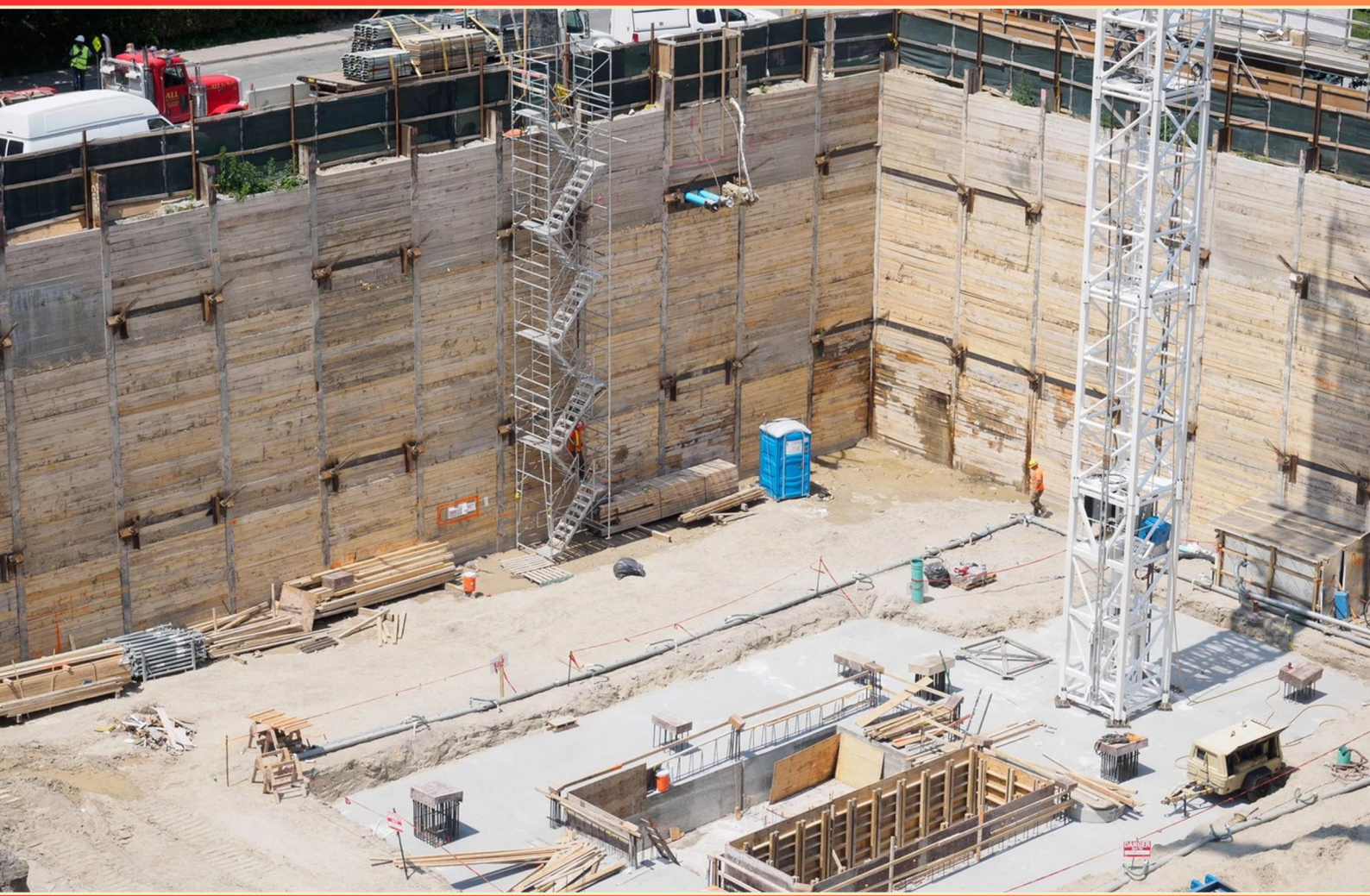
CONCRETE FORMWORK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://concreteformwork.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. What factors influence the decision to use timber vs steel formwork?

A. Geometry, finish requirement, reuse potential, weight, labor availability, and overall cost

B. Only weight

C. Only geometry

D. Only color

2. What is the correct sequence when assembling a pre fab column form?

A. rebar, form, anchor bolt template

B. form, anchor bolt template, rebar

C. anchor bolt template, rebar, form

D. anchor bolt template, form, rebar

3. What is the process of extending existing foundations to lower levels of undisturbed soil?

A. Underpinning

B. Overpinning

C. Piering

D. Shoring

4. What is the correct bracing arrangement for a square column form to prevent twisting?

A. Two angle braces on adjacent corners at 90 degrees

B. Two angle braces on corners 90 degrees to each other

C. Diagonal braces only

D. No braces are needed

5. Which statement about deflection limits is true?

A. They are specified as L/400 to L/600 depending on panel type

B. They are always exactly L/300

C. They are not specified in code

D. They refer to color

SAMPLE

6. What is the best location to brace a column form?

A. At the bottom

B. Near the top

C. On the sides

D. In the middle

7. When performing a slump test, how is the concrete placed into the slump cone?

A. Layered in one pour

B. Dumped all at once

C. Placed in thirds, ridding 25 times per third

D. Poured in halves with 50 strokes per half

8. What is done to keep concrete from sticking to the forms?

A. Apply Oil to the Forms

B. Grease the Forms

C. Water Spray on the Forms

D. Wax Coating on the Forms

9. How should openings for embeds and sleeves be treated in formwork?

A. Provide proper openings and sleeves, protect edges, and align with rebar and future penetrations.

B. Seal openings to prevent concrete around embeds.

C. Close openings with plugs.

D. Avoid aligning with rebar.

10. What material is used for an isolation joint between stairs and sidewalk?

A. Rubber Gasket

B. Plastic Sheet

C. Foam Insert

D. Asphalt Impregnated Strip

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What factors influence the decision to use timber vs steel formwork?

A. Geometry, finish requirement, reuse potential, weight, labor availability, and overall cost

B. Only weight

C. Only geometry

D. Only color

Choosing formwork material depends on several practical considerations that shape the final result. The geometry and finish requirements determine what is feasible and how smooth the surface will be. Timber is very adaptable for complex or on-site-altered shapes, but achieving a consistently smooth finish may require extra work. Steel formwork provides rigid, precise geometry and a smoother surface more reliably, especially for repetitive casts. Reuse potential and overall cost are key long-term factors. Steel formwork is built for many uses, which lowers the cost per cast on large projects, while timber wears out more quickly due to moisture, warping, and damage, raising costs when reuse is limited. Weight and labor availability also influence choice. Steel is heavier and needs lifts and planning, but modular steel systems can speed assembly and reduce specialized carpentry time. Timber is lighter and easier to cut on site, but may require more skilled labor to fit and align correctly. Overall cost includes material, labor, maintenance, and storage across the project life. Because all these aspects matter, the option that lists geometry, finish requirement, reuse potential, weight, labor availability, and overall cost best fits the decision. Color is not a factor in deciding formwork material.

2. What is the correct sequence when assembling a pre fab column form?

A. rebar, form, anchor bolt template

B. form, anchor bolt template, rebar

C. anchor bolt template, rebar, form

D. anchor bolt template, form, rebar

The sequence starts with placing the rebar because the reinforcement is the internal skeleton of the column and must be held in the correct position before the outer mold goes up. Once the rebar is fixed, you erect the form around it to shape and contain the concrete accurately. After the form is in place, you set the anchor bolt template so the bolts are precisely located for the base connection. Installing anchor bolts after the form ensures correct alignment and protects them during pouring, whereas placing bolts first or forming before rebar can lead to misalignment or interference with the reinforcement. This order best ensures proper reinforcement placement, stable formwork, and accurate anchor bolt positioning.

SAMPLE

3. What is the process of extending existing foundations to lower levels of undisturbed soil?

A. Underpinning

B. Overpinning

C. Piering

D. Shoring

Underpinning is the process of extending an existing foundation to reach deeper, undisturbed soil or rock so the structure can transfer its load to a stronger bearing layer. By adding new support elements beneath the current foundation—often extending footings or adding reinforced piers down to a deeper soil stratum—the foundation gains greater bearing capacity and is stabilized against settlement. This approach is used when the near-surface soil is soft or has settled, or when loads have increased and the original foundation hasn't enough capacity. Methods vary, but the core idea is to create a new, stronger base beneath the existing foundation so the load is carried by the deeper soil. The other terms refer to different concepts: shoring provides temporary support to prevent collapse during work; piering involves installing piles to carry loads, which is a form of foundation support but not the general term for extending an existing foundation to deeper soil; overpinning is not a standard method used for extending foundations to lower soil levels.

4. What is the correct bracing arrangement for a square column form to prevent twisting?

A. Two angle braces on adjacent corners at 90 degrees

B. Two angle braces on corners 90 degrees to each other

C. Diagonal braces only

D. No braces are needed

Twisting resistance comes from bracing in two perpendicular directions so the form acts as a rigid frame. Placing two angle braces on corners that are 90 degrees apart around the square provides support in both horizontal directions, stopping the form from racking as concrete is poured and as it's moved. If you used only diagonal braces, or no braces at all, the form would twist easily under load. So the best arrangement is two angle braces on corners that are 90 degrees apart, giving stabilizing support in two perpendicular planes.

5. Which statement about deflection limits is true?

A. They are specified as L/400 to L/600 depending on panel type

B. They are always exactly L/300

C. They are not specified in code

D. They refer to color

Deflection limits for formwork describe how much a panel is allowed to sag under the load of concrete and other service conditions, and they are expressed as a fraction of the span, L (for example, L/400 to L/600). The exact value depends on the panel type and its stiffness: stiffer panels can tolerate less sag (up to closer to L/600), while more flexible panels allow a larger sag (up to around L/400). This balance helps maintain surface quality, joint stability, and alignment during pouring and curing. The other statements aren't correct because deflection limits aren't fixed at a single value for all panels, they are specified in codes and depend on panel type and materials, and they have nothing to do with color.

SAMPLE

6. What is the best location to brace a column form?

A. At the bottom

B. Near the top

C. On the sides

D. In the middle

When you brace a column form, the goal is to keep the form from moving outward and losing its straight, square shape while the concrete is poured. The top portion of the form is where the lateral forces from the fresh concrete are most effectively transmitted to the form, so placing bracing up near the top helps resist that outward thrust and prevents the form from bowing or shifting. This keeps the column true to its intended dimensions and helps maintain alignment with the reinforcement and any adjoining forms. Bottom or middle bracing can help, but they don't address the tendency of the upper form to deflect as the pour progresses, which is where distortion would be most visible on the finished column. Top bracing acts as a key control point, stabilizing the form where it matters most during the pour.

7. When performing a slump test, how is the concrete placed into the slump cone?

A. Layered in one pour

B. Dumped all at once

C. Placed in thirds, ridding 25 times per third

D. Poured in halves with 50 strokes per half

The test uses a controlled filling method to get a repeatable measure of how the concrete flows. Concrete is placed into the slump cone in three roughly equal layers. Each layer is compacted with 25 strokes of a tamping rod to eliminate air pockets and ensure the layer is dense and representative of the mix. This layering, with standardized rodding, prevents segregation and gives a consistent slump reading when the cone is lifted. If you were to pour all the concrete at once, or fill in uneven ways, air would be trapped and the density would be inconsistent, leading to an unreliable slump value. The 25 rodding strokes per layer standardize the compaction effort and ensure the result reflects the actual workability of the mix.

8. What is done to keep concrete from sticking to the forms?

A. Apply Oil to the Forms

B. Grease the Forms

C. Water Spray on the Forms

D. Wax Coating on the Forms

To keep concrete from sticking to the forms, use a form release agent on the surfaces that contact the concrete. Applying a film of oil creates a thin barrier between the fresh concrete and the form, which prevents adhesion, reduces suction, and makes stripping easier without damaging either the concrete surface or the form. Oil is a common, effective, and economical release method, which is why it's the best choice. Greasing the forms serves the same purpose and is similar in effect, while a wax coating can also release but may affect finish or require reapplication. Water spray isn't a reliable release method because it doesn't form a lasting barrier.

SAMPLE

9. How should openings for embeds and sleeves be treated in formwork?

A. Provide proper openings and sleeves, protect edges, and align with rebar and future penetrations.

B. Seal openings to prevent concrete around embeds.

C. Close openings with plugs.

D. Avoid aligning with rebar.

Openings for embeds and sleeves must be provided in the formwork with the correct size and exact placement, and the edges must be protected so they don't get damaged during stripping or concrete placement. This careful edge protection helps prevent chipping or ragged edges that could weaken the opening or damage the embedded hardware. Positioning these openings to align with the planned rebar layout and with any future penetrations keeps anchors, conduits, and sleeves in the right place for installation after the concrete is in place, preserves the required concrete cover, and avoids conflicts during construction. Sealing or closing openings would defeat the purpose of providing space for embeds and penetrations, and intentionally avoiding alignment with rebar would lead to misfits and a compromised connection.

10. What material is used for an isolation joint between stairs and sidewalk?

A. Rubber Gasket

B. Plastic Sheet

C. Foam Insert

D. Asphalt Impregnated Strip

Isolation joints between stairs and sidewalks are meant to keep the two concrete members from bonding while still allowing them to move independently with temperature changes, settlement, or shrinkage. An asphalt impregnated strip fits this need well because it acts as a durable, compressible filler that won't bond to either pour and can accommodate movement without tearing or pulling away. It also resists moisture and is easy to install along the joint, helping to maintain a clean, defined separation between the stair and the sidewalk. Other materials aren't as suitable for this specific use. A rubber gasket can deform unevenly under load and may not stay in place along irregular stair and sidewalk edges. A plastic sheet might trap moisture or detach under freeze–thaw cycles, compromising the joint. A foam insert can crush or degrade over time and may not maintain a stable, continuous joint width. For these reasons, the asphalt impregnated strip is the preferred choice for an isolation joint in this location.

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://concreteformwork.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE