FLORIDA ROOFING TRADE KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://flroofingtrade.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. **Galvanized coating refers to which type of coating on steel?**

   A. Aluminized coating

   B. Zinc coating

   C. Chromium coating

   D. Tin coating

2. **The most popular metal shingles are made from aluminum of what thickness?**

   A. 0.02" thick aluminum

   B. 0.04" thick aluminum

   C. 0.02" thick copper

   D. 0.03" thick steel

3. **What is the name of the flashing used where a roof area intersects a vertical side wall, with individual pieces of metal flashing installed at the end of each shingle course?**

   A. Counter flashing

   B. Step flashing

   C. Head flashing

   D. Rake flashing

4. **The aggregate area of penthouses and other roof top structures shall not exceed:**

   A. 10%

   B. 25%

   C. 33 1/3%

   D. 50%

5. **Which slope is indicated for thermoset single-ply membranes as not less than?**

   A. 1/8:12

   B. 1/4:12

   C. 1:12

   D. 1:6

SAMPLE

6. What is the nominal weight of 22-gauge stainless steel?

A. 0.75 lb/ft2

B. 1.31 lb/ft2

C. 2.0 lb/ft2

D. 3.0 lb/ft2

7. In HVHZ, re-cover applications shall not take place over which existing material?

A. Asphalt shingles

B. Wood shingles

C. Clay tiles

D. Metal shingles

8. Which statement best describes the common weights of polymer-modified bitumen base sheets?

A. 2 weights

B. 3 weights

C. 4 weights

D. 5 weights

9. Which of the following is not a bitumen used for built-up membrane systems (BUR)?

A. Coal-tar system

B. Asphalt

C. Coal tar pitch

D. Modified bitumen

10. In batten seam roofing, the maximum distance between battens is how many inches?

A. 12 inches

B. 16 inches

C. 20 inches

D. 24 inches

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Galvanized coating refers to which type of coating on steel?

A. Aluminized coating

B. Zinc coating

C. Chromium coating

D. Tin coating

Galvanized coating means applying a zinc layer to steel to prevent rust. Zinc protects by acting sacrificially: it corrodes before the iron, so the steel stays safe underneath, and if the coating is damaged, the surrounding zinc still shields the steel by providing local galvanic protection and forming a protective patina. In roofing, galvanized steel is common for fasteners and flashing because of its durability and corrosion resistance. Other coatings—aluminum for aluminized, chromium plating, or tin coating—serve different purposes and aren't what is meant by galvanizing. So the zinc coating is the galvanized coating.

2. The most popular metal shingles are made from aluminum of what thickness?

A. 0.02" thick aluminum

B. 0.04" thick aluminum

C. 0.02" thick copper

D. 0.03" thick steel

Metal shingles are designed to be light enough to stay easy on the roof structure while still providing enough stiffness to lock together and resist wind. For the aluminum shingles you'll see most often on residential roofs, the standard thickness is around 0.02 inches. That thin gauge keeps the weight and cost down while still delivering durable performance when properly installed. Choosing a thicker aluminum, like 0.04 inches, would add noticeable weight and expense without giving a big boost in performance for typical homes. Copper shingles exist, but copper is much more expensive, and 0.02 inch copper isn't a common or practical standard for the popular profiles. Steel shingles can be found in various gauges, including around 0.03 inches, but aluminum at 0.02 inches remains the typical choice for the most widely used residential metal shingles.

3. What is the name of the flashing used where a roof area intersects a vertical side wall, with individual pieces of metal flashing installed at the end of each shingle course?

A. Counter flashing

B. Step flashing

C. Head flashing

D. Rake flashing

Step flashing is used where a roof meets a vertical sidewall. Each metal flashing piece is installed at the end of each shingle course, creating a stair-step that rises up the wall as you lay more shingles. This layout ensures water is directed down the roof surface and over the joint, preventing water from getting behind the siding or wall. The flashing pieces are positioned with one leg under the shingle above and the other leg against the wall, so the sequence of pieces forms a continuous, weatherproof path up the wall. This approach is specific to roof-wall intersections, while other flashings serve different locations: counter flashing covers the joint with base flashing around features like chimneys; head flashing runs along the top edge of a wall or around openings; rake flashing lines the edge of a sloped roof at the gable.

SAMPLE

4. The aggregate area of penthouses and other roof top structures shall not exceed:

A. 10%

B. 25%

C. 33 1/3%

D. 50%

Rooftop footprint rules limit how much space on the roof can be taken up by penthouses and other roof structures. The limit set is one third of the roof area, which is 33 1/3 percent. This balance lets essential rooftop elements exist without crowding the roof so much that drainage, access, safety, and maintenance become problematic. In concrete terms, if the roof area is 9,000 square feet, the combined area of penthouses and rooftop structures cannot exceed 3,000 square feet. The other percentages would constrain or expand the allowed area inconsistently with this standard, while 50% would overburden the roof and reduce usable/deck area and drainage space.

5. Which slope is indicated for thermoset single-ply membranes as not less than?

A. 1/8:12

B. 1/4:12

C. 1:12

D. 1:6

The thing being tested is the minimum roof slope needed to properly drain thermoset single-ply membranes. For this type of membrane, you want enough slope so water doesn't pond on the surface, which can weaken seams and shorten life. The standard minimum is 1/4 inch of rise for every 12 inches of run, written as 1/4:12, which is about a 2% grade. This ensures water will flow toward drains or edges rather than ponding. The other options represent either too little slope to reliably drain water or a slope that's much steeper than the typical minimum, so they don't represent the required not-less-than value.

6. What is the nominal weight of 22-gauge stainless steel?

A. 0.75 lb/ft2

B. 1.31 lb/ft2

C. 2.0 lb/ft2

D. 3.0 lb/ft2

Nominal weight comes from how thick the sheet is and what material it's made of. In stainless steel, 22 gauge corresponds to a thin sheet (about 0.033 inches thick). The weight per square foot is found by multiplying that thickness by the density of stainless steel (roughly 0.29 lb per cubic inch) and then converting to square feet (144 square inches per square foot). Doing that calculation gives about 1.3 pounds per square foot. Standard metal weight tables list 22 gauge stainless at roughly 1.31 lb/ft², which is why this value is used as the nominal weight. Practical weight can vary slightly with alloy grade and temper, but 1.31 lb/ft² is the typical nominal figure.

SAMPLE

7. In HVHZ, re-cover applications shall not take place over which existing material?

A. Asphalt shingles

B. Wood shingles

C. Clay tiles

D. Metal shingles

In HVHZ, the surface underneath a new roof must provide a solid, stable base that can properly hold the fasteners and resist wind uplift. Wood shingles are not a suitable substrate for a re-cover because they can be warped, cupped, or rotten, and their nails may have been driven at angles that don't align well with a new layer. Overlaying a new roof over wood shingles can trap moisture, hide damage, and create an uneven, less secure surface, all of which undermine the wind-resistant performance required in high-wind zones. For that reason, re-covering over wood shingles is not allowed; the old layer typically needs to be removed to expose a solid deck before applying the new roofing system. Asphalt shingles, clay tiles, and metal shingles can generally be re-covered over under HVHZ rules if the underlying conditions are sound and the installation meets wind-resistance requirements, which is why wood shingles stand out as the disallowed option.

8. Which statement best describes the common weights of polymer-modified bitumen base sheets?

A. 2 weights

B. 3 weights

C. 4 weights

D. 5 weights

Polymer-modified bitumen base sheets are typically offered in three weight categories to cover different installation needs. Having three weights gives you an option for economy with a lighter sheet, a standard balance of strength and cost, and a heavier sheet for higher durability and wind uplift resistance in tougher conditions. This three-weight range is the common practice, so the best description is that there are three weights.

9. Which of the following is not a bitumen used for built-up membrane systems (BUR)?

A. Coal-tar system

B. Asphalt

C. Coal tar pitch

D. Modified bitumen

Built-up membrane systems rely on bitumen as the waterproofing binder in their plies. Asphalt-based bitumen, coal tar pitch, and modified bitumen are all used as bitumen options in BUR construction, each contributing to the waterproofing layer. A coal-tar system, on the other hand, uses coal tar as the primary waterproofing material rather than bitumen. Because BUR construction centers on bitumen-based materials, a coal-tar system does not fit as a bitumen used for BUR. That's why the coal-tar system is the correct choice for "not a bitumen used for BUR."

SAMPLE

10. In batten seam roofing, the maximum distance between battens is how many inches?

A. 12 inches

B. 16 inches

C. 20 inches

D. 24 inches

In batten seam roofing, battens provide the backing that supports the panel edges and the seam cap, and the distance between battens controls how well the panel is restrained and how reliably the seam stays aligned under wind and thermal movement. The spacing is chosen so the panel won't bow or deflect between supports and so the seam can engage properly with its fasteners or clips. Typically, manufacturers specify a maximum of 20 inches between battens for standard batten-seam systems, which gives enough stiffness to resist wind uplift while keeping installation practical. If you go beyond that, the panel can sag between battens, the seam can drift out of alignment, and leaks become more likely. Closer spacing, like 12 or 16 inches, provides more support but increases material and labor; a 24-inch gap generally exceeds what these systems are designed to tolerate.

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://flroofingtrade.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE