GENESIS C201 CONCRETE POOLS 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. **A mosaic tile mounted on a rubber grid covering 30% of the tile surface is acceptable as long as the mesh is not water soluble.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Only when installed with epoxy grout

   D. It depends on tile size

2. **The headloss and flow rate in a given pipe are in direct proportion. If you double the flow rate, you double the headloss.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Headloss is proportional to flow squared

   D. Headloss is independent of flow

3. **In the deck length change calculation, what is the temperature difference used?**

   A. 80 degrees

   B. 60 degrees

   C. 100 degrees

   D. 40 degrees

4. **What is the efficiency range for gas-fired pool heaters?**

   A. 60% to 70%

   B. 75% to 85%

   C. 82% to 98%

   D. 90% to 95%

5. **Which interior finish is a common option among plaster, quartz aggregate plaster, and ceramic tile finishes?**

   A. Plaster

   B. Quartz aggregate plaster

   C. Ceramic tile finishes

   D. Fiberglass liner

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6. Which statement best describes how floor capacity depends on dimensional and material properties?

A. Only diameter matters

B. Only thickness matters

C. Only strength matters

D. They all contribute to capacity

7. Which statement about bond breakers in pool plaster is true?

A. Bond breakers reduce plaster adhesion

B. Bond breakers have no effect on adhesion

C. Bond breakers enhance adhesion

D. Bond breakers only affect color

8. What is a skimmer's primary function?

A. Circulate water through the pump.

B. Remove floating debris and help regulate water level and surface circulation.

C. Filter water through the filter media.

D. Add chemicals to the water.

9. What is the function of pool plaster in a concrete pool?

A. To provide a smooth, sealed interior surface and acceptable aesthetics, plus a medium for color and texture.

B. To strengthen steel reinforcement.

C. To increase water filtration efficiency.

D. To reduce water evaporation.

10. Which testing method identifies leaks after plastering?

A. Visual inspection only.

B. Pressure or vacuum test to identify leaks.

C. Dye testing with food coloring.

D. pH testing of water.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A mosaic tile mounted on a rubber grid covering 30% of the tile surface is acceptable as long as the mesh is not water soluble.

A. True

B. False

C. Only when installed with epoxy grout

D. It depends on tile size

The most important idea here is that tile bonding relies on the adhesive making good contact with the tile back and the substrate across as much of the tile surface as possible. If a rubber grid covers a significant portion of the tile surface, it reduces the area that the adhesive can grip, creating weak spots, potential debonding, and grout issues around the grid. The fact that the mesh isn't water soluble doesn't fix that fundamental problem—the grid physically blocks adhesive contact and can trap air or moisture in ways that undermine the bond and long-term performance. So, even if the mesh isn't water soluble, a mosaic tile with 30% coverage by the grid is not acceptable. Always follow manufacturer installation guidelines for backing and coverage to ensure proper bonding and durability.

2. The headloss and flow rate in a given pipe are in direct proportion. If you double the flow rate, you double the headloss.

A. True

B. False

C. Headloss is proportional to flow squared

D. Headloss is independent of flow

The idea being tested is how headloss relates to flow in a pipe. In real pipe flow, headloss due to friction does not increase linearly with flow. For most practical cases, especially with turbulent flow, headloss increases with the square of the flow (hf v^2, and v Q). Since velocity is proportional to flow rate, doubling the flow typically makes headloss increase by about a factor of four, not two. So the statement that headloss and flow rate are in direct (linear) proportion is not correct. The precise relationship in many designs is that headloss grows roughly with the square of the flow rate, though in very low Reynolds number (laminar) conditions the relationship can be closer to linear; the key point is that it is not a simple direct proportion.

3. In the deck length change calculation, what is the temperature difference used?

A. 80 degrees

B. 60 degrees

C. 100 degrees

D. 40 degrees

Deck length change is driven by how much the concrete expands or contracts with temperature. In the calculation, you use the temperature difference the deck will experience between its hottest and coolest conditions. For the deck length change calculation, the standard temperature difference used is 80 degrees Fahrenheit. This reflects a typical worst case swing outdoors—hot sun warming the concrete and cool nights causing it to contract. A smaller difference would underpredict movement, while a much larger difference would overstate it unless site-specific data justify another value.

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4. What is the efficiency range for gas-fired pool heaters?

A. 60% to 70%

B. 75% to 85%

C. 82% to 98%

D. 90% to 95%

Gas-fired pool heater efficiency is the portion of the fuel energy that actually becomes heat in the water. Not all of the energy can be captured or transferred, because some is lost in venting and through heat exchangers. Modern gas heaters come in standard and high-efficiency condensing designs. Standard models typically run in the low-to-mid 80s (about 82–85%), while condensing, high-efficiency units can push into the upper 90s (roughly 95–98%). Because of this range, a realistic overall efficiency span is about 82% to 98%. This range covers both older, less efficient units and newer condensing models, which is why it's the best representation of gas-fired pool heater efficiency.

5. Which interior finish is a common option among plaster, quartz aggregate plaster, and ceramic tile finishes?

A. Plaster

B. Quartz aggregate plaster

C. Ceramic tile finishes

D. Fiberglass liner

Interior pool finishes need to stand up to water, chemicals, and wear while looking good. Ceramic tile finishes are a common choice because they provide a durable, non-porous surface that resists chemical attack and staining, and they're easy to clean. The design flexibility is a big plus too, since tiles can be laid in mosaics or patterns to create custom looks. Plaster finishes (including traditional plaster and quartz aggregate plaster) are cement-based and offer a smooth, continuous surface with different textures, but tile stands out for long-term water resistance and design variety. Fiberglass liner is another approach, but it's a different type of interior finish, not the tile-based option described here.

6. Which statement best describes how floor capacity depends on dimensional and material properties?

A. Only diameter matters

B. Only thickness matters

C. Only strength matters

D. They all contribute to capacity

Floor capacity comes from a combination of geometry and material properties. The floor's thickness changes its cross-sectional area and stiffness, which raises bending and shear resistance. The size and arrangement of reinforcement, such as the diameter of the bars, affect how much tensile force the slab can carry before cracking or yielding. At the same time, the actual strengths of the concrete and any steel (f'c, f_y, etc.) set the limits for what stresses are allowable. Because these dimensional factors and material strengths interact to determine how much load the floor can safely carry, all of them contribute to capacity. This is why the statement that all of these aspects affect capacity is the best description.

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7. Which statement about bond breakers in pool plaster is true?

A. Bond breakers reduce plaster adhesion

B. Bond breakers have no effect on adhesion

C. Bond breakers enhance adhesion

D. Bond breakers only affect color

Bond breakers are release agents used in pool plastering to prevent the plaster from sticking too firmly to the formwork or substrate. Their job is to reduce adhesion so the plaster can cure and be removed or finished without pulling away from the surfaces or tearing. Because of that, the correct statement is that bond breakers reduce plaster adhesion. They're not meant to boost adhesion, and while color can be affected indirectly by residues, that isn't their primary function.

8. What is a skimmer's primary function?

A. Circulate water through the pump.

B. Remove floating debris and help regulate water level and surface circulation.

C. Filter water through the filter media.

D. Add chemicals to the water.

The skimmer is designed to clean the surface by pulling in water from the top and trapping floating debris like leaves, insects, and oils before they sink. The skimmer's weir catches and directs surface water into the suction line, which helps keep the water surface level steady and promotes surface circulation toward the filtration system. This combination—removing debris at the surface and guiding surface water into the pump—directly addresses its primary function. The other options describe tasks handled by other parts of the pool system: circulating water is the pump's job, filtering water is done by the filter media, and adding chemicals is done by chemical feeders.

9. What is the function of pool plaster in a concrete pool?

A. To provide a smooth, sealed interior surface and acceptable aesthetics, plus a medium for color and texture.

B. To strengthen steel reinforcement.

C. To increase water filtration efficiency.

D. To reduce water evaporation.

Pool plaster is the interior finish that coats the concrete shell. Its main job is to create a smooth, sealed interior surface that contacts water and swimmers comfortably, protecting the rough concrete and helping prevent water from seeping into the substrate. It also serves as the decorative layer, giving you color and texture options—solid colors or exposed aggregates like quartz or pebbles—so the pool can look the way you want. It doesn't strengthen the steel reinforcement, boost filtration, or reduce evaporation; those functions come from other parts of the pool system and design.

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10. Which testing method identifies leaks after plastering?

A. Visual inspection only.

B. Pressure or vacuum test to identify leaks.

C. Dye testing with food coloring.

D. pH testing of water.

Leaks hiding behind plaster won't show up with a simple glance, so you test the shell and plumbing by applying a controlled pressure or creating a vacuum to watch for changes. A pressure test fills or pressurizes the lines and shell and you monitor the pressure over a set period. If the pressure stays steady, there's no leak; if it drops, a leak exists and you can trace it to the faulty spot. A vacuum test works on the same idea but uses suction to reveal leaks by observing whether the vacuum level holds. This approach is preferred because plaster can conceal small cracks or unseen joints, and other methods don't reliably prove the entire system is airtight or watertight. Visual inspection doesn't catch hidden leaks, and pH testing only checks water chemistry, not anything about leaks. Dye testing can help localize a suspected leak area, but it isn't the standard method for identifying leaks across the plastered shell.

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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://genesisc201concretepools.examzify.com

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

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