

CR-21 LANDSCAPES AND IRRIGATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://cr21landscapesirrigation.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. In landscaping, the water drainage should be directed away from which structures?**
 - A. Away from trees
 - B. Away from buildings
 - C. Toward trees
 - D. Toward buildings

- 2. What is the defining characteristic of a perimeter wall?**
 - A. It is a wall built surrounding equipment
 - B. Is is a wall surrounding a courtyard
 - C. Is is a wall built upon the outline of an area
 - D. It is a wall built to keep things out

- 3. What color is used to mark an area for locating utilities prior to excavations?**
 - A. Green
 - B. White
 - C. Blue
 - D. Pink

- 4. What is the most cost-effective use of a cut?**
 - A. Use to fill on another site
 - B. Haul away and sell
 - C. Use to fill onsite
 - D. Haul away to dump

- 5. If a job requires 80 man-hours and five workers are available, working an eight-hour day, how many days will it take?**
 - A. 1 day
 - B. 3 days
 - C. 4 days
 - D. 2 days

- 6. What voltage is used by automated sprinkler systems?**
- A. 240 Volts
 - B. 277 Volts
 - C. 120 Volts
 - D. 24 Volts
- 7. How soon after applying a herbicide should the sprayer tank be cleaned out?**
- A. Immediately
 - B. Only when changing to a different herbicide
 - C. Weekly
 - D. Prior to the next use
- 8. Which device is used to prevent back siphonage only?**
- A. Gate valves
 - B. Drain valves
 - C. Angle valves
 - D. Vacuum Breakers
- 9. An Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB) is a backflow prevention device that incorporates which features to prevent backsiphonage?**
- A. An atmospheric vent with a check valve
 - B. A pressure relief valve
 - C. A diaphragm and spring assembly
 - D. A check valve only
- 10. When setting a fence post in concrete, how should the top surface be finished?**
- A. Light broom finish
 - B. Sloped towards the post
 - C. Sloped away from the post
 - D. Levelled Off

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In landscaping, the water drainage should be directed away from which structures?

- A. Away from trees
- B. Away from buildings**
- C. Toward trees
- D. Toward buildings

Water drainage should be directed away from structures to protect foundations and prevent moisture problems. When runoff is aimed at a building, it can seep into the foundation, increase hydrostatic pressure on basement walls, and lead to leaks or dampness in the interior. By grading the landscape so that water flows away from the building, you keep the soil near the foundation drier and reduce the risk of structural damage. Directing water away from trees or toward trees doesn't address the primary risk to the structure, and directing water toward a building obviously defeats the purpose by pushing moisture into the foundation. The key goal is to keep runoff moving away from the built features.

2. What is the defining characteristic of a perimeter wall?

- A. It is a wall built surrounding equipment
- B. Is is a wall surrounding a courtyard
- C. Is is a wall built upon the outline of an area**
- D. It is a wall built to keep things out

A perimeter wall is defined by being built along the boundary that outlines an area, marking its outer limits. This placement around the entire space distinguishes it from walls that enclose a specific feature (like equipment) or an interior area (like a courtyard). While a perimeter wall can help deter entry, the defining trait is that it runs along the outline of the area itself, not merely around something inside.

3. What color is used to mark an area for locating utilities prior to excavations?

- A. Green
- B. White**
- C. Blue
- D. Pink

Color-coded markings for underground utilities help crews recognize buried services and plan digs safely. White marks indicate the area of proposed excavation, signaling where you intend to dig and where utility locate workers should focus before breaking ground. Other colors correspond to existing or other types of marks—for example, red for electric, blue for water, green for sewer, yellow for gas, orange for communications, purple for reclaimed water, and pink for temporary survey marks—so they don't designate the proposed digging area. That's why white is the color used for marking an area to locate utilities prior to excavations.

4. What is the most cost-effective use of a cut?

- A. Use to fill on another site
- B. Haul away and sell
- C. Use to fill onsite**
- D. Haul away to dump

Using cut material on-site for fill is the most cost-effective approach because it avoids the extra costs of moving, handling, and disposing of soil, as well as the need to purchase additional fill. When you cut earth for grading or trenches, the excess dirt can be used to raise low spots, backfill around features, or level areas, which reduces or eliminates the need to bring in new material and to pay disposal or tipping fees. Transporting the material off-site to fill another location or to dump adds fuel, equipment, and labor costs, and selling or hauling away still involves movement and handling that erodes any potential revenue. If the cut soil is clean and suitable for reuse, keeping it on-site makes the project cheaper and more efficient while also supporting stable grading and drainage.

5. If a job requires 80 man-hours and five workers are available, working an eight-hour day, how many days will it take?

- A. 1 day
- B. 3 days
- C. 4 days
- D. 2 days**

Workload is measured in man-hours, and daily capacity depends on how many workers and how many hours they work. With five workers each putting in eight hours in a day, the team can produce forty man-hours per day. The job requires eighty man-hours in total, so you divide eighty by forty to find the days needed: two days. If any factor changed—more workers or longer daily hours—you'd reduce the days; fewer workers or shorter hours would increase the days.

6. What voltage is used by automated sprinkler systems?

- A. 240 Volts
- B. 277 Volts
- C. 120 Volts
- D. 24 Volts**

Low-voltage control is standard for automated sprinkler systems. The valves in the field are solenoids that open when energized, and they're designed to run on 24 volts alternating current. A transformer inside the controller steps down the building's power (typically 120 VAC) to 24 VAC to energize those valve circuits. Using 24 volts keeps wiring simple, reduces cost, and improves safety. Higher voltages like 240 or 277 would require larger wiring and are used in other types of electrical installations, not irrigation valve operation. While the controller itself is usually powered from 120 VAC, it feeds the valves with 24 VAC, which is why 24 volts is the standard for automated sprinkler systems.

7. How soon after applying a herbicide should the sprayer tank be cleaned out?

- A. Immediately**
- B. Only when changing to a different herbicide
- C. Weekly
- D. Prior to the next use

Preventing cross-contamination and ensuring the spray system is clean for the next use is what this item emphasizes. Cleaning the sprayer tank immediately after applying a herbicide removes any remaining product before it dries or sticks to surfaces, making it easier to remove and reducing the risk of residues affecting later applications or non-target plants. Delaying cleaning increases the chance of residue buildup, potential mixing with future products, and unintended injury to crops or the environment. While cleaning between products or on a set schedule matters, doing it right away minimizes carryover and keeps the equipment ready for accurate, safe applications.

8. Which device is used to prevent back siphonage only?

- A. Gate valves
- B. Drain valves
- C. Angle valves
- D. Vacuum Breakers**

Back siphonage happens when system pressure drops and water is siphoned back into the potable supply. An atmospheric vacuum breaker does exactly what's needed: it vents to the atmosphere whenever pressure falls, admitting air and breaking the siphon so contaminated water cannot be drawn back into the supply. Because it relies on air entry rather than blocking backflow with a valve, it cannot resist backpressure, so it protects against siphonage only, not against backflow caused by elevated pressure in the irrigation system. The other options are simply shut off or drain valves and do not provide siphonage protection.

9. An Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB) is a backflow prevention device that incorporates which features to prevent backsiphonage?

- A. An atmospheric vent with a check valve**
- B. A pressure relief valve
- C. A diaphragm and spring assembly
- D. A check valve only

An Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker protects the potable water supply by using two features together: an atmospheric vent and a check valve. When the downstream line experiences a vacuum, the atmospheric vent opens to the air, allowing air to enter and break any siphon that might pull contaminated water back into the supply. The check valve then prevents any water from flowing backward into the supply once pressure normalizes. A pressure relief valve isn't part of this mechanism, and a diaphragm and spring assembly describes different backflow devices. A check valve alone can stop backflow under some conditions but cannot reliably prevent backsiphonage without the vent to break the siphon.

10. When setting a fence post in concrete, how should the top surface be finished?

- A. Light broom finish
- B. Sloped towards the post
- C. Sloped away from the post**
- D. Levelled Off

Drainage around a fence post is crucial. Finishing the top surface of the concrete with a slope away from the post directs rainwater and runoff away, keeping the area around the base drier. Moisture at the base promotes wood rot and can undermine the post's stability over time. Sloping toward the post would cause water to pool at the base, increasing rot risk. A level finish or a light broom finish doesn't actively shed water away from the post as effectively as a slope away, so the best choice is to slope away from the post.

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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://cr21landscapesirrigation.examzify.com>

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

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