

TENNESSEE SPECIFIC SURVEYING (TS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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<https://tennesseespecificsurveying.examzify.com>



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which action is explicitly authorized by the board as a disciplinary measure against a land surveyor?**
 - A. Fine without due process
 - B. Ban from all future practice nationwide
 - C. Revoke, suspend or refuse to renew a certificate
 - D. Issue a monetary penalty without hearing

- 2. How must the corner of the property be tied for the Survey Map?**
 - A. By distance only
 - B. By GPS coordinates
 - C. By bearing and distance
 - D. By radius and arc

- 3. Under what circumstance should no monument be placed?**
 - A. No monument should be placed if the existing monument is undisturbed and adequate
 - B. Monuments should always be placed regardless
 - C. Only when the landowner requests
 - D. Only if the boundary is unclear

- 4. Which category corresponds to Remote Sensing Surveys?**
 - A. Category I
 - B. Category II
 - C. Category IV
 - D. Category III

- 5. Soundings on the survey are shown in which color?**
 - A. Red
 - B. Black
 - C. Blue
 - D. Green

- 6. Which authority may require more stringent standards for a hydrographic survey?**
- A. Local fishermen's association
 - B. U.S. Corps of Engineers or other legal authority
 - C. State tourism board
 - D. Private surveyor's association
- 7. If a land surveyor's registration has expired for more than one year, what action may the board take regarding new registration?**
- A. Revoke automatically
 - B. Waive any further examination
 - C. Require re-examination before consideration
 - D. Deny any new application for life
- 8. Which item provides the descriptive location of the property or a vicinity map?**
- A. The date of the survey
 - B. The name of the grantor
 - C. A descriptive location of the property or a vicinity map
 - D. The scale name
- 9. A Survey Map or Survey Plat shall be a copy print or tracing and shall be dated and stamped or sealed and signed by the registered Land Surveyor. This statement describes the document as:**
- A. It must be a copy print or tracing, dated and stamped or sealed and signed by the registered Land Surveyor.
 - B. It must be hand-drawn with no date.
 - C. It can be an oral statement with no signature.
 - D. It must include a photograph.
- 10. The survey of a river may also include which determination?**
- A. Velocity and characteristics of the flow
 - B. Riverbed composition
 - C. Fish population
 - D. Weather patterns

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which action is explicitly authorized by the board as a disciplinary measure against a land surveyor?

- A. Fine without due process
- B. Ban from all future practice nationwide
- C. Revoke, suspend or refuse to renew a certificate**
- D. Issue a monetary penalty without hearing

Licensing boards regulate who may practice and use the professional title. The strongest, most direct disciplinary authority they have is to change the status of a license or certificate—revoking it, suspending it, or refusing to renew it. These actions effectively prohibit or limit the right to practice and are designed to protect the public from individuals who don't meet the required standards. They're taken within a formal process that involves notice and an opportunity to be heard, ensuring due process. Fines or penalties without a hearing would bypass that essential due process, and a nationwide ban is not a typical or appropriate power for a state board, which governs practice within its own jurisdiction.

2. How must the corner of the property be tied for the Survey Map?

- A. By distance only
- B. By GPS coordinates
- C. By bearing and distance**
- D. By radius and arc

The corner must be located on the map using both direction and distance from a known reference. A bearing provides the direction from the reference line or point, and the distance gives how far along that direction the corner lies. Together, bearing and distance uniquely fix the corner's position on the map. Distance alone doesn't specify where along a line the point sits, and a radius/arc describes curves rather than a straight boundary corner. While GPS coordinates can be used in modern surveys, the standard way to tie a corner for a survey map is by bearing and distance.

3. Under what circumstance should no monument be placed?

- A. No monument should be placed if the existing monument is undisturbed and adequate**
- B. Monuments should always be placed regardless
- C. Only when the landowner requests
- D. Only if the boundary is unclear

Monuments are markers that establish and perpetuate land boundaries. If there's an existing monument that is undisturbed and adequately marks the boundary, there's no reason to place another one. Adding a new monument when the current marker already defines the boundary wastes time and money and can create confusion if measurements don't perfectly align. New monuments are warranted only when the existing marker is disturbed, missing, or inadequate to perpetuate the boundary, or when reestablishing the line after a break in the chain of title. Landowner requests don't by themselves justify monumenting, and an unclear boundary isn't automatically a reason to place a new marker without first verifying the boundary. So the situation where no monument should be placed is precisely when the existing monument is undisturbed and adequate.

4. Which category corresponds to Remote Sensing Surveys?

- A. Category I
- B. Category II
- C. Category IV**
- D. Category III

Remote sensing surveys rely on data captured from a distance using sensors on aircraft or satellites, not by people on the ground with traditional instruments. In the Tennessee surveying practice taxonomy, this approach falls under Category IV. Category IV is assigned to methods that obtain information from remotely sensed data, rather than from on-site ground measurements. The other categories relate to field-based, conventional measurement methods, which is why remote sensing is the separate Category IV.

5. Soundings on the survey are shown in which color?

- A. Red
- B. Black**
- C. Blue
- D. Green

Soundings, the measured depths or elevations shown on a survey plan, are traditionally drawn in black. Black ink provides the clearest contrast and remains legible when copies or scans are produced in grayscale, which is common in field reports and office workflows. Using black also helps the numerical elevation data stand out amid other color-coded features, reducing confusion with things like proposed features, utilities, or water features that might be colored differently. While some contexts may use blue for hydrographic data or other colors for specific categories, the established practice for soundings on standard survey drawings is black.

6. Which authority may require more stringent standards for a hydrographic survey?

- A. Local fishermen's association
- B. U.S. Corps of Engineers or other legal authority**
- C. State tourism board
- D. Private surveyor's association

The test is about who can impose formal, mandatory requirements on hydrographic surveys. When a project relates to navigation, dredging, flood control, or other public works, a legal authority such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sets and enforces specific standards. They publish project specifications, data quality criteria, and procedures that surveyors must follow to ensure the results are reliable for design, construction, and safety. Other groups like local fishermen's associations, state tourism boards, or private surveyor associations may have opinions or professional guidelines, but they do not have the authority to impose binding, statutory standards on hydrographic work. That regulatory power lies with the Corps or similar legal authorities, making them the ones who may require more stringent standards.

7. If a land surveyor's registration has expired for more than one year, what action may the board take regarding new registration?

- A. Revoke automatically
- B. Waive any further examination**
- C. Require re-examination before consideration
- D. Deny any new application for life

The important idea is that when a land surveyor's registration has lapsed for more than a year, the board has discretion to reinstate without requiring another examination. This recognizes that the person previously met licensure standards and that the lapse was due to non-renewal rather than a loss of competence. Instead of forcing a retest, the board may move forward with a new registration after the applicant completes the administrative steps (like paying fees and providing any required documentation or continuing education), thereby balancing public protection with a reasonable path back to practice. Other options would be more punitive or require a retest, which isn't necessary given the situation and the board's reinstatement authority.

8. Which item provides the descriptive location of the property or a vicinity map?

- A. The date of the survey
- B. The name of the grantor
- C. A descriptive location of the property or a vicinity map**
- D. The scale name

Locating a parcel on a survey plan relies on geographic context. A descriptive location or vicinity map provides that context by showing where the property sits in relation to roads, landmarks, and neighboring parcels, or by describing its position through a formal description. This orientation helps anyone reading the plan to find the land on the ground and understand its surroundings. The other elements serve different purposes: the date of the survey records when the work was done; the name of the grantor identifies who owns or conveyed the property; the scale name explains the mapping scale used, which affects measurement but not the property's location.

9. A Survey Map or Survey Plat shall be a copy print or tracing and shall be dated and stamped or sealed and signed by the registered Land Surveyor. This statement describes the document as:

- A. It must be a copy print or tracing, dated and stamped or sealed and signed by the registered Land Surveyor.**
- B. It must be hand-drawn with no date.
- C. It can be an oral statement with no signature.
- D. It must include a photograph.

This is about ensuring survey maps are official, verifiable records. A survey map or plat must be a copy print or tracing so there is a durable, legible, reproducible representation of the survey that can be filed and shared without relying on the original draft. It also must be dated and stamped or sealed and signed by a registered Land Surveyor, which establishes when the work was completed and who is professionally responsible for it. The seal and signature attach licensure, accountability, and authority to the document, making it an admissible and authoritative record for legal and administrative purposes. Using a hand-drawn version with no date would lack formal validation, an oral statement isn't a documentary record, and including a photograph isn't the required format for establishing official record-keeping and professional responsibility.

10. The survey of a river may also include which determination?

A. Velocity and characteristics of the flow

B. Riverbed composition

C. Fish population

D. Weather patterns

When surveying a river, the data you collect focus on how the water moves and how the channel behaves. Velocity and flow characteristics describe the speed, depth, cross-sectional shape, surface slope, and overall discharge of the stream. This hydraulic information is fundamental for understanding how the river carries water, how it may respond to rainfall, and how to design structures or map floodplains. Weather patterns are meteorological and not determined through a river survey, fish populations are ecological data not typically obtained in standard surveying, and while riverbed composition can be studied in sediment work, the core surveying data that directly support hydraulic calculations are the velocity and flow characteristics.

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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://tennesseespecificsurveying.examzify.com>

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

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