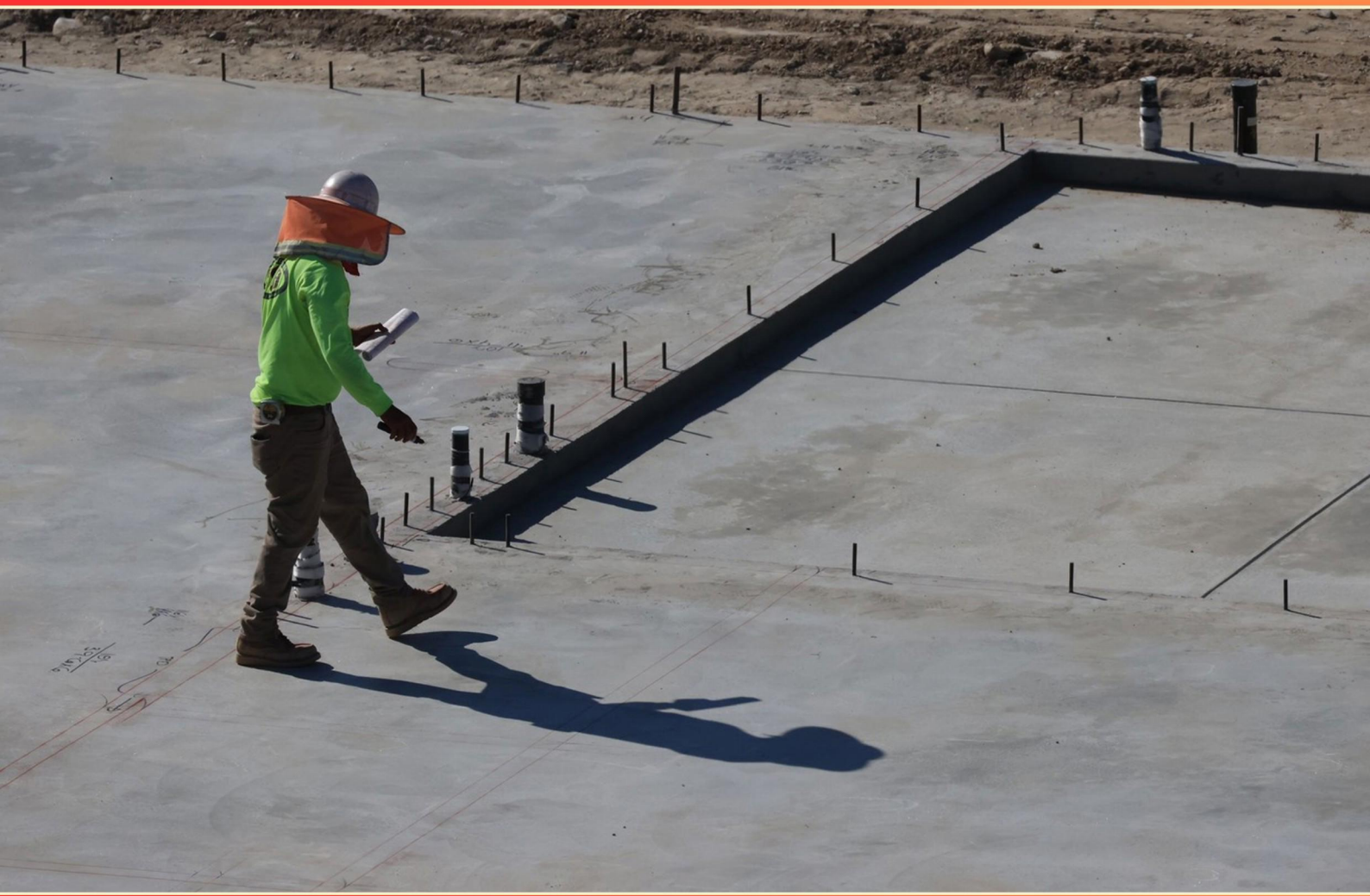
GENERAL CONTRACTOR LICENSE (KB2) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://gencontractorkb2.examzify.com

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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

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is the minimum clear height required for an egress door in a dwelling?

A. 72 inches

B. 76 inches

C. 78 inches

D. 80 inches

2. Which of the following shall not be assumed to have a presumptive load bearing capacity for foundations?

A. Sand

B. Silt

C. Clay

D. Organic silt

3. How do you calculate cubic yards of material?

A. Length x Width x Height = Total Cubic Feet

B. Length x Width x Height = Total Cubic Inches

C. Length x Width x Height = Then divide by 27 = Cubic Yards

D. Length x Width x Height = Then multiply by 27 = Cubic Feet

4. In construction documentation, what is often included in a complete set of plans?

A. Only floor plans

B. Only elevation drawings

C. Details for structural and electrical layouts

D. Multiple perspectives and specifications

5. Which one of the following is a test for concrete consistency?

A. Load test

B. Slump

C. Compression

D. Tensile

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6. Solid blocking is required for floor joists that exceed what nominal size?

A. 2 x 10

B. 2 x 12

C. 2 x 14

D. 2 x 16

7. What is the minimum depth of wire wall ties embedded in mortar of solid masonry unit?

A. 1 inch

B. 1-1/2 inch

C. 2 inches

D. 2-1/2 inches

8. A concrete slab-on-ground cast monolithically with the footing shall be permitted to locate _____ as an alternative to placement at the footing top and bottom?

A. 1 number 5 bar

B. 2 number 4 bars

C. 1 number 5 or two number 4 bars in the middle third

D. 3 number 4 bars

9. The "Total Run" of a stairway is _____.

A. The total height of the stairs

B. The sum of the tread run

C. The vertical rise of the stairs

D. The width of the staircase

10. When using wide square edge boards for board and batten siding, how should the batten strips be nailed?

A. To both siding boards

B. To only one siding board

C. To the studs

D. To the bottom edge of the siding

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum clear height required for an egress door in a dwelling?

A. 72 inches

B. 76 inches

C. 78 inches

D. 80 inches

The minimum clear height required for an egress door in a dwelling is 78 inches. This measurement ensures that all individuals, including those who may be taller than average or carrying items, can safely and easily exit the building in the event of an emergency. The establishment of a height requirement is essential as it contributes to the overall safety and accessibility of emergency egress routes. An egress door that meets this minimum height can help prevent injuries during urgent situations, ensuring that occupants can evacuate without obstruction. Adhering to this standard is also a critical component of building codes, which are designed to protect residents and ensure that buildings are safe and compliant with established regulations. The other choices do not meet the requirements outlined in building codes for safe and adequate egress, as they understate the necessary height for ensuring a clear and unobstructed path during an emergency.

2. Which of the following shall not be assumed to have a presumptive load bearing capacity for foundations?

A. Sand

B. Silt

C. Clay

D. Organic silt

Organic silt is not assumed to have a presumptive load-bearing capacity for foundations due to its inherently variable and often weaker physical properties. Organic materials, such as the decomposed vegetation present in organic silt, can significantly impact the stability and strength of the soil. As the organic materials decay, they can lead to changes in moisture content and density, making the material less reliable for supporting structures. In contrast, sand, silt, and clay are generally more predictable in terms of load-bearing capacity, depending on their composition and soil mechanics. Sand typically provides good drainage and has a stable structure, while clay and silt can exhibit differing load capacities based on their moisture content and consolidation characteristics. Organic silt, however, lacks this consistency and is often treated with caution in construction due to its potential for settlement and instability when subjected to load. Therefore, engineers and contractors avoid assuming a presumptive load-bearing capacity for organic silt in foundation design and planning.

3. How do you calculate cubic yards of material?

A. Length x Width x Height = Total Cubic Feet

B. Length x Width x Height = Total Cubic Inches

C. Length x Width x Height = Then divide by 27 = Cubic Yards

D. Length x Width x Height = Then multiply by 27 = Cubic Feet

To calculate cubic yards of material, the correct process involves measuring the volume in cubic feet and then converting that volume into cubic yards. This is achieved by multiplying the dimensions—length, width, and height—all measured in feet to find the total volume in cubic feet. The resulting cubic feet value is then divided by the number of cubic feet in a cubic yard, which is 27. Therefore, the formula: Length x Width x Height = Total Cubic Feet is followed by dividing that total by 27 to convert cubic feet into cubic yards. This conversion is essential as it allows for a more manageable measurement that is commonly used in construction and landscaping materials. The other options do not provide the correct framing or conversion necessary to reach cubic yards of material from cubic feet or are based on incorrect unit conversions.

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4. In construction documentation, what is often included in a complete set of plans?

A. Only floor plans

B. Only elevation drawings

C. Details for structural and electrical layouts

D. Multiple perspectives and specifications

A complete set of construction documentation is essential for guiding a construction project from start to finish. It typically includes multiple perspectives and specifications to ensure that all aspects of the build are adequately communicated and understood. Including multiple perspectives means incorporating different views such as floor plans, elevation drawings, and section views, which together provide a comprehensive understanding of the project. Specifications are crucial as they detail the materials, workmanship, and standards required for the construction work, ensuring that everyone involved has the same expectations. Because of this comprehensive nature of the documents, relying solely on floor plans or elevation drawings would leave out vital information needed for successful project execution. Furthermore, while structural and electrical layouts are significant, they are just parts of the overall documentation rather than the entirety needed for guidance in construction. Hence, a complete set of plans encompasses a variety of drawings and detailed specifications to cover all necessary aspects of the project.

5. Which one of the following is a test for concrete consistency?

A. Load test

B. Slump

C. Compression

D. Tensile

The test for concrete consistency being the slump test is crucial for evaluating how workable a batch of concrete is. The slump test measures the flow or "slump" of fresh concrete by determining how much it settles when placed in a cone-shaped mold. This gives a quick and direct indication of the water-cement ratio and overall consistency, which directly impacts the strength and durability of the concrete once it has cured. In contrast, the other tests mentioned do not serve the same purpose. A load test evaluates how much weight concrete can support without failing, focusing on its structural capacity. Compression tests measure the concrete's compressive strength after it has hardened, indicating how well it can withstand loads in a structural application. Tensile tests assess the material's resistance to tension, which is typically not a primary concern for concrete because it is inherently weak in tension. Therefore, the slump test is uniquely suited to assess the workability and consistency of fresh concrete, making it the correct answer.

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6. Solid blocking is required for floor joists that exceed what nominal size?

A. 2 x 10

B. 2 x 12

C. 2 x 14

D. 2 x 16

Solid blocking is required for floor joists to ensure proper load distribution and structural integrity, particularly as the size of the joists increases. This is crucial in preventing issues such as excessive deflection or wobbling and ensuring that the floor can handle expected loads safely. In this context, the requirement for solid blocking typically begins with joists that are nominally 2 x 12 inches in size. When joists are larger, such as 2 x 12 and above, they are more prone to movement and deflection under load. Solid blocking helps to stabilize these larger joists, creating a stronger floor system. Therefore, the correct answer is that solid blocking is required for floor joists that exceed the nominal size of 2 x 12. This size threshold recognizes the increased span and load characteristics of larger joists, necessitating the additional support provided by blocking to maintain structural performance.

7. What is the minimum depth of wire wall ties embedded in mortar of solid masonry unit?

A. 1 inch

B. 1-1/2 inch

C. 2 inches

D. 2-1/2 inches

The minimum depth of wire wall ties embedded in the mortar of solid masonry units is indeed 1-1/2 inches. This specification is important because it ensures that the ties are adequately secured within the mortar joint, which enhances the structural stability and overall integrity of the masonry wall. The wire wall ties serve as connectors between different masonry units and play a critical role in distributing loads and preventing lateral movement. Proper embedment ensures that they can effectively bear the anticipated loads and provide the necessary support. While other depths could potentially be considered in certain contexts, the 1-1/2 inch standard provides the right balance between strength and practical construction practices, ensuring that ties are effective without compromising the consistency of the mortar joint. This standard is often referenced in building codes and construction guidelines to ensure safety and durability in masonry construction.

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8. A concrete slab-on-ground cast monolithically with the footing shall be permitted to locate _____ as an alternative to placement at the footing top and bottom?

A. 1 number 5 bar

B. 2 number 4 bars

C. 1 number 5 or two number 4 bars in the middle third

D. 3 number 4 bars

The correct option indicates that either one number 5 bar or two number 4 bars can be placed in the middle third of a concrete slab-on-ground cast monolithically with the footing. This option is aligned with standard reinforcement practices, allowing for flexibility in reinforcement design while maintaining structural integrity. Reinforcement in concrete slabs serves to control tensile stresses and cracking, particularly in areas where the slab is subjected to bending due to load or settlement. The middle third of the slab is considered an effective location for placing reinforcement because it is where tensile stresses are typically greatest. Using either one number 5 bar or two number 4 bars provides sufficient tensile strength, enabling the slab to handle loads effectively. The mention of a specific middle third location is significant, as it reflects a design concept that helps distribute loads evenly across the slab and enhances performance. Essentially, reinforcing in this manner adheres to the principles of good engineering practice by optimizing both strength and material usage. The other options do not align with typical reinforcement practices or proper engineering standards for this type of construction. They either provide insufficient reinforcement or do not take into consideration the optimal loading distribution necessary for effective slab performance.

9. The "Total Run" of a stairway is _____.

A. The total height of the stairs

B. The sum of the tread run

C. The vertical rise of the stairs

D. The width of the staircase

The "Total Run" of a stairway refers to the horizontal distance covered by the stairs, which is calculated by measuring the sum of the tread runs. Each tread run is the part of the stair where a foot lands, and when these individual tread runs are added together, they provide the total horizontal length of the stairway from the starting point to where it finishes. Understanding the concept of total run is essential for ensuring that stairways comply with building codes and provide safe, accessible use. The other options focus on different aspects of stair construction. The total height of the stairs relates to the vertical measurement, which is not what total run addresses. The vertical rise pertains specifically to the elevation change, while the width of the staircase indicates how broad the stairs are at any point, neither of which captures the idea of total run accurately.

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10. When using wide square edge boards for board and batten siding, how should the batten strips be nailed?

A. To both siding boards

B. To only one siding board

C. To the studs

D. To the bottom edge of the siding

When installing board and batten siding with wide square edge boards, the batten strips should be nailed to only one siding board. This approach allows for the necessary expansion and contraction of the siding materials due to temperature and humidity changes. By fastening the battens to one board, it enables that board to expand or contract independently from the other siding board, reducing the risk of cracking, splitting, or warping. It also helps maintain the aesthetic alignment of the batten strips over time, ensuring a clean and uniform appearance across the finished surface. In contrast, nailing the batten strips to both siding boards would restrict movement and could lead to structural issues as the materials respond to environmental conditions. Nailing to the studs can be too rigid and does not provide the flexibility required for the siding's movement. Nailing to the bottom edge of the siding is not a typical practice, as it does not offer the desired support or appearance for the batten strips.

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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:

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

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