NEVADA C-10 LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR 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 16

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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. Which of the following is classified as a coarse texture grass?

A. Bermudagrass

B. Fescue

C. Orchard grass

D. Bluegrass

2. What is a practical approach for landscapers to handle pests without chemicals?

A. Industrial pesticides

B. Integrated Pest Management techniques

C. Natural herbicides only

D. Water alone

3. To maintain a formal hedge full of foliage, what must be adjusted in its pruning?

A. The width at the top must be greater

B. The base must be pruned to be wider than the top

C. The height must be reduced

D. Only the sides need pruning

4. Which of the following is not a warm season grass?

A. Bermudagrass

B. Buffalograss

C. Kentucky bluegrass

D. Zoysiagrass

5. What is the primary use of straw bales in landscaping?

A. Thermal insulation

B. Soil erosion control

C. Water drainage

D. Weed suppression

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6. What is the consequence of a small tree having its lowest branch at a height of 3 feet off the ground?

A. It will grow taller over time

B. It will remain at that height for its whole life

C. It will eventually die

D. It will require frequent pruning

7. When purchasing a tree from a nursery, the least expensive type is:

A. Balled and burlapped

B. Containerized

C. Bareroot

D. Potted

8. Which of the following is NOT a common landscape maintenance task?

A. Lawn care

B. Pruning

C. Pesticide production

D. Weed control

9. Which ground cover is commonly used for drought-resistant landscapes?

A. Native grass

B. Thorny bushes

C. Petunias

D. Roses

10. What requirement must landscapers in Nevada adhere to when applying pesticides?

A. They must use organic pesticides only

B. They must be certified and follow label instructions

C. They only need to inform clients

D. They can use any pesticide without restrictions

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is classified as a coarse texture grass?

A. Bermudagrass

B. Fescue

C. Orchard grass

D. Bluegrass

Orchard grass is classified as a coarse texture grass primarily because of its larger leaf blades and overall robust growth habit. Coarse texture grasses typically have a thicker, tougher appearance compared to fine texture grasses, which feature narrower blades. The broader blades of orchard grass give it a more substantial feel, and it is often utilized in pastures and hay production because of its ability to withstand grazing and its resilience in various growing conditions. In contrast, Bermudagrass, fescue, and bluegrass commonly exhibit finer textures. Bermudagrass has a medium to fine texture that provides a smooth lawn appearance. Fescue, particularly tall fescue, has a finer blade and is appreciated for its density and adaptability. Bluegrass, known for its lush and soft texture, also falls into the fine category due to its narrower leaves. Thus, orchard grass stands out as the only option representing the coarse texture classification.

2. What is a practical approach for landscapers to handle pests without chemicals?

A. Industrial pesticides

B. Integrated Pest Management techniques

C. Natural herbicides only

D. Water alone

The practical approach for landscapers to handle pests without using chemicals is through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. IPM is a holistic strategy that focuses on understanding the lifecycle of pests, their natural enemies, and the surrounding environment. This method involves monitoring pest populations and using a combination of biological control, habitat manipulation, and cultural practices, which can include introducing natural predators or altering the environment to make it less conducive to pest infestations. IPM emphasizes the use of non-chemical control methods as the first line of defense, making it an environmentally responsible choice in landscape management. By promoting biodiversity and utilizing natural pest controls, landscapers can effectively manage pest populations while minimizing harm to the surrounding ecosystem and reducing chemical exposure for humans and wildlife. The other options, while they may address pest issues in some way, do not align with the principles of sustainable and environmentally-friendly pest management in the same comprehensive manner that IPM does.

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3. To maintain a formal hedge full of foliage, what must be adjusted in its pruning?

A. The width at the top must be greater

B. The base must be pruned to be wider than the top

C. The height must be reduced

D. Only the sides need pruning

Pruning a formal hedge to ensure it remains full of foliage at the bottom while maintaining an aesthetically pleasing shape requires careful consideration of the hedge's width at different levels. Adjusting the base to be wider than the top allows sunlight to reach the lower foliage, which is essential for keeping it healthy and lush. When the base is wider, the top canopy can effectively shade the sides and protect the lower leaves, preventing them from becoming sparse or bare due to insufficient light. This technique not only promotes robust growth but also contributes to a stronger structural integrity for the hedge, making it less likely to become leggy or unkempt over time. The overall form enhances visual appeal by creating a more balanced and symmetrical appearance. In contrast, other pruning methods might not achieve the same fullness or could lead to uneven growth, diminishing the overall effectiveness of the hedge.

4. Which of the following is not a warm season grass?

A. Bermudagrass

B. Buffalograss

C. Kentucky bluegrass

D. Zoysiagrass

Kentucky bluegrass is classified as a cool-season grass, which means it thrives during the cooler temperatures of spring and fall, rather than the warmer conditions favored by warm-season grasses. Cool-season grasses like Kentucky bluegrass are most active in temperatures ranging from 60°F to 75°F, whereas warm-season grasses such as Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, and Zoysiagrass prefer warmer temperatures, generally between 80°F and 95°F, for optimal growth. This distinction is essential in landscape management and lawn care, as the choice of grass type can significantly affect the maintenance requirements, growth patterns, and overall health of the lawn based on the local climate.

5. What is the primary use of straw bales in landscaping?

A. Thermal insulation

B. Soil erosion control

C. Water drainage

D. Weed suppression

The primary use of straw bales in landscaping is for soil erosion control. Straw bales are effective in stabilizing soil and preventing erosion, particularly on slopes or areas prone to runoff. When properly placed, they form barriers that slow down water flow, allowing sediment to settle and reducing the risk of soil loss. Additionally, straw bales help retain moisture in the soil and can promote healthy vegetation growth by providing support in an erosion-prone area. While straw bales can contribute to other functions such as thermal insulation, weed suppression, and even water retention, their most recognized and practical application in landscape management is specifically aimed at controlling soil erosion. This characteristic makes them valuable in various landscaping projects and in areas where soil stability is a concern.

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6. What is the consequence of a small tree having its lowest branch at a height of 3 feet off the ground?

A. It will grow taller over time

B. It will remain at that height for its whole life

C. It will eventually die

D. It will require frequent pruning

When a small tree has its lowest branch positioned at a height of 3 feet off the ground, it indicates a certain growth pattern and structure of the tree. Typically, trees naturally develop their branching structure in a way that enhances their ability to grow upward and outward. A branch that is 3 feet high allows for some clearance above the ground, but it does not mean that the tree will develop additional branches lower than this height as it matures. In fact, hardwood trees often have a defined crown structure, where lower branches die off as the tree matures, especially in landscape settings where they are not competing for light among others. The tree could continue to grow taller, but the lower branches would not grow back to a lower height. Without intervention, such as pruning, the result is that the overall lowest branch height remains relatively unchanged over the long term. Thus, saying that the tree will remain at that height for its whole life accurately reflects the reality of its growth pattern under typical conditions. This understanding is important for landscape contractors and horticulturists, as knowing the expected growth behavior can influence decisions on tree placement, pruning practices, and overall landscape design considerations.

7. When purchasing a tree from a nursery, the least expensive type is:

A. Balled and burlapped

B. Containerized

C. Bareroot

D. Potted

The least expensive type of tree when purchasing from a nursery is typically bareroot. This is because bareroot trees are sold without soil surrounding their roots, which reduces shipping and handling costs. They are usually available during the tree's dormant season, making them easier and less expensive to cultivate and transport compared to other types. Balled and burlapped trees involve additional preparation where the roots are wrapped in burlap and soil is contained, increasing both their weight and the cost. Containerized trees, while easy to handle and plant, also carry additional costs due to the pot and soil they are shipped in. Potted trees are similar in that they require pots and soil, which adds to their overall price as well. Therefore, bareroot trees present the most economical option for buyers looking to reduce costs while purchasing trees for landscaping projects.

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8. Which of the following is NOT a common landscape maintenance task?

A. Lawn care

B. Pruning

C. Pesticide production

D. Weed control

Pesticide production is not a common landscape maintenance task because it involves the manufacturing or formulation of pesticides rather than their application in a landscape setting. In landscape maintenance, professionals focus on tasks that directly maintain or enhance the aesthetic and health of a landscape. Lawn care, for instance, is a vital aspect of landscape maintenance that includes mowing, fertilizing, and aerating to ensure consistent growth and health of the grass. Pruning is another essential task that involves trimming plants and trees to encourage growth, remove dead or diseased branches, and maintain the desired shape and size of plants. Weed control is critical as well, as it involves removing unwanted plants that compete with desired vegetation for nutrients and space. In contrast, pesticide production takes place in industrial or agricultural contexts and is not typically performed by landscape maintenance contractors, whose responsibilities are focused on improving and sustaining the landscapes of their clients through direct care and maintenance activities.

9. Which ground cover is commonly used for drought-resistant landscapes?

A. Native grass

B. Thorny bushes

C. Petunias

D. Roses

Native grass is commonly used for drought-resistant landscapes due to its ability to thrive in arid conditions with minimal water requirements. These grasses are well-adapted to local climates and soil types, making them an ideal choice for sustainable landscaping. They typically feature extensive root systems that help them absorb moisture efficiently and withstand dry periods. Using native grass can also promote biodiversity, as it often supports local wildlife and requires less maintenance compared to other plant types. In contrast, thorny bushes, while they may have some drought-resistant varieties, generally do not provide the same level of hardiness or adaptability as native grasses. Petunias and roses, although beautiful and popular in many gardens, require more water and care, making them less suitable for a drought-resistant landscape. They are typically dependent on a regular supply of water to maintain their health and floral displays. This makes native grass the clear choice for creating landscapes that are both aesthetically pleasing and environmentally sustainable in the face of drought conditions.

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10. What requirement must landscapers in Nevada adhere to when applying pesticides?

A. They must use organic pesticides only

B. They must be certified and follow label instructions

C. They only need to inform clients

D. They can use any pesticide without restrictions

Landscapers in Nevada are required to be certified and must strictly adhere to the label instructions when applying pesticides. This certification ensures that they have the necessary training and knowledge to handle pesticides safely and effectively, minimizing risks to both public health and the environment. Following label instructions is vital as it provides crucial information regarding dosage, application methods, and any safety precautions that need to be taken. This ensures that the pesticides are used properly and reduces the likelihood of misuse, which can lead to negative consequences such as environmental contamination or harm to non-target organisms. Certification and compliance with label instructions are essential components for maintaining safety standards and legal compliance in pesticide application within the state.

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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://nvc10landscapecontractor.examzify.com

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

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