# GARDENER CARETAKER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 ..... 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.

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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. Before applying any pesticide what is the first thing you must do?**

A. Dilute with water

B. Read the supplemental label

C. Test on a small area

D. Mix with fertilizer

**2. Which irrigation practice removes saline salts from the root zone?**

A. Draining

B. Filtration

C. Leaching

D. Flooding

**3. Which statement best describes the process of healing in for bare-root plants?**

A. Temporary storing bare roots by covering and watering

B. Planting deeply into soil

C. Removing soil from roots

D. Pruning roots before planting

**4. Grasshoppers are generally considered to be what in relation to plants?**

A. Beneficial to plants

B. Neutral to plants

C. Detrimental to soil

D. Injurious to plants

**5. What term refers to a stem that creeps along the soil surface, roots at intervals, and forms new plants where it touches soil?**

A. Runner

B. Rhizome

C. Tiller

D. Stolon

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**6. The height range for greens mowing is measured in which unit?**

A. Inches

B. Meters

C. Centimeters

D. Millimeters

**7. Before turning over a power rotary lawn mower to clean the underside and cutting blade, you should do which of the following?**

A. Disconnect the battery

B. Drain the gasoline

C. Remove high tension wire from the spark plug

D. Remove the blade

**8. Which of the following methods is recommended for planting bulbs?**

A. Place fertilizer on the surface above the bulb

B. Water only after planting

C. Pack soil loosely after planting

D. Bone meal under the soil should be put in the planting hole under the bulb

**9. Most plants start from seeds, but which group typically does not start from seeds?**

A. Grasses

B. Conifers

C. Mosses

D. Ferns

**10. A chemical used to kill weeds is called?**

A. Insecticide

B. Fungicide

C. Herbicide

D. Pesticide

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Before applying any pesticide what is the first thing you must do?

A. Dilute with water

B. Read the supplemental label

C. Test on a small area

D. Mix with fertilizer

*Reading the label is essential because it serves as the instruction manual and legal guide for any pesticide use. It tells you exactly what pests the product controls, where and when it can be applied, the correct rate, required personal protective equipment, re-entry intervals, and how to handle disposal and environmental concerns. The supplemental label adds important, legally binding instructions or restrictions that may not be on the main label, and those directions must be followed before any product is used. If you skip this step, you risk applying the product inappropriately, harming people, pets, beneficial organisms, or the environment, and you could face legal penalties. Dilution, testing on a small area, or mixing with fertilizer are decisions that depend on what the label allows; you only know what's appropriate after reading and understanding the label and supplemental label.*

## 2. Which irrigation practice removes saline salts from the root zone?

A. Draining

B. Filtration

C. Leaching

D. Flooding

*Leaching is the irrigation practice that removes saline salts from the root zone. By applying more water than the crop actually needs, the dissolved salts in the soil are carried downward with percolating water and moved beyond the root zone, where they can be drained away. This flushing action reduces soil salinity around the roots and helps maintain better water uptake for the plants, but it requires good drainage so the salts don't stay in the profile. Draining, while it helps prevent waterlogging, isn't aimed at flushing salts from the root zone. Filtration refers to cleaning the irrigation water itself, not removing salts from soil. Flooding involves standing water, which is not a controlled method for salt removal and can cause other problems; it's not a practical or reliable way to keep salts out of the root zone.*

## 3. Which statement best describes the process of healing in for bare-root plants?

A. Temporary storing bare roots by covering and watering

B. Planting deeply into soil

C. Removing soil from roots

D. Pruning roots before planting

*Healing for bare-root plants centers on keeping the roots moist during the interval between digging and planting. When roots are exposed, they can dry out quickly, which damages the delicate tissues and makes it harder for the plant to reestablish once you plant it. The best practice is to temporarily store the roots in a cool, shaded area and cover them with a damp material or place them in a damp medium. This minimizes water loss, preserves root cell integrity, and helps the roots regain turgor so they can take up water quickly after planting. Deep planting doesn't address the need to protect and hydrate the roots before you place them in soil. Removing soil from the roots is simply part of the bare-root condition, not a healing step. Pruning roots before planting might be done to remove obviously damaged sections, but it's a separate preparation step and doesn't describe the general healing process of keeping roots moist and protected.*

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## 4. Grasshoppers are generally considered to be what in relation to plants?

A. Beneficial to plants

B. Neutral to plants

C. Detrimental to soil

D. Injurious to plants

*Grasshoppers feed by chewing on leaves, stems, and flowers, directly removing the plant tissue that does the work of photosynthesis. This feeding damage can reduce a plant's growth, vigor, and even crop yields, especially when numbers are high. Because their impact is on the plant itself—causing defoliation and stress—grasshoppers are best described as injurious to plants. While they do play a role in the ecosystem as prey for predators, that doesn't change the fact that their feeding activity harms plants.*

## 5. What term refers to a stem that creeps along the soil surface, roots at intervals, and forms new plants where it touches soil?

A. Runner

B. Rhizome

C. Tiller

D. Stolon

*Stolons are horizontal stems that run along the surface of the soil. As they extend, they root at the points where they touch soil and can form new plants at each node. This exact pattern—creeping along the soil surface, rooting at intervals, and producing new plants where it touches soil—fits stolons precisely. A common example is the runner-like stems of strawberries, which send out these horizontal stems to establish new plants. While the term runner is sometimes used interchangeably, stolon is the precise botanical term for this surface-spreading stem. By contrast, a rhizome grows underground, and a tiller is a shoot from the base of the plant, not a creeping stem that propagates laterally.*

## 6. The height range for greens mowing is measured in which unit?

A. Inches

B. Meters

C. Centimeters

D. Millimeters

*Mowing height for greens is kept very low to control ball speed and rolling behavior, so it's described in inches. Turf managers routinely express these very small cutting heights as fractions of an inch (like 1/8 inch or 3/16 inch) because that aligns with how reel mowers are set and how adjustments are communicated on course maintenance records. In practical terms, greens are typically mown somewhere around 0.1 to 0.25 inch, which corresponds to about 2.5 to 6 mm, making inches the most intuitive unit for precise, repeatable adjustments. While metric units exist, the standard practice and most maintenance guidance for greens use inches, especially in regions where the exam and training materials are based.*

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**7. Before turning over a power rotary lawn mower to clean the underside and cutting blade, you should do which of the following?**

A. Disconnect the battery

B. Drain the gasoline

C. Remove high tension wire from the spark plug

D. Remove the blade

*Disabling the ignition so the engine cannot start is the safety priority when you're turning the mower over to clean it. Removing the high-tension wire from the spark plug is the quickest and most reliable way to do this. By disconnecting that wire, the spark plug can't fire, so even if someone grabs the starter rope or the blade moves, there's no spark to ignite fuel and start the engine. That single step directly prevents an accidental startup during maintenance. Draining the gasoline isn't necessary for this task and adds handling risks. Disconnecting a battery only helps if the mower uses a battery-driven ignition, which isn't universal, and it may not prevent starting in a magneto ignition system. Removing the blade is a separate safety precaution for cutting injuries but doesn't stop the engine from starting. So, taking off the spark plug wire provides the most dependable protection in this situation.*

**8. Which of the following methods is recommended for planting bulbs?**

A. Place fertilizer on the surface above the bulb

B. Water only after planting

C. Pack soil loosely after planting

D. Bone meal under the soil should be put in the planting hole under the bulb

*Nutrient placement at the root zone during planting helps bulbs establish strong roots and bloom well. Putting bone meal under the soil in the planting hole, directly beneath the bulb, puts phosphorus right where roots will grow. This supports root development and energy transfer for flowering, and it stays in place where the roots can access it as they expand, rather than sitting on the surface where it can burn the bulb or wash away with rain. It also avoids potential bulb damage that can happen with surface fertilizers and ensures the nutrients stay near the root zone as soil settles. Watering after planting is important to settle the soil and start nutrient uptake, but on its own doesn't ensure nutrients are positioned optimally. Packing soil loosely can leave the bulb unstable and create air pockets; firming the soil lightly around the bulb helps hold it in place and improves root-to-soil contact.*

**9. Most plants start from seeds, but which group typically does not start from seeds?**

A. Grasses

B. Conifers

C. Mosses

D. Ferns

*The main idea here is how plants begin their life cycle—by seeds or by spores. Seed plants, like grasses and conifers, reproduce from seeds, which are formed after fertilization and provide a stored food supply for dispersal. Seedless plants, on the other hand, reproduce by spores. Ferns are a classic example of seedless vascular plants. They don't produce seeds at all; instead, they make spores on the underside of their fronds. When a spore lands in a suitable spot, it germinates into a small, separate gametophyte that generates the sex cells. Fertilization occurs and a new sporophyte (the familiar fern plant) grows, continuing the cycle. Because their life cycle is based on spores rather than seeds, they typically do not start from seeds. Grasses and conifers clearly rely on seeds, so they don't fit. Mosses also reproduce by spores and not seeds, but in many introductory contexts ferns are the go-to example of a seedless group, which is why this option is the best fit.*

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## 10. A chemical used to kill weeds is called?

A. Insecticide

B. Fungicide

C. Herbicide

D. Pesticide

*A herbicide is the term for a chemical used to kill weeds. It's designed to target unwanted plants, either broadly or selectively, while other crops can be spared in selective formulations. Insecticides kill insects, and fungicides kill fungi, which are different kinds of garden pests. Pesticide is a broad umbrella term for any chemical used to control pests, but it's not specific to weeds. So the weed-killing chemical is herbicide.*

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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://englishtgatalevel.examzify.com

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

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