

Landscaping License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. In landscaping, what is the purpose of expansion joints in concrete?**
 - A. To enhance aesthetic appeal
 - B. To allow for movement and prevent cracking
 - C. To improve drainage
 - D. To support the weight of the concrete

- 2. Which of the following is a common sign of over-watering plants?**
 - A. Leaves turn yellow and drop
 - B. New growth emerges
 - C. Stems grow taller
 - D. Flowers bloom more profusely

- 3. Which of the following is a common method of irrigation?**
 - A. Drip irrigation
 - B. Data gathering
 - C. Soil analysis
 - D. Plant rotation

- 4. Which of the following trees is the best suited for a lawn?**
 - A. Maple
 - B. Pine
 - C. Maytenus
 - D. Oak

- 5. Cut pavers should be used to fill gaps along the edge of the pavement that are greater than what size?**
 - A. 1/4 in
 - B. 3/8 in
 - C. 1/2 in
 - D. 5/8 in

- 6. What is the minimum subgrade compaction percentage required under concrete pavers?**
- A. 90%
 - B. 95%
 - C. 98%
 - D. 100%
- 7. Where is a safety harness typically connected?**
- A. Chest area
 - B. Waistline
 - C. Back shoulder
 - D. Thigh
- 8. What type of landscape lighting is used to highlight specific features?**
- A. Ambient lighting
 - B. Accent lighting
 - C. Pathway lighting
 - D. Spotlighting
- 9. What is one advantage of using native plants in landscaping?**
- A. Higher maintenance requirements
 - B. Unique pest attraction
 - C. Better adaptation to local climate
 - D. Limited availability
- 10. What type of support is critical for climbing plants?**
- A. Horizontal beams
 - B. Trellises or other vertical structures
 - C. Garden walls
 - D. Wooden stakes

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In landscaping, what is the purpose of expansion joints in concrete?

- A. To enhance aesthetic appeal
- B. To allow for movement and prevent cracking**
- C. To improve drainage
- D. To support the weight of the concrete

The purpose of expansion joints in concrete is primarily to allow for movement and prevent cracking. Concrete is a material that expands and contracts with temperature fluctuations, moisture changes, and other environmental conditions. When concrete is poured, it doesn't remain fixed in size; instead, it can swell due to heat or shrink when it cools. If expansion joints are not included in the concrete design, the stress from this movement can lead to cracks, which may compromise the integrity and aesthetic value of the concrete surface. By incorporating expansion joints, gaps are deliberately created in the concrete, allowing it to move freely without causing damage. This helps to maintain a smooth and uniform appearance while enhancing the durability and lifespan of the concrete structures in landscaping, such as driveways, patios, and walkways. In contrast, while aesthetic appeal, drainage, and weight support are important aspects of landscaping and concrete work, they do not address the critical issue of accommodating thermal expansion and contraction, which is the fundamental reason for incorporating expansion joints.

2. Which of the following is a common sign of over-watering plants?

- A. Leaves turn yellow and drop**
- B. New growth emerges
- C. Stems grow taller
- D. Flowers bloom more profusely

The sign of over-watering plants is illustrated by the leaves turning yellow and dropping. This occurs because excess water saturates the soil, leading to poor oxygen levels in the root zone. As a result, the roots can suffer from a lack of oxygen, which translates into stress for the plant. When this stress happens, chlorophyll production diminishes, causing the leaves to lose their vibrant green color and turn yellow. Ultimately, the plant may shed these yellow leaves in an attempt to conserve resources and to cope better with the conditions of over-saturation. In contrast, new growth, taller stems, or more profuse blooming typically indicate healthy plants receiving adequate water and nutrients. These signs imply that the plants are thriving, whereas yellowing and dropping leaves are a strong indication of water-related stress, leading to a decline in overall plant health.

3. Which of the following is a common method of irrigation?

- A. Drip irrigation**
- B. Data gathering
- C. Soil analysis
- D. Plant rotation

Drip irrigation is recognized as one of the most efficient methods of irrigation due to its targeted delivery of water directly to the root zone of plants. This method minimizes water wastage and evaporation by delivering a slow, steady supply of moisture directly where it is needed. It is particularly advantageous in areas with limited water resources, as it uses significantly less water compared to traditional methods like surface irrigation or sprinkler systems. The efficiency of drip irrigation promotes healthier plant growth and can lead to improved crop yields, making it a preferred choice for many landscapers and farmers. In contrast, data gathering, soil analysis, and plant rotation, while important practices in landscaping and agriculture for improving conditions and productivity, do not serve as irrigation methods. Instead, they focus on understanding soil health, monitoring environmental factors, and managing crop cycles, respectively.

4. Which of the following trees is the best suited for a lawn?

- A. Maple
- B. Pine
- C. Maytenus**
- D. Oak

The selection of trees for a lawn involves considering various factors such as shade, root system, maintenance, and overall adaptability to lawn environments. Maytenus, specifically, is favored in some contexts because it usually has a relatively shallow root system compared to other trees, which minimizes disruption to the lawn's grass and root structure. This shallow root system allows it to coexist well with lawn grasses and other landscaping elements, thus making it less likely to compete aggressively for water and nutrients. Additionally, Maytenus trees are often appreciated for their aesthetic appeal and qualities like moderate growth, which can provide dappled shade without overwhelming the lawn area. They also are typically more tolerant of pruning, allowing for easy maintenance and shaping, which is important in residential settings where a tidy appearance is desired. In contrast, species like Maple, Pine, and Oak have characteristics that may not be as suitable for a lawn setting because they can have deeper and more invasive root systems, which can compete for resources with lawn grass and potentially lead to more maintenance challenges. Furthermore, these trees can create denser shade that inhibits grass growth underneath, which is counterproductive for a healthy lawn environment.

5. Cut pavers should be used to fill gaps along the edge of the pavement that are greater than what size?

- A. 1/4 in
- B. 3/8 in**
- C. 1/2 in
- D. 5/8 in

Cut pavers are designed to fill gaps along the edge of the pavement, particularly where larger spaces exist that cannot be adequately filled with whole pavers. A gap size greater than 3/8 inch indicates that standard pavers may not fit properly or could lead to instability or aesthetic issues in the paved area. Using cut pavers in these situations helps to ensure a tight fit, enhancing the structural integrity of the pavement and preventing weeds or grass from growing through the gaps. The choice of 3/8 inch is appropriate because it strikes a balance; it ensures that the gaps are sufficiently large to require a customized solution while still being manageable for installation. Pavers that are significantly wider than this could lead to complications or a less polished appearance. Thus, a gap greater than 3/8 inch is a clear indicator for the use of cut pavers to maintain both function and aesthetics in landscaping projects.

6. What is the minimum subgrade compaction percentage required under concrete pavers?

- A. 90%
- B. 95%
- C. 98%**
- D. 100%

When installing concrete pavers, achieving the appropriate level of subgrade compaction is crucial for ensuring the stability and longevity of the paving system. A minimum subgrade compaction percentage of 98% is typically required to provide a firm and stable base. This level of compaction helps to prevent the movement of the pavers due to settling, heaving, or shifting as a result of weather changes or heavy loads. Compacting the subgrade to this standard increases its load-bearing capacity, reducing the risk of surface deformation or cracking. Furthermore, a well-compacted subgrade minimizes voids and air pockets, which can lead to erosion and the eventual failure of the paved surface. Ensuring that the subgrade meets this compaction standard is therefore essential for a durable and effective installation of concrete pavers.

7. Where is a safety harness typically connected?

- A. Chest area
- B. Waistline
- C. Back shoulder**
- D. Thigh

A safety harness is designed to securely attach the user to an anchor point to prevent falls while working at heights. The proper connection point for a safety harness is the back shoulder area. This region provides the best distribution of forces in the event of a fall, minimizing the risk of injury and maximizing support. When a harness is anchored at the back shoulder, it allows the user to maintain an upright position if a fall occurs, reducing the chances of swinging or flipping, which can lead to further injury. Additionally, connecting at the back ensures that the load is evenly distributed across the body's strongest points, primarily the upper body, making it the most effective and safest connection point. Other connection areas, such as the chest, waistline, or thigh, may not provide adequate support or stability. The chest area can lead to a face-down position in case of a fall, while connecting at the waist might not adequately distribute weight, increasing the risk of injury. Thigh connections are also less secure, as they do not provide optimal positioning for preventing falls. Therefore, anchoring the safety harness at the back shoulder is the industry-standard practice for ensuring safety during elevated work.

8. What type of landscape lighting is used to highlight specific features?

- A. Ambient lighting
- B. Accent lighting**
- C. Pathway lighting
- D. Spotlighting

Accent lighting is specifically designed to draw attention to particular features in a landscape. This type of lighting creates visual interest by illuminating focal points such as trees, sculptures, water features, or architectural elements. By using accent lighting, you can enhance the aesthetic appeal of these features, making them stand out during nighttime hours when natural light is not available. This type of lighting uses focused beams to create contrast and highlight details that might otherwise go unnoticed in the dark, establishing a mood or creating a dramatic effect. The correct use of accent lighting not only serves a decorative purpose but also helps guide the eyes of viewers to desirable areas of the landscape design. The other types of lighting mentioned do serve important purposes, but they do not have the same targeted emphasis. Ambient lighting provides general illumination for safety and visibility, pathway lighting is specifically for illuminating walkways to ensure safe passage, and spotlighting, while similar to accent lighting, is typically more concentrated and may not focus on decorative features in the same nuanced manner as accent lighting does. Therefore, accent lighting is the most appropriate choice when the goal is to highlight specific features of a landscape.

9. What is one advantage of using native plants in landscaping?

- A. Higher maintenance requirements
- B. Unique pest attraction
- C. Better adaptation to local climate**
- D. Limited availability

One significant advantage of using native plants in landscaping is their better adaptation to the local climate. Native plants evolve in a specific region, which means they are well-suited to the temperature, rainfall, and soil conditions of that area. This natural adaptation allows them to thrive with minimal care, often resulting in lower water and fertilizer needs compared to non-native species. Furthermore, because they are adapted to the overall ecosystem, native plants can be more resilient to local pests and diseases, reducing the likelihood of needing chemical interventions. In contrast, options like higher maintenance requirements and limited availability do not represent the benefits of native plants. Native species are typically lower maintenance because they are suited to the existing local conditions, and they often have good availability due to their natural prevalence in the region. Unique pest attraction is also not advantageous in this context; native plants usually work harmoniously with local wildlife rather than attracting harmful pests, supporting a balanced ecosystem.

10. What type of support is critical for climbing plants?

- A. Horizontal beams
- B. Trellises or other vertical structures**
- C. Garden walls
- D. Wooden stakes

Climbing plants thrive by attaching themselves to vertical structures that offer support as they grow upward. Trellises or other vertical structures are particularly effective because they provide a framework that allows these plants to climb and spread out, which is essential for their access to sunlight and air circulation. This vertical growth habit enables climbing plants to reduce competition with ground-level vegetation, allowing them to flourish in their environment. The use of trellises also facilitates better aesthetics in landscaping, as they can be designed to fit various styles and can support different types of climbing plants, such as vines and certain flowering plants. The structural support helps in training these plants to grow in desired directions, contributing to both functionality and visual appeal in garden design. This focus on maximizing vertical space and ensuring stable support makes trellises and similar structures critical for climbing plants.

SAMPLE

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://landscapinglicense.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE