TEXAS COLLECTIONS 1 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. Which term describes the coefficient used to describe flow resistance in piping?

A. Lateral

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Pathogens

D. C-Factor

2. What safety measure is specifically required for manhole work?

A. Use a blower for ventilation

B. Operators wear safety harnesses, and standby help is required

C. Manholes installed at every change

D. New manhole covers must be 18 inches or larger

3. What connects a private domestic service line to the public distribution system?

A. TCEQ

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Pathogens

D. Lateral

4. What is the significance of permissible purpose in obtaining consumer credit information?

A. Access to credit data for any reason.

B. Access to credit data only for legitimate business reasons and with proper authorization.

C. Access for marketing without consent.

D. Access for personal use.

5. Which term is used to describe the inflow of clear water from groundwater that dilutes wastewater and increases volume?

A. Shock Load

B. Infiltration/Inflow

C. BOD Test

D. Chlorides

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6. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the standard infiltration/exfiltration limit?

A. gallons

B. diameter inch

C. per mile

D. per day

7. When is deflection testing performed?

A. 30 days after final backfill

B. Immediately after backfill

C. 7 days after backfill

D. Before backfill

8. Where are manholes typically installed?

A. Along Straight Runs Only

B. At Every Sewer Line Segment

C. At Pipe Alignment Changes, Grade Changes, Pipe Material Changes, Wastewater Intersections, and Line Ends

D. In Low-Occupancy Areas Only

9. Which repair technique is considered best for addressing multiple joint leaks in a pipeline?

A. Welding

B. Cement lining

C. Slip-lining

D. Patch repair

10. A category that includes typhoid, dysentery, and cholera is called which term?

A. Industrial Waste

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Texas Water Code

D. TCEQ

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes the coefficient used to describe flow resistance in piping?

A. Lateral

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Pathogens

D. C-Factor

Flow resistance in piping is captured by a coefficient that summarizes how the pipe and its fittings impede flow. This coefficient, known as the C-Factor, is a dimensionless quantity used in hydraulic calculations to relate flow to pressure loss or head loss. A higher C-Factor indicates more resistance for the same flow, reflecting factors like pipe roughness, diameter, length, and fittings. The other options don't describe a resistance coefficient for flow: one is a directional term, and the other two relate to health issues rather than hydraulics. So the term that best describes flow resistance in piping is C-Factor.

2. What safety measure is specifically required for manhole work?

A. Use a blower for ventilation

B. Operators wear safety harnesses, and standby help is required

C. Manholes installed at every change

D. New manhole covers must be 18 inches or larger

Manhole work involves entering a confined space where there can be limited entry and exit, poor ventilation, and hazardous atmospheres. The most essential safety measure specifically required is wearing a safety harness with a lifeline and having standby help ready. The harness and lifeline enable a quick rescue and evacuation if you slip, become incapacitated, or are overcome by gas or lack of oxygen, and the standby person is trained to perform the rescue. While ventilation can be helpful, it isn't a universal requirement for every manhole task, and the other options don't address the critical need for rapid retrieval and rescue in confined-space entry.

3. What connects a private domestic service line to the public distribution system?

A. TCEQ

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Pathogens

D. Lateral

The connection between a private service line and the public distribution system is called the service lateral, or simply the lateral. This pipe links the private domestic service line to the utility's public main, often running from the public main to the curb stop or meter. In this setup, the outdoor portion of the line in the public right-of-way is part of the public system, while the pipe from the curb stop/meter into the house is private. The other options don't describe a physical connecting pipe: a regulatory agency (TCEQ) and health terms (waterborne diseases, pathogens) refer to governance and health issues, not the actual linkage between public and private systems.

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4. What is the significance of permissible purpose in obtaining consumer credit information?

A. Access to credit data for any reason.

B. Access to credit data only for legitimate business reasons and with proper authorization.

C. Access for marketing without consent.

D. Access for personal use.

Permissible purpose is a safeguard that restricts who can obtain a consumer's credit information and why. It means access is allowed only for legitimate business reasons and with proper authorization from the consumer or as otherwise permitted by law. This is why the best description is that access to credit data should be for legitimate business reasons with proper authorization—it protects privacy and ensures data is used responsibly. Access for marketing without consent or for personal use does not meet that requirement, and allowing access for any reason would undermine the protections in place. Examples include evaluating a loan application, underwriting insurance, or conducting an employment background check with consent.

5. Which term is used to describe the inflow of clear water from groundwater that dilutes wastewater and increases volume?

A. Shock Load

B. Infiltration/Inflow

C. BOD Test

D. Chlorides

The concept being tested is how clear water entering a wastewater system adds volume and dilutes the wastewater. The best term for this combined effect is infiltration/inflow. Infiltration refers to groundwater seeping into pipes through cracks, joints, or other defects, while inflow is water—often from rain or surface sources—entering the system through improper connections or openings. Together, they describe the influx of non-wastewater water that increases the total volume the treatment system must handle, which can complicate treatment and capacity planning. This is different from a Shock Load (a sudden spike in wastewater strength or flow), a BOD test (a lab measure of organic pollution strength), or chlorides (a chemical constituent measurement). So infiltration/inflow captures both sources of clear water entering the sewer system and driving up volume.

6. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the standard infiltration/exfiltration limit?

A. gallons

B. diameter inch

C. per mile

D. per day

Infiltration/exfiltration limits are expressed as a volume related to the size of the conduit and the distance it covers. The standard way to describe it uses three elements: the total gallons involved, the diameter of the conduit in inches, and the distance expressed per mile. Time isn't part of that standard expression. So, a daily time unit would not be a factor in the limit's calculation or specification. If you needed a daily rate, you'd convert from the volume over distance, but the official limit itself is defined without a time component.

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7. When is deflection testing performed?

A. 30 days after final backfill

B. Immediately after backfill

C. 7 days after backfill

D. Before backfill

Deflection testing is done after the final backfill has been placed and allowed to settle, typically about 30 days later. The purpose is to verify that the pipe remains within the specified deflection limits once the surrounding soil has compacted and stabilized under normal conditions. Testing too soon can capture temporary distortions from fresh backfill, giving false indications of failure. Conducting the test before backfill doesn't reflect the installed condition at all, and waiting about a month provides a stable, realistic measurement of how the pipe performs under load over time.

8. Where are manholes typically installed?

A. Along Straight Runs Only

B. At Every Sewer Line Segment

C. At Pipe Alignment Changes, Grade Changes, Pipe Material Changes, Wastewater Intersections, and Line Ends

D. In Low-Occupancy Areas Only

Manholes are built to give access to sewer lines for cleaning, inspection, and maintenance at points where the system changes or needs a junction. The best choice places them at pipe alignment changes (where the route turns), grade changes (where the slope or vertical position shifts), pipe material changes (where different pipe sections connect), wastewater intersections (where lines meet or branch), and line ends (terminations). These locations are where problems are most likely to occur or where access is essential for joining, inspecting, or servicing the network. The other options are not correct because placing manholes only along straight runs, at every sewer line segment, or only in low-occupancy areas would create unnecessary cost or fail to provide needed access at critical transition points.

9. Which repair technique is considered best for addressing multiple joint leaks in a pipeline?

A. Welding

B. Cement lining

C. Slip-lining

D. Patch repair

When a pipeline has leaks along many joints, the repair goal is to restore a continuous, leak-tight flow path with minimal excavation. Slip-lining achieves this by pulling a new pipe inside the old one, creating a fresh, sealed liner along the entire length. This bypasses all the leaking joints in a single rehabilitation, restoring structural integrity and service quickly and with less digging. Welding would address individual leaks at specific spots, which becomes impractical and risky when many joints are involved. Cement lining improves interior surface and corrosion resistance but doesn't seal leaks at joints or restore the pipe's full load-bearing capacity along a long run. Patch repair targets a single defect and would require numerous patches for multiple leaks, making it inefficient. So, slip-lining is the best approach for addressing multiple joint leaks in a pipeline because it provides a continuous, new flow path and reduces disruption.

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10. A category that includes typhoid, dysentery, and cholera is called which term?

A. Industrial Waste

B. Waterborne Diseases

C. Texas Water Code

D. TCEQ

The main idea is how illnesses are classified by how they spread. Typhoid, dysentery, and cholera are primarily transmitted through contaminated water, so they belong to waterborne diseases. This category precisely describes illnesses caused when people ingest water that contains pathogens from fecal contamination or other pollution. The other options aren't about disease transmission: Industrial Waste refers to pollution from industry, while the Texas Water Code and TCEQ are legal/regulatory terms related to water management, not a way to classify diseases.

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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://texascollection1.examzify.com

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

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