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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

Which flooring test provides the best measure of slip resistance?

- A. ASTM D2047
- B. ASTM F1677
- C. ASTM C1028
- D. ASTM F1679

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The ASTM D2047 flooring test provides the best measure of slip resistance. This test, which is also known as the standard test method for static coefficient of friction of polished coated floor surfaces as measured by the James machine, may be used only on smooth and dry surfaces. ASTM F1677, also known as the standard test method for using a portable inclinable articulated strut strip tester, may be performed on any floor surface, and is particularly good at assessing the effects of grease or oil on slip resistance. ASTM C1028, also known as the standard test method for determining the static coefficient of friction of ceramic tile and other like services by the horizontal dynamometer pull-meter method, is considerably less accurate than the James machine, but may be performed on wet or rough surfaces as well. The results of ASTM C1028 may be compared only when similar types of flooring are involved. ASTM F1679, also known as the standard test method for using a variable incidence tribometer, is particularly good at measuring slip on greasy or oily surfaces, but it can be used in any environment.

## Question: 2

The horizontal part of a step is called the

- A. landing.
- B. nosing.
- C. tread.
- D. riser.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The horizontal part of a step is called the tread. This is the part of the step on which the foot is placed. A landing is a plateau between two flights of stairs. A nosing is a tread lip that extends beyond the riser, which is the vertical part of the step. A flight is defined as any set of multiple risers.

## Question: 3

Which type of carrier offers furniture moving service to the general public?

- A. public carrier
- B. contract carrier
- C. private carrier
- D. common carrier

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A common carrier offers furniture moving services to the general public. There are three basic types of carriers identified by the Uniform Commercial Code: common carriers, contract carriers, and private carriers. Common carriers are any of those who provide moving services to the general public. Contract carriers do business with only certain companies. Private carriers are owned and operated by the business whose merchandise is being shipped.

### Question: 4

Which of the following are NOT included in a calculation of live load?

- A. movable equipment
- B. building components
- C. furniture
- D. people

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Building components are not included in a calculation of live load. The total gravity load in a building is the sum of the live and dead loads. The basic distinction between these loads is that the elements of the live load may be moved, while the elements of the dead load may not. The live load includes elements like movable equipment, furniture, and people. The dead load includes all of the building components and movable equipment.

### Question: 5

The amount of energy required to extract, process, and manufacture a product or material is the

- A. energy efficiency.
- B. embodied energy.
- C. recycled content.
- D. product life cycle.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The amount of energy required to extract, process, and manufacture a product or material is the embodied energy. The calculation of embodied energy is increasingly important for interior designers, who are more likely now to require sustainable and efficient materials. Energy efficiency is the extent to which the products or materials used in interior design will diminish the amount of required electricity for the building. The recycled content is the proportion of a product or material that has been used in the past. The product life cycle is the full span of use for a building component. Product life cycle includes acquisition, manufacturing, use/maintenance, and disposal.

### Question: 6

Which type of stone flooring must be filled in with resin before it may be installed?

- A. granite
- B. limestone
- C. sandstone
- D. slate

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Limestone flooring must be filled in with resin before it is installed. This is because limestone is an extremely porous stone. This type of flooring is most often used outdoors. Granite is an igneous form of rock in which the grains are visible. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock which is easy to cut into thin slabs appropriate for flooring. Slate is a fine-grained rock that is also easy to convert into flooring.

### Question: 7

Which of the following statements about the responsibilities of the owner with respect to receiving furniture is correct?

- A. The owner is responsible for informing the contractor about any special equipment that will be required.
- B. The owner is not responsible for abiding by the progress schedule submitted by the contractor.
- C. The owner retains the right to reject a shipment even after inspecting it
- D. The owner is responsible for selecting an appropriate path from the delivery point to the final destination.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

With respect to receiving furniture, the owner retains the right to reject a shipment even after inspecting it. An owner is not responsible, however, for informing the contractor about any special equipment that will be required. On the contrary, the contractor is responsible for informing the owner about such matters. The owner is not responsible for abiding by the progress schedule, and is not

responsible for charting an appropriate path from the delivery point to the final destination. Again, these are responsibilities of the contractor.

### Question: 8

Which construction drawing depicts the entire property as seen from directly overhead?

- A. site plan
- B. mechanical drawing
- C. reflected ceiling plan
- D. demolition plan.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Site plans depict the building as seen from directly overhead. These drawings typically include the roof, the surrounding grounds, and any other features within the property line. Site plans may also include the adjacent streets and properties. A mechanical drawing provides the information that would be useful to an engineering consultant, as for instance detailed drawings related to air-conditioning systems. The reflected ceiling plan gives an upward view as if a mirror has been laid upon the floor. This drawing depicts any design components mounted in or adjacent to the ceiling. Finally, a demolition plan distinguishes the existing construction that will remain from the existing construction that will be removed.

### Question: 9

Which of these common health hazards is NOT used in building materials?

- A. asbestos
- B. radon
- C. vermiculite
- D. polychlorinated biphenyls

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Radon is not used in building materials. Instead, this common health hazard is found in the surrounding water, rock, and soil. It is a known carcinogen and is particularly dangerous when inhaled. Asbestos, vermiculite, and polychlorinated biphenyls are all hazardous materials found in buildings. Asbestos is a common ingredient in older insulation, flooring, and paint. The inhalation of this fiber can lead to pulmonary fibrosis. Vermiculite is often used as insulation or in potting soil, and frequently contains asbestos. Polychlorinated biphenyls are common components of older plastics, rubbers, paints, and fluorescent lighting tubes. These chemicals, known as PCBs, are carcinogens.

### Question: 10

In which technique of veneer matching do successive panels have a symmetrical grain pattern?

- A. book matching
- B. balance matching
- C. running matching
- D. slip matching

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In book matching, successive panels have a symmetrical grain pattern. This effect is achieved by turning over alternate pieces after they come off the log. In balance matching, each panel face is composed of an even or odd number of pieces, each of which has the same grain. This is an inefficient technique for veneer matching. Running matching entails placing unequal pieces of veneer alongside one another; this technique is typical of door fronts. Slip matching requires placing veneer slices in succession without flipping them over. This technique produces a consistent, but not symmetrical, pattern.

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