CR-21 LANDSCAPES AND IRRIGATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. To select pipe size, which information must be known?

A. The distance from the water source

B. The water demand downstream from each section of pipe

C. The number of zones

D. The soil type

2. What procedure should be used to install a flagstone patio?

A. Start in the middle and work toward edges

B. Start at the edges and work toward the middle

C. Start at one end and work towards other end

D. Start at the high point and work toward the low point

3. Where is water placed in drip irrigation?

A. At the plant's root zone

B. Over the leaves

C. In the air

D. At the surface of soil

4. What determines the quantity of water flowing in a pipe?

A. Water Hammer

B. Pipe Size

C. Water Source

D. Surge Pressure

5. What soil amendment increases the moisture retention capabilities of soil and provides organic material ultimately enriching the soil?

A. Sand

B. Bone meal

C. Gypsum

D. Peat Moss

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6. Which side of a cactus develops a thicker tougher skin due to sun exposure?

A. East Side

B. South Side

C. West Side

D. North Side

7. In masonry, what is the maximum size of a bed joint directly on the foundation?

A. 1/2 inch

B. 1/4 inch

C. 3/4 inch

D. 3/8 inch

8. When setting a wood fence post in concrete, the bottom end of the post should be set in:

A. Dirt

B. A Stiffer Concrete Mix

C. Sand

D. Gravel

9. Wall ties should be placed how far from the exposed edge of a masonry unit?

A. 5/8 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 1/4 inch

D. 1/2 inch

10. What is the maximum area, in square feet, that a brick veneer wall anchor tie is allowed to support?

A. 4 Square Feet

B. 1 Square Foot

C. 2 Square Feet

D. 3 Square Feet

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To select pipe size, which information must be known?

A. The distance from the water source

B. The water demand downstream from each section of pipe

C. The number of zones

D. The soil type

Sizing a pipe hinges on how much water must move through each section. The crucial fact is the water demand downstream from every section, because that tells you the required flow rate for that run. Once you know the needed flow, you can select a pipe diameter that keeps the flow velocity and pressure losses within acceptable limits to meet the system's pressure requirements. Distance from the water source might influence head pressure but doesn't by itself determine pipe size—without knowing how much water you must deliver, you can't size the pipe properly. The number of zones relates to layout and control strategy, not the capacity of a given pipe. Soil type affects how the system is installed and how water interacts with the ground, but it doesn't set the pipe's hydraulic capacity. So the essential information for selecting pipe size is the downstream water demand.

2. What procedure should be used to install a flagstone patio?

A. Start in the middle and work toward edges

B. Start at the edges and work toward the middle

C. Start at one end and work towards other end

D. Start at the high point and work toward the low point

When laying a flagstone patio, you want a clean, defined border to work from. Establishing the outer edge first gives you a stable frame and a reference line for aligning stones and keeping even joint spacing. As you work toward the center, you can trim stones to fit the border precisely and ensure the finished edges look neat. Starting in the middle can make it hard to form a straight, even edge later and may lead to awkward cuts near the perimeter. Beginning at an end and moving across can make it harder to maintain a true border line without a reference. The idea of starting at the high point and working toward the low point is about drainage grade rather than the layout of the border and edge control. So the best approach is to start at the edges and work toward the middle.

3. Where is water placed in drip irrigation?

A. At the plant's root zone

B. Over the leaves

C. In the air

D. At the surface of soil

Water is applied at the plant's root zone. Drip irrigation delivers water directly to the soil around the roots, usually near the base of the plant, so the moisture is readily available where the roots can absorb it. This targeted delivery makes the system highly water-efficient, wasting far less water through evaporation or runoff. It also keeps leaves dry, which reduces disease risk. Wetting leaves or spraying water into the air doesn't provide water to the roots and wastes resources, while surface wetting alone can lead to uneven moisture and shallower rooting. Placing water at the root zone supports steady, deep soil moisture that supports healthy root development.

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4. What determines the quantity of water flowing in a pipe?

A. Water Hammer

B. Pipe Size

C. Water Source

D. Surge Pressure

The amount of water that can move through a pipe is limited by the pipe's ability to carry it, which comes down to its cross sectional area. Flow rate depends on how much area water can pass through per unit time; a larger pipe provides more area and, for the same driving pressure, allows more water to flow. In other words, pipe size sets the system's capacity to convey water. Water hammer and surge pressure are about pressure changes that occur when flow is started or stopped abruptly; they affect pressure dynamics, not the steady amount of water a pipe can carry. The water source supplies potential water, but the actual flow rate in the pipe is constrained by the pipe's size.

5. What soil amendment increases the moisture retention capabilities of soil and provides organic material ultimately enriching the soil?

A. Sand

B. Bone meal

C. Gypsum

D. Peat Moss

Adding organic matter to soil boosts its ability to hold onto water while also feeding soil life and improving structure. Peat moss fits this goal best because it is a highly absorbent organic material. When mixed into soil, peat mossacts like a sponge, trapping moisture and slowly releasing it to plant roots. As it decomposes over time, it adds organic matter that gradually enriches the soil, supporting better structure, aeration, and nutrient availability. Sand, by contrast, has large particles that create gaps and drain water quickly, so it reduces moisture retention. Bone meal provides phosphorus and other nutrients but doesn't help the soil hold water or add organic material. Gypsum helps improve soil structure and add calcium and sulfur in some soils, but it doesn't contribute significant organic matter or moisture retention.

6. Which side of a cactus develops a thicker tougher skin due to sun exposure?

A. East Side

B. South Side

C. West Side

D. North Side

Sun exposure drives protective thickening of the plant's outer tissues on the side that gets the most light. In the northern hemisphere, the sun stays mostly in the southern sky, so the south-facing surface of a cactus receives the most intense sun and heat. To guard against UV damage and excessive water loss, that side develops a thicker, tougher skin—with a thicker cuticle and stronger epidermis. The other sides see less sun and don't need as much protection, so the thickening is less pronounced there. If you were in the southern hemisphere, the mirror situation would apply, with the north side receiving the most sun.

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7. In masonry, what is the maximum size of a bed joint directly on the foundation?

A. 1/2 inch

B. 1/4 inch

C. 3/4 inch

D. 3/8 inch

The bed joint on the foundation is the initial mortar layer that seats the first course of masonry units. Its thickness is controlled because it sets how well the units bear on the foundation, stay level, and bond with the foundation. Directly on the foundation, the maximum allowed bed joint is 3/4 inch. This limit accommodates small irregularities in the foundation surface, ensuring you can level and seat the first course without creating a thick, weak mortar bed. If you go thicker than 3/4 inch, you risk poor bond, increased settlement or cracking, and uneven bearing. Keeping the joint to 3/4 inch or less helps maintain a solid, consistent connection between the foundation and the masonry above.

8. When setting a wood fence post in concrete, the bottom end of the post should be set in:

A. Dirt

B. A Stiffer Concrete Mix

C. Sand

D. Gravel

Setting the bottom of a wood fence post on a gravel bed provides a drainage layer that prevents moisture from being drawn up into the wood. Gravel drains well and creates a capillary break, reducing the chance of rot and decay that can occur if the wood sits directly on dirt or sand or if the bottom is encased in solid concrete. The rest of the hole can be filled with concrete to stabilize the post, but the bottom end benefits from the porous, drainer-friendly gravel. Dirt or sand would retain moisture or compact, increasing rot risk, and a stiffer concrete mix at the base would trap moisture against the wood.

9. Wall ties should be placed how far from the exposed edge of a masonry unit?

A. 5/8 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 1/4 inch

D. 1/2 inch

Wall ties must sit back from the exposed face enough to protect the brick edge and ensure solid mortar coverage around the tie. Setting the ties 5/8 inch from the exposed edge provides a safe clearance that aligns with typical mortar joint thickness and the brick's face shell, allowing the tie to be fully embedded in mortar and resistant to spalling or edge crushing. If the ties are placed closer to the edge, the brick edge can be damaged and mortar coverage around the tie can be insufficient, weakening the bond. If they're placed farther back, the tie may not engage properly with the veneer and could compromise attachment. Hence, the required distance is 5/8 inch.

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10. What is the maximum area, in square feet, that a brick veneer wall anchor tie is allowed to support?

A. 4 Square Feet

B. 1 Square Foot

C. 2 Square Feet

D. 3 Square Feet

The main idea is that brick veneer ties are sized to carry a limited amount of veneer per anchor so loads from wind or movement don't overwhelm a single point. Each brick veneer wall anchor tie is designed to support up to two square feet of veneer area. Keeping the area per tie at or below two square feet helps ensure the veneer stays attached and distributes stresses safely across the backing wall. If you have a larger veneer patch, you need more ties so no tie is responsible for more than two square feet. For example, a 4 ft by 2 ft panel (8 ft^2) would require enough ties so that each tie covers no more than two square feet, typically four or more ties depending on layout and spacing. Always follow manufacturer guidance and local codes for exact requirements, but the principle is to limit the area each anchor tie supports to maintain structural connection and veneer performance.

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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:

https://cr21landscapesirrigation.examzify.com

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

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