CONCRETE AND MASONRY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://concretemasonry.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 15

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. Which materials are typically used in a storefront?

A. Steel and wood

B. Aluminum and glass

C. Aluminum and steel

D. Concrete and glass

2. What costs an additional fee?

A. Construction drawings

B. Permit applications

C. Material samples

D. As-built drawings

3. FBS Brick corresponds to which description?

A. Select face brick

B. Architectural Face Brick

C. Standard Face Brick - most common

D. Hollow brick

4. Which ingredient is primarily responsible for the compressive strength of concrete?

A. The aggregates

B. Water

C. Portland cement

D. Rebar

5. As-built drawings are prepared to document changes made during construction.

A. True

B. False

C. Only for large projects

D. Only for permanent records

SAMPLE

6. Bond beam appearance?

A. Looks like a lintel but spans the entire wall

B. Vertical beam supporting openings

C. Decorative trim along the wall

D. A type of insulation layer

7. Angle lintel statement.

A. The decorative light brick above is the lintel.

B. The steel lintel is located just below the light brick; flashing and weep holes drain water from the angle lintel.

C. There is no lintel and no drainage provisions.

D. The angle lintel is formed by the masonry above with no steel element.

8. What is the purpose of a mortar net?

A. Catch drips of mortar that fall into the cavity

B. Provide additional structural support

C. Improve insulation of the cavity

D. Decorative feature

9. Horizontal mortar joint.

A. Bed Joint (A)

B. Head joint (B)

C. Collar Joint

D. Withe

10. Cant strip is defined as which?

A. A vertical extension of an exterior wall.

B. A strip rounding out the angle between a vertical and a horizontal surface on a parapet wall.

C. A piece of flashing installed at roof edge.

D. A groove in masonry used for counterflashing.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which materials are typically used in a storefront?

A. Steel and wood

B. Aluminum and glass

C. Aluminum and steel

D. Concrete and glass

Storefronts are designed to maximize visibility and daylight while resisting weather, so the framing is lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and able to hold large glass panels. Aluminum framing fits this goal best: it's strong enough for continuous glazing yet much lighter than steel, highly resistant to outdoor corrosion, and easy to fabricate into slim profiles that create a wide, open display. It also accepts glazing systems and can include thermal breaks to reduce heat transfer, boosting energy efficiency. Glass panels provide the clear view and natural light that storefronts showcase and are typically tempered or laminated for safety, with optional insulating glass for better performance. Together, aluminum and glass create a durable, low-maintenance, and cost-effective storefront system that can be precisely glazed and sealed against the elements. Other combinations don't fit as well. Steel and wood introduce heavier frames and higher maintenance, or lack the modern, low-profile look and weather resistance of aluminum. Aluminum with steel isn't standard due to potential compatibility issues and differing properties, making it less common for storefronts. Concrete and glass don't provide the flexible framing needed to create the large, open glazing that storefronts rely on.

2. What costs an additional fee?

A. Construction drawings

B. Permit applications

C. Material samples

D. As-built drawings

Providing as-built drawings is an additional service because it creates a record of exactly what was built, including any field changes and deviations from the original plan. To produce these, you must measure, verify, and annotate the actual conditions, then redraw the project to reflect real dimensions and layouts. That extra time and expertise typically carry a separate fee beyond the initial construction drawings. The other items are usually handled within the standard process or handled differently: construction drawings are part of the design package, permit fees are paid to the issuing authority, and material samples are generally part of material procurement or testing—not a separate, post-construction deliverable charged as an extra service.

3. FBS Brick corresponds to which description?

A. Select face brick

B. Architectural Face Brick

C. Standard Face Brick - most common

D. Hollow brick

FBS brick is the standard grade of facing brick used for exterior walls where the brick face is visible. It's the most common choice because it gives a good balance of appearance, workability, and durability for everyday brickwork. Other options describe premium or specialty face bricks (for a more uniform or refined look) or different unit types (like hollow bricks) that aren't the typical facing brick. So the description that matches is the Standard Face Brick—most common.

SAMPLE

4. Which ingredient is primarily responsible for the compressive strength of concrete?

A. The aggregates

B. Water

C. Portland cement

D. Rebar

In concrete, the ability to resist crushing under load comes mainly from the cement paste that forms when Portland cement hydrates. The hydration products create a strong, cohesive matrix that binds the aggregates together and carries the compressive stress. Aggregates do contribute to strength by providing bulk and stiffness, but they are not the primary factor determining how much load concrete can crush under compression. Their main roles are to provide volume, improve durability, reduce shrinkage, and influence the workability and cost of the mix. Water plays a crucial supporting role: the water-to-cement ratio controls how dense and strong the paste becomes. Too much water increases porosity and lowers strength, while proper curing supports a dense, well-hydrated matrix. Rebar, on the other hand, is for tensile resistance in reinforced concrete; under pure compression it doesn't increase the concrete's compressive strength, though it improves performance under bending and combined stresses. So the key determinant of compressive strength is the Portland cement–based paste, not the aggregates.

5. As-built drawings are prepared to document changes made during construction.

A. True

B. False

C. Only for large projects

D. Only for permanent records

As-built drawings capture the actual built condition of a project. They show what was finally constructed, including any changes made in the field from what was originally designed—the true locations, dimensions, and materials of components after construction. This documentation reflects how the project ended up, not just what was planned at the outset, and it often includes notes about deviations, substitutions, and field decisions. The purpose is practical: these drawings provide a reliable reference for maintenance, future renovations, code compliance, and facility management. They support whoever will operate or modify the building by showing where systems actually run, where walls and rooms ended up, and how assemblies were assembled in reality. They're created specifically to document changes made during construction, and while they can be kept as permanent records, their primary value is as an up-to-date map of the built project for ongoing use.

6. Bond beam appearance?

A. Looks like a lintel but spans the entire wall

B. Vertical beam supporting openings

C. Decorative trim along the wall

D. A type of insulation layer

Bond beam is a horizontal reinforced concrete (or other) member built into masonry walls to tie the wall together and resist horizontal forces. It runs continuously along the top of the wall (and at key levels), so its appearance is a continuous horizontal line that looks like a lintel spanning the length of the wall. This horizontal span provides structural continuity and anchorage for roofing or diaphragms, rather than supporting individual openings or serving as decoration or insulation. So, its appearance is like a lintel that spans the entire wall, rather than a vertical support, decorative trim, or insulation.

SAMPLE

7. Angle lintel statement.

A. The decorative light brick above is the lintel.

B. The steel lintel is located just below the light brick; flashing and weep holes drain water from the angle lintel.

C. There is no lintel and no drainage provisions.

D. The angle lintel is formed by the masonry above with no steel element.

The main idea here is how an angle lintel is used to carry loads over an opening and how water is managed around it. An angle lintel is typically a steel angle placed to support the masonry above an opening. It sits just below the brick that spans the opening, with the vertical leg bearing on the brick above and the horizontal leg spanning the opening. Flashing placed over the lintel helps shed water, and weep holes provide a path to drain any moisture that gets behind the brick so it doesn't pool at the lintel. This combination—steel lintel just beneath the light brick, plus flashing and weep holes for drainage—follows standard practice for protecting the opening from moisture while providing structural support. The other descriptions either treat the brick above as the lintel itself, omit the steel element, or assume the opening is unsupported by a lintel, which would not meet typical construction details for an angle lintel.

8. What is the purpose of a mortar net?

A. Catch drips of mortar that fall into the cavity

B. Provide additional structural support

C. Improve insulation of the cavity

D. Decorative feature

Mortar nets serve to catch mortar drips as masonry is built, especially in cavity walls. When bricks or blocks are laid, mortar can fall into the space between leaves; if it isn't caught, those drips can accumulate, clog weep holes, and obstruct drainage and moisture management. The mortar net—a mesh or screen placed at the cavity face—acts as a barrier to capture those drips so they can be removed later, keeping the cavity clear. This is a functional detail, not a source of structural strength, insulation improvement, or decoration.

9. Horizontal mortar joint.

A. Bed Joint (A)

B. Head joint (B)

C. Collar Joint

D. Withe

Horizontal mortar joint is the bed joint. In masonry, a bed joint is the layer of mortar laid between bricks in the same course, binding the bricks together and carrying the load along that row. The joints between the ends of bricks in adjacent courses are called head joints, which are vertical, not horizontal. Terms like collar joint or wythe refer to other features of brickwork and not to the horizontal bond between bricks. So the bed joint is the correct term for a horizontal mortar joint.

SAMPLE

10. Cant strip is defined as which?

A. A vertical extension of an exterior wall.

B. A strip rounding out the angle between a vertical and a horizontal surface on a parapet wall.

C. A piece of flashing installed at roof edge.

D. A groove in masonry used for counterflashing.

A cant strip is a wedge-shaped or rounded strip placed at the junction where a vertical surface meets a horizontal surface on a parapet wall. Its purpose is to smooth that corner so there isn't a sharp 90-degree edge, which helps the roof and flashing sit correctly and reduces stress on the materials. That precise description—rounding out the angle between a vertical and a horizontal surface on a parapet wall—is why this option is the best fit. The other descriptions refer to different components: a vertical extension of a wall isn't the same as a cant strip, edge flashing at the roof edge is a separate flashing element, and a groove for counterflashing describes a joint feature used to receive counterflashing, not the rounded transition at the parapet.

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://concretemasonry.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE