.

D. Equipment setup, material condition, application distance, and product limits.

101. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during wood-finishing work, consider this case: A finisher uses a cloth to wipe solvent-based product. Which response is appropriate to the cloth after use?

A. Put it in a pocket so it can be reused later.

B. Place it in ordinary paper recycling after it feels dry.

C. Manage it under the site's fire and waste procedure for solvent-bearing materials.

D. Leave it crumpled beside the container until the end of shift.

102. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: Which feature most strongly indicates that an interior coating is intended for a high-cleanability area?

A. Its container is larger than the other available products.

B. Its product data identifies suitable scrub or wash performance for the use.

C. Its finish dries fastest regardless of service conditions.

D. Its label gives the brightest colour in the collection.

103. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A specification calls for a primer and two finish coats, but the painter proposes one heavy finish coat. What is the sound response?

A. Replace the primer with extra thinner in the finish.

B. Skip the second coat if the first dries quickly.

C. Use the heavy coat if it looks opaque while wet.

D. Follow the specified system and apply each coat at its stated conditions.

104. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter compares two products for a humid interior washroom. Which information is most useful?

A. The colour name and whether it matches the hallway.

B. The product data for moisture exposure, ventilation, substrate, and cure conditions.

C. The retailer?s shelf position and package graphics.

D. The price per can without considering coverage or performance.

105. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A coating is within its stated shelf life but has a skin and persistent lumps after mixing. Which action should the applicator take?

A. Strain it and use it without checking the film.

B. Mix it with another product to restore uniformity.

C. Hold it and follow the manufacturer?s evaluation or disposal direction.

D. Add water until the lumps disappear.

106. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: Why should a painter box multiple containers of the same finish colour for a continuous wall?

A. To reduce visible variation between separate batches.

B. To remove the need for consistent application technique.

C. To make the coating cure more quickly across the wall.

D. To increase the total solids without changing the product.

107. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter is applying a finish coat in direct hot sun and the coating is skinning before it can be worked. What adjustment is appropriate?

A. Add unapproved solvent so the coating stays open longer.

B. Apply a much thicker film to keep the surface wet.

C. Follow product temperature and application guidance and shift timing or exposure.

D. Continue because rapid skinning guarantees a stronger film.

108. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A roller leaves stipple that is more pronounced than the approved sample. What should the painter review first?

A. Roller cover, loading, technique, coating condition, and specified finish.

B. Increase pressure until the stipple is flattened.

C. Switch to a rougher cover to hide the pattern.

D. Thin the coating without consulting product directions.

109. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A two-component coating has exceeded the stated pot life while still appearing fluid. Which response is appropriate?

A. Mix it with unopened material to dilute its age.

B. Apply it because visual fluidity proves it is usable.

C. Add fresh activator and extend the pot life.

D. Discard or manage it as directed; do not apply past the stated pot life.

110. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A natural-bristle brush is being considered for a waterborne coating. What should guide the choice?

A. Use a worn brush to reduce visible brush marks.

B. Use a brush type recommended for that coating and application.

C. Choose natural bristle because all coatings need it.

D. Choose the cheapest brush regardless of material.

111. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: How should a painter determine whether a coating can be applied over an existing unknown finish?

A. Assume any primer bonds to every existing coating.

B. Identify and assess the existing coating, then confirm system compatibility.

C. Apply a small amount of finish over dust and check colour.

D. Use the most aggressive solvent available to soften it.

112. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter estimates wall area from room dimensions. Which surfaces should be excluded or adjusted before calculating coating quantity?

A. Every window twice, because openings need extra finish.

B. Only the floor area, because wall height is irrelevant.

C. Openings and surfaces outside the coating scope, while accounting for specified coats and coverage.

D. Nothing; the gross area always equals paintable area.

113. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A label lists theoretical coverage but the substrate is rough and porous. How should the estimate be handled?

A. Allow for surface condition using product guidance.

B. Ignore porosity because primer eliminates all variation.

C. Use the theoretical figure as guaranteed coverage.

D. Double the amount without measuring the work.

114. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A finishing worker needs a consistent wet film on a broad surface. Which tool can help check application thickness?

A. A colour fan held beside the surface.

B. A tape measure placed along the wall.

C. A dry cloth pressed against the coating.

D. A suitable wet-film gauge used as directed.

115. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A coating requires a minimum recoat interval under current conditions. What should determine when the next coat is applied?

A. The moment the surface feels dry only at one edge.

B. The product instructions and actual drying conditions at the site.

C. A fixed clock time remembered from another product.

D. The arrival time of the next trade.

116. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter is asked to tint a product beyond the manufacturer?s recommended range. Which response is appropriate?

A. Thin the coating to offset excess colourant.

B. Combine it with an unrelated base to preserve the shade.

C. Add more colourant until the desired shade appears.

D. Confirm an approved formulation or select a suitable product.

117. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A newly coated wall shows lap marks where the painter stopped mid-wall. Which technique helps prevent recurrence?

A. Maintain a wet edge and work in manageable continuous sections.

B. Change direction randomly after every roller pass.

C. Use a heavier coat at each stopping point.

D. Pause until each section skins before joining the next.

118. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A ceiling shows flashing after drying, although the colour matches. Which possible contributing factor should be assessed?

A. Whether the masking tape was removed promptly.

B. Whether the room has too few light fixtures.

C. Differences in porosity, film build, or application conditions.

D. Whether the paint can was stored beside the door.

119. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter finds pinholes in a dried coating over porous masonry. Which factor should guide the repair?

A. Rub loose dry pigment into the holes.

B. Scrape only the visible pinholes and leave surrounding pores.

C. Apply repeated finish coats without inspecting the substrate.

D. Determine whether pores remain and apply the specified filling or sealing approach.

120. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter sees cratering in a fresh film. Which factor should be investigated before the next coat?

A. Whether the dry film needs a decorative stencil.

B. Whether the finish colour is too light.

C. Surface contamination and coating compatibility.

D. Whether the roller nap was too short for a different room.

121. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: An exterior coating is blistering after a sunny afternoon. What should the painter consider?

A. That blisters should be punctured while still hot.

B. Moisture or heat conditions and the coating?s application limits.

C. That additional coating will flatten the blisters.

D. That every blister proves poor pigment dispersion.

122. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter inspects a finished room and finds paint on a metal hinge. What is the best quality-control response?

A. Remove the paint using a method safe for the hardware and surrounding finish.

B. Cover the hinge with another coat for a uniform sheen.

C. Leave it because the wall colour is uniform.

D. Scrape aggressively with a sharp tool without protecting the surface.

123. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: What observation indicates that masking can be removed after a finish coat?

A. The painter has finished cleanup in another room.

B. The coating is fully hardened regardless of tape type.

C. The tape has been left in place overnight in every case.

D. The coating has reached a condition that permits clean release under product and tape guidance.

124. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A finished surface has dust nibs but otherwise sound adhesion. What repair sequence is appropriate?

A. Sand aggressively while soft, then leave bare spots.

B. Scrub with an abrasive cleaner before cure.

C. Allow sufficient cure, abrade carefully as appropriate, remove dust, and recoat if specified.

D. Apply a heavy coat over the nibs while wet.

125. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A painter must coat around a recently installed sealant bead. What should be checked first?

A. Whether a different solvent can soften the bead.

B. Whether the sealant is paintable and has cured as required.

C. Whether the bead is the same colour as the wall.

D. Whether the painter can hide it with a thick finish.

126. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, The measured area is 184 m^2 and product coverage is 8 m^2/L for one coat. What theoretical quantity is needed before losses?

A. 46 L

B. 25 L

C. 23 L

D. 21 L

127. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A roller leaves heavy edges where each pass begins. What technique should be improved?

A. Distribute coating evenly and finish each section with consistent overlapping passes.

B. Reload the roller at every pass start.

C. Press harder only at the beginning of each stroke.

D. Stop each pass at a different height.

128. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A dry coating has poor adhesion in isolated patches. What should be assessed before spot repair?

A. Whether a thicker film can bridge the weak bond.

B. The substrate condition, contamination, preparation, and compatibility of the coating system.

C. Only the final colour in the affected patches.

D. Whether the entire room should receive wax.

129. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, a wet-film thickness of 280 µm is applied with 66% volume solids. What theoretical dry-film thickness results?

A. 172.8 µm

B. 179.8 µm

C. 194.8 µm

D. 184.8 µm

130. For the multi-unit residential common-area repaint, during industrial-coating work, consider this case: A coating system specifies a stripe coat on edges and welds before full application. Why is it used?

A. To improve coverage at areas where geometry can leave thin film.

B. To replace surface preparation on flat areas.

C. To make the topcoat dry before the primer.

D. To increase colour contrast for easier inspection only.

Practice Exam 18: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — A ? Unknown coating history can change the exposure controls and permitted preparation method. The distractors fail: Wet sanding is not an assessment; a generic mask may be unsuitable; and primer cannot resolve an unknown hazard beneath the film. In practice, Identify hazards before selecting preparation controls, and stop when the material is uncertain.

2. B — B ? The respirator must protect against the identified exposure and fit the worker. The distractors fail:A dust mask may not protect from vapours. In practice, Match respiratory protection to the hazard and follow the established program. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

3. B — B ? Two-component products depend on the specified component identity and ratio. The distractors fail: Equal volumes may be wrong; container size does not define ratio; and colour is not an authoritative identifier. In practice, Verify component identity and ratio before mixing a multi-part product. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

4. C — D ? Solvent-bearing waste must be managed using the product and site fire-prevention procedures. The distractors fail: An open pile can release vapours; cardboard is not a designated container; and a tool bag is not safe waste storage. In practice, Contain flammable waste using the method specified by the product and site plan.

5. D — A ? A missing or damaged guard and loose pad can expose the operator to contact or flying debris. The distractors fail: A hand is not a guard; reduced speed does not secure damaged parts; a watcher cannot prevent mechanical failure. In practice, Inspect tools and remove defective equipment from service.

6. A — C ? Roller cover material and nap affect texture and how coating reaches a surface profile. Choose a cover that suits the substrate and product. The distractors fail: Colour does not affect application; short nap may skip texture; shedding fibres compromise the film. In practice, Match application tools to substrate profile and product.

7. D — C ? Access equipment should fit the task's height, duration, reach and movement needs. Extended two-handed work may require a stable platform rather than repeated ladder repositioning. The distractors fail: Side reaching destabilizes ladders; pails are not platforms; guardrails are not standing surfaces. In practice, Choose access equipment for the work, not convenience.

8. B — D ? Safe lifting depends on the complete arrangement: rated capacity, sound rigging, secure attachment, clear route and people kept clear. The distractors fail: A closed pail may still exceed capacity; catching a load is unsafe; rope length says nothing about strength. In practice, Plan and inspect every part of a lift before raising materials.

9. C — B ? Appearance alone does not confirm that a scaffold is inspected, correctly assembled or safe for use. Follow the site tagging and inspection process before access. The distractors fail: Short use still exposes the worker; bouncing is not an inspection; moving an occupied scaffold risks a fall. In practice, Confirm inspection and release status before using access equipment.

10. A — A ? Dried material can obstruct flow, damage equipment or create an uneven pattern. Clean and inspect the gun using compatible methods from its manual and the product directions. The distractors fail: Pressure can damage components; solvent compatibility varies; a larger tip does not safely clear an obstruction. In practice, Maintain spray equipment with approved cleaning and inspection procedures.

11. C — C ? Conflicting project documents require clarification before ordering or applying material. The designated authority can identify the governing requirement and record the decision. The distractors fail: Ease does not resolve the specification; splitting sheens changes the design; suppliers cannot approve project scope. In practice, Resolve document conflicts before committing materials or work.

12. B — B ? The plan should account for people, access, ventilation, protection and sequencing before application begins. The distractors fail: Colour and output omit safety; late relocation exposes occupants; cleanup may not reverse damage or exposure. In practice, Plan occupant protection and work-zone controls before starting. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

13. D — D ? Drying and cure requirements protect film formation and service performance. The distractors fail: Back-to-back coats can violate recoat limits; traffic damages wet film; reduced thickness fails the specification. In practice, Sequence trades around the coating's required recoat and cure conditions. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

14. A — A ? Product storage limits help preserve material condition and reduce hazards. Keep containers identified, protected and within the label or data-sheet conditions, while following site security and fire controls. The distractors fail: Sun can exceed storage limits; ignition creates fire risk; labels identify contents and hazards. In practice, Store materials safely, securely, and within product instructions.

15. A — B ? A useful estimate needs the surfaces included, number of coats, the chosen product's coverage guidance and the substrate condition. Allowances should follow project practice. The distractors fail: Colour is not quantity; competitor data differs; container size cannot replace measurement and calculation. In practice, Base material estimates on measured scope and the selected product's data.

16. C — D ? Dust can settle on property and travel through return-air paths. Protect furnishings and establish suitable containment or ventilation controls before sanding. The distractors fail: Vacuuming cannot prevent contamination; open returns can spread particles; late moving exposes furniture and occupants. In practice, Protect surroundings and contain dust before preparation starts.

17. D — C ? Assessment should establish whether the substrate is sound and whether defects are stable before repair. Hollow areas, cracks and moisture may indicate conditions requiring more than cosmetic filling. The distractors fail: Colour hides appearance only; primer cannot stabilize detached plaster; production speed does not establish quality. In practice, Assess substrate condition and cause before selecting repair work.

18. B — A ? A swollen container or abnormal separation may indicate compromised material. Keep it out of the work until suitability is confirmed and document the issue. The distractors fail: Straining does not correct degradation; fresh product can also be contaminated; a patch may not reveal long-term failure. In practice, Inspect and verify product condition before releasing material for use.

19. D — A ? Quality assessment compares the result with agreed criteria under suitable lighting and viewing conditions. Check coverage, sheen, texture, colour and application records. The distractors fail: Touch says little about uniformity; one angle may hide defects; furniture does not meet the finish requirement. In practice, Inspect finished work against agreed criteria in representative conditions.

20. A — C ? Effective mentoring makes the task and its quality or safety reasons clear, then confirms that the learner can apply the method. The distractors fail: Taking over hides the method; pressure suppresses communication; avoidable defects are not a safe teaching tool. In practice, Demonstrate, explain, observe, and give specific feedback.

21. C — D ? The new system needs a stable surface. The distractors fail: A thick coat cannot stabilize failure; full stripping may be unnecessary; finish paint does not replace cleaning or primer. In practice, Remove failure and prepare the retained coating for the specified system. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

22. B — B ? Residual adhesive can interfere with primer and finish adhesion or cause visible defects. The distractors fail: Primer may not bond to paste; aggressive sanding tears paper; new adhesive compounds contamination. In practice, Remove interfering residue and verify the substrate before coating. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

23. D — B ? Grease can prevent wetting and adhesion, so it must be removed rather than spread or covered. The distractors fail:Sanding can embed contamination. In practice, Clean contamination before abrasion, priming, or finish application. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

24. C — A ? Uneven porosity can produce differences in absorption and appearance. A compatible sealer or primer selected for the substrate can help create a more uniform base. The distractors fail: Extra finish may not equalize absorption; unapproved dilution changes performance; polishing does not seal pores. In practice, Choose a primer for the diagnosed substrate condition and system.

25. B — C ? Controlled abrasion can dull a glossy surface and provide the condition required by a compatible coating system. The distractors fail: Full removal is not always required; heating is not the purpose; deep scratches can telegraph or damage the film. In practice, Abrade to the required condition without harming sound substrate or coating.

26. A — D ? Caulk must suit the joint's movement, location and intended coating. The joint should be clean and prepared as directed, with backing or geometry addressed where required. The distractors fail: Rigid compound can crack; tape is not a joint filler; dust weakens adhesion. In practice, Select joint material for movement and prepare the bond surfaces.

27. A — A ? Dust should be controlled at its source and contained so it does not migrate to people or clean areas. The

method depends on the material and hazard assessment. The distractors fail: A fan disperses dust; turning away does not prevent inhalation; sweeping re-suspends settled particles. In practice, Contain and control dust at the source using the approved method.

28. D — D ? A stain may signal continuing water entry. Coating over an active source can lead to recurring discoloration, adhesion failure or substrate damage. The distractors fail: Primer can hide but not stop a leak; sanding does not remove moisture; extra finish does not block migration reliably. In practice, Correct moisture causes before choosing a cosmetic repair.

29. B — C ? Heat and moisture can soften adhesives but can also damage drywall, plaster, finishes or concealed components. Work in controlled sections, protect electrical areas and observe the substrate as it releases. The distractors fail: Saturation increases damage; fittings can present electrical hazards; force can tear the substrate. In practice, Remove covering in controlled sections while monitoring substrate condition.

30. C — B ? Moisture can interfere with adhesion, drying and coating performance. Follow the product's specified dryness condition and measurement method rather than relying on coating type, surface heat or sanding. The distractors fail: No generic primer overrides limits; rapid heating can damage wood; sanding wet fibres does not establish dryness. In practice, Verify substrate moisture against the governing product requirement.

31. B — B ? Resin or extractives can migrate through some coatings and discolor the finish. A compatible sealer or stain-blocking primer can isolate the affected areas when appropriate. The distractors fail: Finish coats may not block migration; wall compound is unsuitable for wood knots; wetting can worsen movement. In practice, Use a compatible barrier for known bleed risks before finish coats.

32. D — D ? A suitable wood filler can restore a small imperfection when applied to a clean surface and allowed to dry or cure as directed. The distractors fail: Wet caulk can shrink; joint compound may not suit wood movement; thick paint will not level a dent reliably. In practice, Repair defects with substrate-compatible materials before coating.

33. A — C ? Loose fibres can compromise appearance and coating contact. The distractors fail: Finish paint cannot stabilize loose fibres; caulk is not a surface skim; wet wood can impair coating performance. In practice, Prepare a stable, clean and dry wood surface before priming. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

34. C — A ? Transparent finishes preserve and emphasize the wood's surface and colour variation. Suitable light can reveal scratches, glue contamination and uneven preparation before they become difficult to correct. The distractors fail: Touch may miss scratches; a heavy coat can magnify defects; stain may emphasize rather than hide variation. In practice, Inspect transparent-finish preparation visually before applying the system.

35. C — D ? Recurring efflorescence indicates soluble salts are reaching the surface with moisture. The distractors fail: Colour only masks appearance; thicker coating can trap moisture; more paint does not remove salts or their source. In practice, Address moisture movement before selecting a masonry coating. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

36. D — C ? Curing compounds can affect coating adhesion, and new concrete conditions vary. Identify the treatment and follow the coating system's preparation requirements. The distractors fail: Compounds differ; porosity does not prove compatibility; unapproved etching can create hazards and defects. In practice, Verify concrete treatments and follow the specified preparation method.

37. B — B ? Coatings need a sound surface and the profile required by their system. The distractors fail: Penetrating product may not consolidate weak concrete; polishing can reduce profile; thick coating cannot strengthen loose substrate. In practice, Prepare to sound concrete, not merely to a visually covered surface. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

38. A — A ? Moisture can drive blistering and undermine adhesion. The distractors fail: Spot repaint leaves the source; an impermeable layer may trap water; brief heating does not dry the assembly. In practice, Correct moisture causes and verify dryness before rebuilding the coating system. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

39. D — A ? Repair materials need to reach the condition required for the coating system. A soft or uncured patch can shrink, retain moisture or fail beneath the film. The distractors fail: Colour does not establish strength; coating cannot reinforce an uncured repair; dust contaminates the bond surface. In practice, Verify patch cure and surface readiness before priming.

40. B — B ? Loose corrosion and coating prevent a reliable protective system. The distractors fail: Paint over rust can

fail; edges are high-risk details; wet steel can compromise adhesion and corrosion protection. In practice, Prepare all specified details and prime before prepared metal deteriorates. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

41. C — C ? Galvanized metal has a zinc surface that may require specific cleaning, abrasion or primer to support adhesion. The distractors fail: Generic steel primer may not adhere; polishing can make a surface slick; wood conditioner is for a different substrate. In practice, Treat galvanized surfaces with a system designed for that substrate.

42. A — D ? Oil can be driven into the surface or contaminate abrasives during mechanical preparation. The distractors fail: Blasting can embed contamination; primer over oil risks adhesion loss; air redistributes rather than removes the film. In practice, Remove oil before mechanical preparation and coating. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

43. A — B ? The condition at application matters; earlier acceptance does not cover later corrosion or contamination. The distractors fail: Rust can impair adhesion; dry wiping may not remove products; additional thickness does not restore preparation quality. In practice, Verify prepared metal immediately before coating and correct deterioration. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

44. B — C ? Sharp edges are difficult to cover uniformly and may receive insufficient film. Prepare them to the project requirement and apply stripe coating where the system specifies it. The distractors fail: Over-grinding changes geometry; spray may leave edges thin; caulk is not a metal coating detail. In practice, Address edge coverage using the specified preparation and coating sequence.

45. D — A ? A retained coating still needs the preparation required for adhesion and compatibility. The distractors fail: Gloss may not provide adhesion; stripping may be unnecessary; wet solvent residue can interfere with the new layer. In practice, Prepare retained coatings to the approved recoat condition. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

46. C — D ? Exposed face paper can fuzz, absorb unevenly and become damaged further by sanding or moisture. The distractors fail: More sanding worsens damage; finish paint may not seal fibres; repeated wetting can delaminate paper. In practice, Repair damaged drywall face paper before priming and finish coats. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

47. D — D ? Paper and joint compound absorb coating differently, which can create uneven sheen or appearance. A drywall primer selected for the system helps establish a more uniform base. The distractors fail: Bare paper absorbs differently; polishing damages the surface; caulk is not a substitute for joint finishing. In practice, Prime new drywall uniformly before finish coats.

48. C — C ? Recurring cracks indicate the original cause may remain, such as movement or moisture. Determine whether the substrate is stable before choosing a repair. The distractors fail: Topcoat is not structural repair; colour hides appearance only; drying speed does not address movement. In practice, Diagnose recurring substrate defects before repeating a cosmetic patch.

49. A — B ? Dust between substrate and primer can weaken contact and remain visible in the finish. Remove it using a suitable vacuum or wiping method without redistributing it or damaging paper. The distractors fail: Primer over dust can detach; air spreads particles; excess moisture can damage drywall. In practice, Remove sanding residue while preserving the substrate and containment.

50. B — A ? A powdery surface may not provide a sound bond for primer or finish. The distractors fail:Finish paint is not a dependable consolidant. In practice, Coat only a sound surface prepared for the specified system. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

51. C — C ? Product identity is part of system compatibility and project acceptance. A different code may indicate another formulation or use. The distractors fail: Appearance does not prove chemistry; mixing products is unauthorized; an unrecorded test does not approve a substitution. In practice, Confirm material identity and approval before application.

52. A — B ? Mixing sequence and induction time can affect reaction and film performance. Each batch must follow the product procedure under current conditions. The distractors fail: A defect is too late; conditions can affect every batch; product directions apply whenever specified. In practice, Follow the complete mixing procedure for every batch.

53. B — D ? Primer choice depends on the substrate, repair, porosity and the layers that follow. Confirm compatibility and any sealing requirement from the approved system. The distractors fail: Colour is not compatibility; thick finish may

absorb unevenly; polishing is not a specified sealer. In practice, Select primer from substrate condition and system requirements.

54. D — A ? Mesh performance depends on the specified placement, embedment and transitions. Exposed fibres or wrinkles can create weak points or visible defects. The distractors fail: Exposed edges can unravel; finish paint does not embed mesh; forced tension can create defects. In practice, Inspect reinforcement before it is concealed by subsequent layers.

55. B — C ? The stated limit applies to the substrate, so measure the wall using a suitable method and compare it with the product requirement. The distractors fail: Room air may differ from the wall; comfort is subjective; later weather does not describe current conditions. In practice, Measure the condition named by the product instruction.

56. D — B ? The mesh is part of the approved assembly and may address movement or reinforcement needs. Appearance at one moment does not establish that omission is acceptable. The distractors fail: Visual stability cannot replace design; extra finish is not equivalent reinforcement; late installation cannot embed it correctly. In practice, Do not alter a specified system without approval.

57. A — A ? Pot life is the manufacturer's usable-time limit, not a visual viscosity test. Material beyond that limit may no longer cure or perform as intended. The distractors fail: Solvent cannot reset reaction time; appearance does not prove performance; fresh product does not restore expired material. In practice, Respect pot life and never revive expired mixed material.

58. C — D ? Unapproved thinning changes solids, viscosity and film formation and may alter performance. The distractors fail: Water may be incompatible; cleanup solvent may not be a reducer; unmeasured addition makes batches inconsistent. In practice, Change formulation only when current product instructions permit it. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

59. B — C ? Different materials can absorb coating at different rates and create uneven sheen or colour. A compatible primer or sealer selected for the assembly can improve uniformity. The distractors fail: Spotting finish creates visible differences; pressure changes texture; wetting may interfere with coating formation. In practice, Treat dissimilar porosity before applying the uniform finish.

60. C — A ? A damaged container may indicate contamination, evaporation or improper storage. Check identity and condition against the product and project requirements, and seek direction if suitability is uncertain. The distractors fail: Colour alone does not prove quality; dried debris can contaminate the film; resealing does not reverse damage. In practice, Inspect material condition before mixing or application.

61. D — B ? Service exposure determines performance needs. The distractors fail: Gloss is appearance; label length is irrelevant; different exposure can require a different system. In practice, Match coating performance to the documented service environment. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

62. A — D ? Bubbling can arise from several causes, including substrate moisture, air entrapment, contamination or application conditions. Continuing may spread the defect or hide evidence. The distractors fail: Repeated rolling can worsen texture; another coat hides rather than diagnoses; unapproved heat can create new defects. In practice, Pause at a developing defect and correct its cause before proceeding.

63. C — C ? A continuous wet edge allows brush and roller application to blend before the film begins setting. The distractors fail:Dry bands create lap lines. In practice, Coordinate adjoining application while the coating remains workable. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

64. B — D ? Ridges can reflect an unsuitable brush, overloading, excessive pressure or product conditions that reduce flow. Check those factors and product directions before adjusting. The distractors fail: Hard pressure can worsen texture; unapproved thinner changes formulation; brushing a drying film creates drag marks. In practice, Diagnose tool and film behaviour before changing the coating.

65. D — A ? Roller cover material and nap influence texture and film delivery. On a smooth surface, choose a cover appropriate to the product and finish requirement, then apply evenly. The distractors fail: More pressure can create marks; longer nap generally increases texture; dilution must follow product instructions. In practice, Match roller cover and technique to substrate and desired finish.

66. A — B ? Rough profiles require an applicator that can reach depressions and deliver coating across the full surface. A

cover suited to the profile and controlled passes improve coverage. The distractors fail: Short nap skips recesses; pressure can starve the film; peak-only coating leaves gaps. In practice, Select roller cover for the substrate profile, not just production speed.

67. D — A ? A defective brush can continue contaminating the surface. Replace it and remove bristles while correction is possible using a method that does not damage the film. The distractors fail: More coats can reveal fibres; rolling embeds debris; extra film does not remove contamination. In practice, Correct the tool defect and contamination before continuing.

68. B — B ? A planned sequence and manageable work sections help preserve a wet edge before the film sets. The distractors fail: Dry patches create seams; a mid-field stop loses the edge; random direction makes texture inconsistent. In practice, Plan continuous application around the product's working time. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

69. C — C ? An uneven fan can create nonuniform film thickness and appearance. The distractors fail: Speed does not fix pattern; moving closer can increase defects; overlapping repeats the uneven fan. In practice, Verify a uniform test pattern before applying coating to the work. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

70. A — D ? A steady, perpendicular pass helps maintain consistent distance and film delivery across the surface. Wrist swinging changes gun angle and can produce heavy edges or uneven coverage. The distractors fail: Stationary wrist passes create fan distortion; edge aiming wastes material; variable distance changes film build. In practice, Control spray angle, distance and motion through the full pass.

71. B — A ? Corners and edges require a tool that can reach them and deliver the specified film. The distractors fail: A deformed cover applies unevenly; missed corners are holidays; unmasked spray creates overspray. In practice, Use a suitable detail tool and maintain continuous coverage. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

72. D — C ? Runs often indicate excessive wet film, heavy loading, slow movement or unsuitable application conditions. The distractors fail: Extra film increases sagging; slower movement deposits more material; reducing ventilation can impair curing or exposure controls. In practice, Adjust film delivery and conditions rather than adding more coating. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

73. C — D ? Residue from another product or colour can contaminate the new coating and create streaks, incompatibility or visible colour shifts. The distractors fail: Mixed binders do not guarantee adhesion; colour mixing does not reliably speed drying; residue can create sheen differences. In practice, Keep tools clean between products and colour changes.

74. A — B ? Airless equipment can retain high pressure capable of injecting coating through skin. The manual's pressure-relief procedure must be completed before disassembly or cleaning. The distractors fail: Pressure can remain trapped; trigger release may not depressurize; a glove cannot stop injection. In practice, Relieve stored pressure before clearing or servicing spray equipment.

75. C — B ? Dry spray can occur when droplets partially dry before reaching the surface or when atomization and overlap are poor. The distractors fail:Colour does not change atomization. In practice, Diagnose spray delivery and airflow before recoating affected areas. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

76. B — D ? Overspray can damage adjacent property and create cleanup hazards. The distractors fail: Wind changes; a narrow fan can escape; cured overspray may resist safe removal. In practice, Prevent overspray damage with preparation and containment. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

77. A — A ? Holidays leave substrate exposed and may compromise protection or appearance. While the film is workable, use a cover and controlled technique that reaches the profile, then inspect under suitable light. The distractors fail: Later coats may not correct missed areas; peaks-only application preserves gaps; speed reduces control. In practice, Verify full coverage across the surface profile during application.

78. D — C ? A sample represents a defined appearance under particular conditions. Confirm its approval, lighting, substrate preparation and technique so the production work matches what was accepted. The distractors fail: A chip omits texture; variation changes the approved result; altered preparation can affect appearance and adhesion. In practice, Treat the approved sample as the reference for repeatable work.

79. D — C ? Pattern drift usually compounds from registration or layout error. Stop early, compare the stencil to the reference line and correct alignment before continuing. The distractors fail: Widening creates uneven repeats; colour does not fix layout; pressure can smear edges. In practice, Correct registration before the layout error propagates.

80. A — A ? The relationship between base and glaze depends on product instructions and the intended decorative technique. Confirm the required dry or open condition before application. The distractors fail: Wet-on-wet is not universal; dust contaminates the layer; excess heat can shorten working time beyond limits. In practice, Follow the specified layer timing for decorative systems.

81. B — B ? Gilding adhesion depends on the adhesive reaching the stated tack condition. If the window has passed, the system's instructions determine whether to reapply or use another correction. The distractors fail: Pressure cannot replace tack; clear finish does not reactivate adhesive; solvent addition may be incompatible. In practice, Respect tack timing and use an approved recovery method.

82. C — D ? Corners may not be plumb, and a large repeat can shift noticeably across a room. The distractors fail: A crooked corner transfers its error; a hidden start may leave poor focal placement; wall length alone does not balance pattern. In practice, Plan plumb control and pattern balance before cutting or pasting.

83. D — A ? Thin coverings reveal surface defects and depend on a suitable bond surface. The distractors fail: Rough repairs show through; dampness is not an approved open-time control; dust contaminates the bond. In practice, Prepare the wall for both appearance and adhesive performance. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

84. C — B ? Different dye lots can vary in colour even when the pattern and product name match. Compare material before installation and obtain direction or approval if variation is visible. The distractors fail: Alternation highlights differences; dividing the wall creates a visible transition; water can stain or distort material. In practice, Check batch consistency and resolve variation before installation.

85. B — D ? Allowance permits final trimming after the strip is positioned and pattern matched. Aligning to a plumb reference controls verticality even if the ceiling is uneven. The distractors fail: Stretching can relax and open seams; ceilings may be out of level; cured trimming can damage the material. In practice, Position and align first, then trim with controlled allowance.

86. A — C ? Trapped air or uneven adhesive should be corrected while the covering remains workable, using a tool and pressure suitable for its face. The distractors fail: Injection may stain or be incompatible; waiting can make correction harder; inward pressure can trap air centrally. In practice, Smooth from the centre outward without stretching or damaging the covering.

87. D — A ? Open seams can result from inadequate adhesive, contamination, uneven absorption, unsuitable conditions or stretching. Check the system and installation sequence before selecting a repair. The distractors fail: Colour is unrelated to bond; overlap changes the seam detail; trim does not repair adhesion. In practice, Diagnose the bond and handling cause before repairing a seam.

88. A — C ? Natural materials can vary and may stain, distort or change appearance when exposed to moisture or adhesive. The distractors fail:Soaking may distort. In practice, Handle natural coverings according to product-specific instructions. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

89. B — B ? Rigid panels require support, fastening and movement details suited to the product and substrate. Flexible-covering methods do not define those requirements. The distractors fail: Wallpaper technique does not secure rigid panels; adhesive-only installation conflicts with specified fastening; tight joints restrict movement. In practice, Use the approved system details for rigid coverings.

90. C — D ? Corners can be out of square, so the turn must be planned to maintain alignment and secure adhesion on the next plane. The distractors fail: Stretching changes dimensions; pattern alignment may drift; a raw corner cut can leave gaps or poor bond. In practice, Treat corners as layout transitions, not as reliable alignment lines.

91. B — C ? Glue can block stain absorption and appear as a light or irregular patch. Remove it without damaging the wood, then sand and clean the area consistently before applying stain. The distractors fail: Stain may not penetrate glue; sealing creates a visible difference; water can raise grain and leave residue. In practice, Remove contamination that interferes with stain absorption.

92. A — A ? Uneven absorption may respond to a product-approved conditioner or a controlled preparation change.

Validate the correction on a representative sample before production. The distractors fail: More stain can deepen blotches; dark colour does not assure uniformity; spot sanding changes absorption locally. In practice, Use a sample to validate conditioning and preparation for the wood.

93. C — D ? Grain filler is designed to fill pores in suitable open-grained wood when a smoother appearance is required. Select one compatible with the stain and finish. The distractors fail: Caulk can crack or remain visible; joint compound is incompatible; thick finish risks runs and poor cure. In practice, Choose filler for the wood pores and the planned coating layers.

94. D — B ? Each layer must adhere to and remain compatible with adjacent layers. Confirm the system's dry condition, recoat timing and application directions before sealing. The distractors fail: Colour does not determine bond; wet stain may be disturbed; finish and sealer functions differ by product. In practice, Verify the complete layer sequence before applying the next material.

95. A — C ? Mixing method varies; some products should be stirred rather than shaken because bubbles can remain and affect the film. The distractors fail: Applying foam can create defects; solvent addition may be prohibited; filtering does not remove all entrained air. In practice, Prepare finishing products using the specified mixing method.

96. C — B ? Pooled finish can dry unevenly, remain soft or create glossy patches. Remove excess using the product's wiping method while workable and maintain uniform coverage. The distractors fail: Pools may not cure evenly; brushing a setting film leaves marks; extra flat-area material increases uneven build. In practice, Control excess material and maintain an even thin film.

97. D — D ? As a finish begins to set, repeated brushing can pull and mark the film rather than level it. The distractors fail: Repeated brushing disrupts the film; pressure exaggerates marks; premature recoating can trap or lift material. In practice, Respect open time and avoid working a film that has begun to set.

98. B — A ? Uneven film build or inconsistent removal can create sheen differences in wipe-on finishes. Review preparation, loading, wiping and drying conditions before selecting a repair. The distractors fail: Species is not a local adjustment; polishing uncured finish damages it; stain does not level sheen. In practice, Correct the application method and verify readiness before repair.

99. A — A ? Dust nibs should be corrected only when the coating reaches the condition required for sanding or recoating. The distractors fail: Heavy film can sag; blowing dust redistributes it; solvent wiping may soften or mar the coating. In practice, Wait for the specified sanding condition and control contamination before recoating.

100. D — D ? Orange peel can result from atomization, viscosity, distance or environmental conditions. Evaluate the setup and product instructions on a sample and adjust only within approved limits. The distractors fail: Overheating changes cure; thick film may sag; wet sanding destroys the application film. In practice, Troubleshoot spray texture on a sample using permitted adjustments.

101. C — B ? Solvent-bearing cloths can present fire, exposure and waste hazards. Follow the site's designated container, storage and disposal procedure and keep the work area clear. The distractors fail: Uncontrolled piles can heat or release vapour; pockets expose the worker; dry appearance does not determine waste status. In practice, Handle solvent-bearing cloths as designated hazardous work waste.

102. B — C ? Performance claims and the intended service environment should guide product selection. Cleaning frequency, chemical exposure, sheen, substrate, and compatibility all matter. The distractors fail: Colour and packaging are not performance evidence; speed alone does not establish service suitability. In practice, Match the coating properties to the actual service and cleaning conditions.

103. D — C ? A coating system is designed around specified products, preparation, film build, and application conditions. The distractors fail: Visual wet coverage does not prove correct film build; thinning is not primer; drying time does not cancel a specified coat. In practice, Apply the complete specified coating system within product limits.

104. B — B ? Washroom exposure can involve moisture, condensation, and limited drying. Product data and the specification indicate whether the coating is suitable and what substrate and application conditions it requires. The distractors fail: Price without quantity and suitability is incomplete; colour and retail presentation do not define moisture performance. In practice, Select products by documented suitability for exposure and substrate.

105. C — D ? Shelf life alone does not guarantee that material remains usable after improper storage or contamination. A skin or persistent lumps can signal deterioration. The distractors fail: Straining may hide deterioration; unapproved

thinning changes properties; mixing products can create incompatibility. In practice, Assess material condition as well as date and storage history.

106. A — A ? Even products with the same colour designation can show slight batch variation. Combining containers in a larger vessel helps distribute that variation across a continuous surface. The distractors fail: Boxing does not accelerate cure or alter solids; it cannot compensate for inconsistent application. In practice, Manage batch variation before application on continuous surfaces.

107. C — B ? Surface temperature and direct sun can shorten open time and contribute to lap marks or poor film formation. The distractors fail: Unapproved additions change the formula; excess thickness can impair cure; rapid skinning is not proof of strength. In practice, Control application conditions rather than modifying product chemistry.

108. A — D ? Stipple depends on the roller cover, coating viscosity, film thickness, substrate, and rolling technique. Compare those factors with the approved sample and product directions. The distractors fail: Pressure can create unevenness; dilution may be prohibited; rougher texture can worsen the mismatch. In practice, Diagnose application variables against the approved finish standard.

109. D — A ? Pot life is the stated usable period after components are combined, and appearance may not reveal chemical advancement. Applying material beyond that period can impair cure and performance. The distractors fail: Appearance does not measure reactivity; extra activator changes the ratio; mixing does not reset pot life. In practice, Observe the mixed product?s stated working life.

110. B — C ? Brush materials respond differently to waterborne and solvent-borne coatings. A compatible synthetic or manufacturer-recommended brush can maintain shape and distribute the coating properly. The distractors fail: Natural bristles may absorb water and lose shape; cost and wear do not show compatibility. In practice, Match application tools to coating chemistry and finish requirements.

111. B — B ? Unknown coatings can differ in adhesion, chemistry, and sensitivity. Identification, condition assessment, and the specified compatibility procedure help determine whether retention, testing, or removal is appropriate. The distractors fail: Colour is not compatibility evidence; no primer is universally suitable; aggressive solvent can soften substrates. In practice, Establish compatibility before committing to an overcoat.

112. C — A ? A useful estimate starts with the actual surfaces in scope. Deduct significant openings where appropriate and include the specified number of coats, product coverage, and expected losses. The distractors fail: Wall area uses height; openings are not coated; gross area needs scope and coat adjustments. In practice, Calculate net paintable area and multiply by coats before estimating quantity.

113. A — C ? Published coverage is an estimate under stated conditions, and roughness or porosity can increase material use. Use product guidance and site experience, and consider a representative sample when appropriate. The distractors fail: Theoretical values are conditional; arbitrary doubling is unsupported; primer may not erase all variation. In practice, Adjust coverage estimates to substrate and application conditions.

114. D — D ? A wet-film gauge can provide an immediate estimate of applied thickness while the coating is wet. It must be used at representative locations and interpreted against product requirements. The distractors fail: The other tools measure neither wet film nor thickness. In practice, Use the specified measurement method to monitor film build.

115. B — C ? Recoat readiness depends on product requirements and actual environmental and film conditions. A time recalled from another coating or a single tactile check may be misleading. The distractors fail: Different products and conditions vary; one spot does not represent the whole surface; schedule pressure is not readiness. In practice, Verify recoat conditions across the surface against product instructions.

116. D — A ? Excess tint can alter coating properties such as hiding, drying, or film performance. Use a manufacturer-approved formula or choose a product designed for the target colour. The distractors fail: More colorant does not guarantee performance; thinning does not reverse formulation changes; unrelated bases risk incompatibility. In practice, Keep tinting within approved product formulation limits.

117. A — D ? Lap marks occur when fresh coating overlaps material that has begun to set, producing visible differences in film and sheen. The distractors fail: Allowing sections to skin creates a visible join; heavy buildup and random technique worsen uniformity. In practice, Plan work to keep adjacent passes wet and consistently finished.

118. C — B ? Flashing is a difference in sheen or appearance, often associated with uneven absorption, repairs, film thickness, or application conditions. Compare preparation, primer, and application over the affected area. The distractors

fail: Light exposes rather than causes the film variation; tape timing and storage location do not explain flashing. In practice, Evaluate substrate uniformity and consistent film application.

119. D — C ? Pinholes can form when air escapes from a porous substrate or when application conditions and film build are unsuitable. The distractors fail: Extra coats can repeat the same mechanism; isolated scraping misses the substrate condition; pigment is not a repair. In practice, Address porosity and application causes before recoating.

120. C — A ? Cratering can result when contamination or incompatibility disrupts the wet film?s ability to flow uniformly. The distractors fail: Nap may affect texture but not surface contamination; colour and decoration are unrelated to craters. In practice, Find the cause of poor wetting before applying more coating. These checks help prevent avoidable coating failure and rework.

121. B — B ? Blistering can have several causes, including moisture, heat, and application over unsuitable conditions. The distractors fail:Blistering is not uniquely a pigment issue. In practice, Diagnose the failure mechanism and correct its source before repair. Check the product directions and site conditions before treating this as a finished application decision.

122. A — D ? A finished inspection includes cut-in boundaries and protection of adjacent components. Remove overspray or drips with a compatible method that does not damage the hardware or surrounding coating. The distractors fail: Colour uniformity does not address cleanliness; coating the hinge compounds the problem; aggressive scraping risks damage. In practice, Inspect and correct finish quality while protecting adjacent materials.

123. D — A ? Tape removal timing depends on coating condition, tape instructions, and the risk of tearing or leaving residue. The distractors fail: Hardening may make tape removal tear edges; schedule and overnight duration are not universal criteria. In practice, Use compatible tape and remove it at the recommended coating stage.

124. C — C ? Dust nibs are surface imperfections that may be corrected after the coating reaches a suitable condition. The distractors fail: Soft film can gum or tear; heavy film may not level; cleaner abrasion can damage uncured coating. In practice, Correct surface defects only after the film can tolerate the repair.

125. B — B ? Sealants vary in paintability and cure requirements. Coating too soon or using an incompatible finish can cause cracking, poor adhesion, or discolouration. The distractors fail: Colour does not establish compatibility; thick coating cannot fix cure; solvent may damage the sealant. In practice, Verify paintability and cure before coating sealant.

126. C — C — Divide the measured area by the stated coverage: 184 ÷ 8 = 23 litres for one theoretical coat. Surface texture and application losses can increase actual use, so use this as the baseline and add only a justified site allowance. Product coverage remains an estimate under stated conditions. Keep the theoretical quantity separate from any allowance.

127. A — B ? Heavy edges indicate uneven loading or pressure and incomplete blending between passes. Keep a consistent wet edge, distribute material evenly, and finish in a uniform direction where required. The distractors fail: Excess loading and pressure build film; irregular stopping leaves lap patterns. In practice, Keep loading, overlap, and finishing strokes consistent.

128. B — C ? Localized adhesion loss can arise from contamination, weak substrate, inadequate preparation, or incompatibility. Identify the failure plane and correct the cause before repairing and recoating. The distractors fail: Appearance alone does not identify failure; thickness cannot bond an unstable layer; wax is incompatible. In practice, Repair the cause and restore a sound, compatible substrate.

129. D — D — Multiply wet-film thickness by the volume-solids fraction: 280 × 0.66 = 184.8 µm theoretical dry-film thickness. This calculation assumes ideal transfer without unusual loss or substrate absorption. Product instructions and the specified measurement procedure still govern actual film build. Use the given percentage as a fraction in the calculation.

130. A — D ? Edges and welds can receive less coating because liquid tends to pull away from sharp geometry. A stripe coat adds attention to those areas before full coating. The distractors fail: Preparation remains necessary; stripe coats follow system sequencing; coverage is the central reason. In practice, Give difficult geometries the specified additional coating attention.