CERTIFIED SURVEY TECHNICIAN LEVEL 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://surveytechlvl1.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. **According to CAD rules, from which side should all text be placed for visibility?**

   A. Top left

   B. Bottom right

   C. Top right

   D. Bottom left

2. **Which of the following tools is primarily used to measure angles in surveying?**

   A. Measuring wheel

   B. Theodolite

   C. Surveying tape

   D. GPS unit

3. **What is the primary concern of construction surveys?**

   A. Establishing property boundaries

   B. Placement of horizontal and vertical control for building activities

   C. Conducting topographic surveys

   D. Measuring environmental impact

4. **Which states are primarily known as metes and bounds states?**

   A. The original 13 colonies

   B. The Midwest states

   C. The Southern states

   D. The West Coast states

5. **What best describes the type of information found on a topographic map?**

   A. Vegetation

   B. Elevation relief

   C. Hydrography

   D. Spot elevation

SAMPLE

6. Who is responsible for overall safety on a construction project?

A. The lead contractor

B. Everyone working on the project

C. The site safety supervisor

D. The engineer

7. Stadia surveys are most commonly used for what purpose?

A. Building inspections

B. Gathering topographic data

C. Estimating land value

D. Infrastructure assessments

8. What factor is MOST critical to remember regarding vertical control points?

A. They only apply to urban areas

B. They are irrelevant for horizontal surveys

C. They are essential for precise elevation measurements

D. They are not required for most surveys

9. Describe azimuths in surveying terms.

A. Angles measured from the east in a clockwise direction

B. Angles measured from the north in a counterclockwise direction

C. Angles measured from the south in a clockwise direction

D. Angles measured from the north in a clockwise direction

10. Which of the following best describes a third-degree burn?

A. Involves only the outer layer of skin

B. Involves all layers of skin and underlying tissues

C. Causes redness and swelling

D. Results in blister formation

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. According to CAD rules, from which side should all text be placed for visibility?

A. Top left

B. Bottom right

C. Top right

D. Bottom left

Text visibility in CAD (Computer-Aided Design) is crucial for ensuring that information is easily readable and accessible in drawings. The convention typically suggests that all text should be placed in a consistent location to maintain clarity throughout the design. Placing all text in the bottom right position allows for a uniform approach, as it is often the area that viewers look towards when interpreting the drawing. This positioning also helps to avoid clutter, ensuring that the main elements of the drawing are not obscured by text. By adhering to this standard, designers can effectively communicate their intentions and facilitate better understanding among users who read the plans. The bottom right position is less likely to interfere with any critical drawing symbols or annotations that might occur at the top or left sides of the drawing.

2. Which of the following tools is primarily used to measure angles in surveying?

A. Measuring wheel

B. Theodolite

C. Surveying tape

D. GPS unit

The theodolite is a precision instrument specifically designed for measuring angles in both horizontal and vertical planes. It consists of a movable telescope mounted on a tripod, allowing surveyors to determine angular measurements with high accuracy. The theodolite is essential for various surveying applications, including construction, land division, and topographical surveys, as it helps in establishing points and lines based on angle measurements. Other tools mentioned serve different purposes: a measuring wheel is typically used for distance measurement along a surface, a surveying tape is used for linear distance measurements, and a GPS unit primarily provides geographic positioning and does not directly measure angles. The unique capability of the theodolite to offer precise angular measurements makes it the tool of choice for surveying tasks that require such data.

SAMPLE

3. What is the primary concern of construction surveys?

A. Establishing property boundaries

B. Placement of horizontal and vertical control for building activities

C. Conducting topographic surveys

D. Measuring environmental impact

The primary concern of construction surveys is the placement of horizontal and vertical control for building activities. This aspect is vital for ensuring that construction projects are executed accurately according to design specifications. Proper horizontal and vertical control establishes a reliable framework for the project, allowing builders to position structures, roads, utilities, and other elements precisely within the defined design parameters. Having accurate control points is crucial for coordinating all stages of construction and maintaining alignment and elevation as planned. This helps avoid costly mistakes and rework during the construction process. Accurate placement also ensures compliance with local regulations and standards, leading to successful project completion. While establishing property boundaries, conducting topographic surveys, and measuring environmental impact are all important tasks related to surveying, they fall into specific contexts or phases of a project. They do not primarily emphasize the critical control necessary for the ongoing construction process, which is why placement of horizontal and vertical control holds the main focus in construction surveys.

4. Which states are primarily known as metes and bounds states?

A. The original 13 colonies

B. The Midwest states

C. The Southern states

D. The West Coast states

The original 13 colonies are primarily known as metes and bounds states because this method of land surveying was extensively used in those regions following British colonization. Metes and bounds describe land using physical features of the geography, such as trees, rivers, and roads, along with distances and angles. This system was developed in England and brought over to the colonies, where the irregular and varied landscape made it more practical compared to the rectangular survey system that was later used in other areas of the United States. The original 13 colonies had varied terrain and land use patterns that required a more descriptive and flexible system like metes and bounds, which could specify boundaries based on natural landmarks rather than only straight lines and specific measurements. This is a significant aspect of land description history in the U.S. and highlights how land ownership and surveying practices were influenced by early colonial practices.

5. What best describes the type of information found on a topographic map?

A. Vegetation

B. Elevation relief

C. Hydrography

D. Spot elevation

Topographic maps are designed primarily to represent the three-dimensional features of the terrain in a two-dimensional format, with a focus on elevation relief. This aspect signifies how the land rises and falls, capturing variations in height across the landscape. These maps use contour lines to indicate elevation changes, where each line connects points of equal elevation, allowing users to visualize the topography of an area effectively. While topographic maps may also contain features related to vegetation, hydrography, and spot elevations, these elements serve as supplementary information to underscore the terrain's form and structure. The hallmark of a topographic map is its ability to convey information about elevation relief, which is essential for activities such as hiking, land planning, and environmental management.

SAMPLE

6. Who is responsible for overall safety on a construction project?

A. The lead contractor

B. Everyone working on the project

C. The site safety supervisor

D. The engineer

In a construction project, safety is a collective responsibility that involves everyone working on the site. This includes not only the workers but also contractors, supervisors, and management personnel. Each individual has a role in maintaining a safe work environment by following safety protocols, wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, reporting hazards, and adhering to the safety guidelines established by the project. When everyone participates actively in safety measures, it creates a culture of safety that helps to prevent accidents and injuries. This collective approach means that while certain individuals may have specific roles in overseeing safety (like the safety supervisor), the responsibility ultimately falls to each person on the project. This makes it essential for everyone to be vigilant and proactive about safety practices throughout the entirety of the construction process.

7. Stadia surveys are most commonly used for what purpose?

A. Building inspections

B. Gathering topographic data

C. Estimating land value

D. Infrastructure assessments

Stadia surveys are primarily used for gathering topographic data due to their effectiveness in measuring distances and elevations. This method allows surveyors to quickly collect information about the terrain's features, such as contours, slopes, and elevations, which is crucial for creating accurate topographic maps. Using a stadia rod and theodolite or total station, surveyors can establish relationships between points on the ground and represent the terrain's features in a form that is useful for engineers, planners, and architects involved in land development and construction projects. The application of stadia surveys aligns well with the broader needs in topography, making it the most common purpose for utilizing this surveying technique.

8. What factor is MOST critical to remember regarding vertical control points?

A. They only apply to urban areas

B. They are irrelevant for horizontal surveys

C. They are essential for precise elevation measurements

D. They are not required for most surveys

Vertical control points are crucial in surveying as they provide reference elevations for various points on the earth's surface. Their primary purpose is to ensure that elevation measurements are accurate and consistent, which is vital for construction projects, land development, and any activities where elevation plays a significant role. Establishing a network of vertical control points allows surveyors to relate the elevations of various points to a common reference standard, often tied to sea level or another known datum. This is especially important when precise measurements are needed, such as grading, drainage design, or any project where elevation changes could impact functionality and safety. In contexts where only horizontal distances are of concern, vertical control points may not seem immediately relevant. However, it is important to recognize that even horizontal surveys can benefit from known elevations, especially when considering the terrain's influence on measurements and design. Therefore, the critical factor is the essential role of vertical control points in ensuring precise elevation measurements, as they form the foundation for all further elevation-related work in surveying and engineering.

SAMPLE

9. Describe azimuths in surveying terms.

A. Angles measured from the east in a clockwise direction

B. Angles measured from the north in a counterclockwise direction

C. Angles measured from the south in a clockwise direction

D. Angles measured from the north in a clockwise direction

In surveying, azimuths are defined as the angles measured from a reference direction, typically north, in a clockwise direction. This means that when determining the azimuth of a specific point or line, one starts at true north (0 degrees) and measures the angle moving clockwise around the compass until reaching the target direction. This systematic approach allows for a consistent and standardized method to communicate directions in surveying. By using north as the reference point and measuring clockwise, azimuths can be easily understood and utilized in various surveying applications, such as mapping and navigation. The other descriptions of azimuths do not adhere to this standard definition. For instance, measuring angles from the east or the south would not align with the conventional practice of using true north as the baseline for measuring azimuths.

10. Which of the following best describes a third-degree burn?

A. Involves only the outer layer of skin

B. Involves all layers of skin and underlying tissues

C. Causes redness and swelling

D. Results in blister formation

A third-degree burn is characterized by its severity, as it involves the complete destruction of both the outer layer of skin (epidermis) and the underlying layers (dermis) as well as the subcutaneous tissue beneath. This type of burn typically appears white, charred, or leathery, and it may not be painful initially because it damages the nerve endings in the skin. In contrast, other types of burns, such as first-degree burns, affect only the outer layer of skin, causing redness and swelling, while second-degree burns impact both the outer and a portion of the underlying skin while often leading to blister formation. Thus, recognizing the characteristics of a third-degree burn is vital for appropriate medical response and treatment.

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://surveytechlvl1.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE