ASSOCIATE CONTRACTORS LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://associatecontractors.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What document outlines the terms under which construction services are to be performed?

A. Contractor Agreement

B. Subcontract Agreement

C. Service Level Agreement

D. Vendor Agreement

2. What does a combination specification incorporate?

A. Only proprietary items

B. A mix of performance and proprietary elements

C. Only general requirements for labor

D. Exclusive descriptions without brand names

3. What does the Mean's Book unit of measure abbreviation C stand for?

A. One Thousand

B. One Hundred

C. Fifty

D. Ten

4. Under which law are corporations typically formed?

A. Federal Law

B. Constitutional Law

C. State Law

D. International Law

5. In concrete, what is the purpose of adding superplasticizers?

A. Reduce setting time

B. Enhance durability

C. Improve workability

D. Increase strength

SAMPLE

6. During which phase of a project must the Contractor provide the Subcontractor Agreement to avoid refusal to sign?

A. Design Phase

B. Execution Phase

C. Bidding Phase

D. Completion Phase

7. What year was the Civil Rights Act, which introduced compensatory damages, passed?

A. 1985

B. 1991

C. 1989

D. 1995

8. Which piece of equipment is generally used for large excavation tasks?

A. Dragline

B. Power Shovel

C. Crane

D. Skid Steer Loader

9. You have an assumed sling angle of 24 degrees but the actual angle is 19 degrees. What effect does this have on the pounds per leg on the sling?

A. The pounds per leg will decrease

B. The pounds per leg will remain the same

C. The pounds per leg will increase

D. The sling will snap

10. Which act requires contractors to pay prevailing wage rates on federally-funded projects?

A. Norris-LaGuardia Act

B. Taft-Hartley Act

C. Davis-Bacon Act

D. Wagner Act

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What document outlines the terms under which construction services are to be performed?

A. Contractor Agreement

B. Subcontract Agreement

C. Service Level Agreement

D. Vendor Agreement

The document that outlines the terms under which construction services are to be performed is known as a Subcontract Agreement. A Subcontract Agreement is specifically designed to define the relationship between a contractor and a subcontractor, detailing the scope of work, payment terms, timelines, and other essential conditions regarding the execution of construction tasks. This agreement establishes clear expectations and responsibilities, ensuring that both parties understand their obligations and the terms under which the project will proceed. Other types of agreements, such as a Contractor Agreement, typically refer to agreements made directly between the general contractor and their clients, focusing on the overall project rather than individual duties of subcontractors. A Service Level Agreement is generally oriented towards service-based industries and usually includes performance metrics and service delivery standards, rather than construction specifics. Lastly, a Vendor Agreement pertains more to purchasing goods or products rather than the provision of construction services. Subcontract Agreements are vital in the construction industry as they serve to clarify all terms related to the performance of services, thus minimizing misunderstandings and potential legal disputes.

2. What does a combination specification incorporate?

A. Only proprietary items

B. A mix of performance and proprietary elements

C. Only general requirements for labor

D. Exclusive descriptions without brand names

A combination specification effectively merges various elements to ensure that the project's requirements are met comprehensively. Specifically, it incorporates both performance specifications, which outline the required outcomes or performance criteria, and proprietary specifications, which identify specific products or materials that must be used in the project. This blend allows for greater flexibility and ensures that the contractor or builder can achieve desired results while also adhering to specific product requirements. By utilizing a mix of performance and proprietary components, the specification can clearly define expectations for both functionality and product quality, creating a well-rounded guideline for construction projects. The other options provided do not capture the essence of what a combination specification entails. Solely including proprietary items or just general requirements would limit the specification's effectiveness, while exclusive descriptions without brand names would eliminate the specificity needed for certain critical project components.

3. What does the Mean's Book unit of measure abbreviation C stand for?

A. One Thousand

B. One Hundred

C. Fifty

D. Ten

The abbreviation "C" in the Mean's Book unit of measure stands for "One Hundred." This abbreviation is commonly used in various construction and contracting contexts, particularly in estimating and measuring materials or project quantities. Understanding this abbreviation is essential for contractors when interpreting estimates, bids, or specifications to ensure clarity in communication and financial planning. The choice indicating "One Thousand" is typically associated with the abbreviation "M," while "Fifty" and "Ten" do not have standard associations within the context of the Mean's Book. Correctly identifying these abbreviations can aid in effective project management and cost estimation in the contracting profession.

SAMPLE

4. Under which law are corporations typically formed?

A. Federal Law

B. Constitutional Law

C. State Law

D. International Law

Corporations are typically formed under state law. This is because each state has its own set of laws and regulations governing the formation, operation, and dissolution of corporations. When someone wishes to create a corporation, they must file specific documents, such as articles of incorporation, with the relevant state authority, usually the Secretary of State. State law provides the framework for determining the rights and responsibilities of the corporation and its shareholders, including compliance requirements, taxation, and governance structures. The reason federal law does not apply to the general formation of corporations is that corporate law is primarily a matter of state jurisdiction. While certain federal regulations may apply to specific aspects of corporate operations, such as securities laws for public companies, the foundational aspects of corporate existence start at the state level. Constitutional law does not pertain to the actual formation of a corporation but rather addresses the overarching legal framework of a nation and the rights of individuals. International law governs relationships between sovereign states and does not dictate how corporations are formed within a specific country.

5. In concrete, what is the purpose of adding superplasticizers?

A. Reduce setting time

B. Enhance durability

C. Improve workability

D. Increase strength

Adding superplasticizers to concrete primarily aims to improve workability without increasing the water-cement ratio. This is crucial because superplasticizers allow for a higher fluidity of the concrete mix, making it easier to place and work with, especially in complex forms or when working with congested rebar. By enhancing the flow characteristics of the concrete, superplasticizers help achieve better compaction and surface finish. While some may believe that increasing strength or enhancing durability are main objectives, these outcomes are typically achieved indirectly as a result of improved workability. Better workability can lead to more uniform mixing and placement, which can contribute to a stronger and more durable final product. However, the direct function of superplasticizers is to enhance workability, making it the correct answer in this context.

SAMPLE

6. During which phase of a project must the Contractor provide the Subcontractor Agreement to avoid refusal to sign?

A. Design Phase

B. Execution Phase

C. Bidding Phase

D. Completion Phase

The correct phase during which the Contractor should provide the Subcontractor Agreement is the Bidding Phase. This is because the Bidding Phase involves the process of soliciting bids from various subcontractors to determine who will be awarded specific work within the project. Providing a Subcontractor Agreement at this stage is crucial, as it sets clear expectations regarding terms, conditions, and scope of work, giving subcontractors the necessary information to prepare accurate and relevant bids. When subcontractors understand the contractual conditions upfront, they are more likely to participate in the bidding process, reducing the chances of disagreements later. If this agreement is not provided during the Bidding Phase, subcontractors might decline to sign the agreement later, feeling uncertain about their obligations and rights based on the bid they submitted. In contrast, during the Design Phase, the focus is on project plans and specifications rather than subcontractor agreements. The Execution Phase primarily involves the actual work on-site, while the Completion Phase deals with finalizing and closing out the project. At these stages, providing an agreement may not address the critical need for early clarity and engagement during the bidding process.

7. What year was the Civil Rights Act, which introduced compensatory damages, passed?

A. 1985

B. 1991

C. 1989

D. 1995

The Civil Rights Act that introduced compensatory damages was passed in 1991. This legislation was significant because it aimed to strengthen and expand the protections against discrimination in the workplace. Prior to this Act, victims of employment discrimination could not recover compensatory damages for their injuries, such as emotional distress or other non-economic harms. With the 1991 amendment, individuals were given the ability to seek monetary compensation for both economic and non-economic damages, thereby providing a more robust mechanism for justice in cases of discrimination. This development marked a pivotal change in civil rights law, emphasizing the importance of providing adequate remedies for victims of discrimination. The other years mentioned do not correspond to the Civil Rights Act that specifically relates to compensatory damages. Therefore, 1991 stands out as the landmark year for this significant enhancement in civil rights protections.

SAMPLE

8. Which piece of equipment is generally used for large excavation tasks?

A. Dragline

B. Power Shovel

C. Crane

D. Skid Steer Loader

The dragline is commonly recognized as the equipment of choice for large excavation tasks due to its design and operational capabilities. This type of equipment features a bucket that is suspended from a boom and is capable of both digging and moving substantial amounts of earth over considerable distances. The dragline operates by using a combination of hydraulic and mechanical systems, allowing it to excavate large volumes of material quickly and efficiently, making it perfect for tasks such as digging trenches, foundation pits, or large-scale earthmoving projects. Other equipment options, while useful in their respective areas, are not as well-suited for extensive excavation tasks. For instance, a power shovel excels in digging operations and is more appropriate for smaller or mid-sized excavation projects. A crane primarily serves lifting and moving materials, and although it might assist in construction tasks, it is not designed specifically for extensive excavation work. Similarly, a skid steer loader is a versatile piece of machinery often used for smaller jobs, landscaping, and maneuvering in confined spaces, but its digging capacity does not compare to that of a dragline for large excavation tasks.

9. You have an assumed sling angle of 24 degrees but the actual angle is 19 degrees. What effect does this have on the pounds per leg on the sling?

A. The pounds per leg will decrease

B. The pounds per leg will remain the same

C. The pounds per leg will increase

D. The sling will snap

When using a sling to lift loads, the angle of the sling plays a crucial role in determining the load distribution on the sling legs. The assumed angle of 24 degrees is typically used to calculate safe working loads and load distribution. However, when the actual angle is reduced to 19 degrees, the dynamics change significantly. As the angle decreases, the load per leg of the sling increases. This is because a lower angle results in a greater vertical component of the force acting on the sling, which means each leg of the sling takes on more weight from the load. The geometry involved in the lifting process indicates that as the angle decreases, the tension in the slings must increase to support the same overall load. Therefore, when the actual sling angle is lower than what was assumed, the pounds per leg will increase, making the lifted load more demanding on the sling's strength and safety limits. This shift highlights the importance of regularly checking sling angles during lifting operations to ensure they remain within safe parameters for effective load management.

SAMPLE

10. Which act requires contractors to pay prevailing wage rates on federally-funded projects?

A. Norris-LaGuardia Act

B. Taft-Hartley Act

C. Davis-Bacon Act

D. Wagner Act

The Davis-Bacon Act is the legislation that requires contractors and subcontractors to pay their laborers and mechanics working on federally-funded construction projects the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits that are prevailing in the locality where the work is performed. This act was enacted in 1931 to ensure that workers on federal projects receive fair pay that aligns with the local wage standards, effectively protecting the wage levels and preventing contractors from underbidding their competitors by paying lower wages. The prevailing wage is determined based on surveys of wage rates paid in the area for similar work, ensuring that federally-funded projects do not unduly disrupt local labor markets. This act plays a significant role in the construction industry, especially for those contractors engaged in government-funded projects, making compliance with it critical for successful project execution. The other acts mentioned—like the Norris-LaGuardia Act, Taft-Hartley Act, and Wagner Act—focus on different aspects of labor relations, such as the rights of workers to organize, union activity, and management's ability to restrain or coerce employees, but they do not specifically address the requirement for prevailing wage rates on federally-funded projects. Thus, the Davis-Bacon Act stands out as the correct answer for this question regarding wage requirements in the context

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://associatecontractors.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE