

LANDSCAPING LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://landscapinglicense.examzify.com>



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. Which of the following materials is best for ensuring good drainage in a garden?**
 - A. Clay
 - B. Sand
 - C. Organic matter
 - D. Peat moss

- 2. What is the recommended depth for planting most shrubs?**
 - A. As deep as the root ball and twice as wide
 - B. Twice the depth of the root ball
 - C. Half the depth of the root ball
 - D. As deep as the soil layer above

- 3. Where should you keep brooms and shovels on a jobsite?**
 - A. A place safe to get to
 - B. In a tool shed
 - C. In the truck
 - D. Behind a barrier

- 4. A suitable alternative for grass in high foot-traffic areas is:**
 - A. Artificial turf
 - B. Low-growing shrubs
 - C. Flower beds
 - D. Mulch

- 5. What is the minimum compaction force required for concrete pavers?**
 - A. 3,000 lbs
 - B. 4,000 lbs
 - C. 5,000 lbs
 - D. 6,000 lbs

- 6. What type of equipment is commonly used for leveling sand before laying pavers?**
- A. Concrete mixer
 - B. Laser level
 - C. Screed board
 - D. Hand rake
- 7. How often should most lawns be mowed during the growing season?**
- A. Every other week
 - B. Once a week
 - C. Twice a month
 - D. Once every three weeks
- 8. Where is a safety harness typically connected?**
- A. Chest area
 - B. Waistline
 - C. Back shoulder
 - D. Thigh
- 9. What is the minimum size for a plate tamper used on pavers 3-1/8" and thicker?**
- A. 2,000 lbs
 - B. 3,000 lbs
 - C. 4,000 lbs
 - D. 5,000 lbs
- 10. Which of the following is a cool-season grass?**
- A. Red fescue
 - B. Bermudagrass
 - C. Zoysiagrass
 - D. Buffalograss

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following materials is best for ensuring good drainage in a garden?

- A. Clay
- B. Sand**
- C. Organic matter
- D. Peat moss

Sand is recognized for its excellent drainage properties in garden settings. It consists of larger particles compared to other soil components, allowing water to flow through more freely. This characteristic is crucial for preventing waterlogging, which can lead to root rot and other issues detrimental to plant health. In contrast, clay tends to retain water due to its small particle size and compactness, leading to poor drainage. Organic matter can improve soil structure and nutrient content, but when used alone, it may not provide the optimal drainage needed, especially in heavy soils. Peat moss, while beneficial for moisture retention, can create a spongy texture that may not enhance drainage sufficiently, as it tends to absorb water rather than allowing it to easily pass through. Therefore, selecting sand will ensure that excess water drains away effectively, promoting a healthier environment for plants.

2. What is the recommended depth for planting most shrubs?

- A. As deep as the root ball and twice as wide**
- B. Twice the depth of the root ball
- C. Half the depth of the root ball
- D. As deep as the soil layer above

The recommended depth for planting most shrubs is as deep as the root ball and twice as wide. This approach ensures that the shrub is planted at the appropriate depth, allowing the root ball to sit level with the surrounding soil. Planting it as deep as the root ball prevents issues related to suffocation or drowning of the roots, which can occur if the shrub is planted too deep. Additionally, the practice of making the planting hole twice as wide as the root ball is vital for facilitating root expansion and growth. A wider hole allows the roots to spread out and establish better contact with the surrounding soil, which promotes healthy growth and nutrient absorption. This method also gives the plant better access to water and air, essential for its development. Thus, the correct answer reflects best practices in landscaping and horticulture when it comes to planting shrubs, ensuring they have a strong foundation for healthy growth.

3. Where should you keep brooms and shovels on a jobsite?

- A. A place safe to get to**
- B. In a tool shed
- C. In the truck
- D. Behind a barrier

Keeping brooms and shovels in a place that is safe to get to is important for several reasons. First, it allows for quick access when needed, which helps maintain efficiency on the job. Tools such as brooms and shovels are essential for various landscaping tasks, and having them readily available ensures that work can flow smoothly without unnecessary delays. Additionally, storing these tools in a safe and accessible location minimizes the risk of accidents. If tools are stored in a way that is difficult to reach or requires navigating around obstacles, it can lead to potential safety hazards for workers. Keeping them in a spot that is clear and designated for easy retrieval also promotes organization on the jobsite. While storing tools in a tool shed or truck might seem like a practical option, these areas may not always be easily accessible during active work. Similarly, keeping them behind a barrier could hinder easy access and could lead to increased risk of accidents or delays when the tools are needed quickly. Therefore, the emphasis on a safe and easily reachable location aligns with the best practices for site safety and operational efficiency.

4. A suitable alternative for grass in high foot-traffic areas is:

- A. Artificial turf
- B. Low-growing shrubs
- C. Flower beds
- D. Mulch

Artificial turf is considered a suitable alternative for grass in high foot-traffic areas because it is designed to withstand heavy use without the wear and tear that natural grass might experience. High foot traffic can lead to compacted soil, bare patches, and difficulty maintaining a healthy lawn, especially in areas where natural grass may struggle to grow due to the constant pressure. Artificial turf mimics the appearance of natural grass while providing a durable surface that can endure various weather conditions and continue looking good with minimal upkeep. It is resistant to fading, does not require watering or mowing, and can handle the stress of frequent use, making it ideal for places like parks, sports fields, or playgrounds where foot traffic is consistent. On the other hand, low-growing shrubs and flower beds may not provide the same level of durability. While they can enhance aesthetic appeal, they typically do not tolerate heavy foot traffic and may become damaged or unattractive with frequent use. Mulch is also not an effective ground cover in high foot-traffic situations, as it can easily get displaced, require replacement, and often doesn't provide a stable walking surface.

5. What is the minimum compaction force required for concrete pavers?

- A. 3,000 lbs
- B. 4,000 lbs
- C. 5,000 lbs
- D. 6,000 lbs

The minimum compaction force required for concrete pavers is essential for ensuring that the pavers are properly set and will provide a stable, long-lasting surface. A compaction force of 5,000 lbs is generally recognized as the appropriate threshold for achieving adequate interlock and densification of the base material beneath the pavers. This level of force helps to eliminate air pockets and ensures that the pavers are firmly set, which ultimately contributes to the durability of the paving system. Using a force lower than this minimum can result in an inadequate compaction, leading to future settling or shifting of the pavers. This can cause uneven surfaces and potentially compromise the integrity of the installation, making the area more susceptible to damage from traffic or environmental conditions. The specified force of 5,000 lbs strikes a balance between achieving effective compaction while also being manageable for standard compacting equipment used in landscaping applications.

6. What type of equipment is commonly used for leveling sand before laying pavers?

- A. Concrete mixer
- B. Laser level
- C. Screed board**
- D. Hand rake

Screed boards are specifically designed for the purpose of leveling sand or other fine aggregate materials before the installation of pavers. They allow for a smooth and even surface, ensuring that the pavers will be laid flat and securely. The screed board is typically a long, straight piece of wood or metal that is pulled across the surface, removing excess material and filling in low spots. This process is essential for creating a stable base, as uneven sand can lead to shifting and settling of the pavers over time. While laser levels are useful for determining elevation and ensuring that the area is on grade, they do not physically level the sand. A concrete mixer is intended for mixing concrete rather than leveling materials, and a hand rake—though helpful for spreading sand—does not provide the precise leveling needed that a screed board offers. Thus, the use of a screed board is crucial for achieving the desired level and smoothness of the base before laying pavers.

7. How often should most lawns be mowed during the growing season?

- A. Every other week
- B. Once a week**
- C. Twice a month
- D. Once every three weeks

Mowing a lawn once a week during the growing season is recommended for several key reasons. Firstly, consistent mowing encourages healthy grass growth. When grass is kept at the optimal height, it can better absorb sunlight and nutrients, leading to a more robust lawn. This practice also helps to prevent the grass from becoming overgrown and potentially developing problems such as pests or diseases that thrive in dense, unkempt grass. Additionally, regular mowing aids in the even distribution of clippings, which can serve as a natural fertilizer, enhancing the lawn's health as those clippings decompose. Keeping the grass at the right height also reduces the likelihood of weeds taking root, as taller grass can shade out weed seeds and prevent them from germinating. In contrast, mowing every other week or less often might lead to grass being cut too short during a single session, which can stress the plants and result in a brown or patchy appearance. This is why a weekly mowing schedule is considered ideal for maintaining a healthy and attractive lawn during the growing season.

8. 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.

9. What is the minimum size for a plate tamper used on pavers 3-1/8" and thicker?

- A. 2,000 lbs
- B. 3,000 lbs
- C. 4,000 lbs**
- D. 5,000 lbs

The correct answer is based on guidelines established for the appropriate equipment needed for installing pavers of varying thicknesses. A plate tamper is essential for achieving adequate compaction when laying pavers, particularly those that are 3-1/8 inches thick and more. This size ensures the pavers are properly set to prevent future shifting or settling, which could compromise the stability and aesthetic of the installation. For pavers of this thickness, using a plate tamper with a minimum weight of 4,000 lbs is important because heavier equipment will provide the necessary force and efficiency for compaction. A lighter tamper may not generate enough downward pressure, leading to insufficient compaction and potentially causing issues such as uneven surfaces or premature wear. It's also crucial to consider that different sizes of pavers require different weights of tampers for optimal performance; hence, the chosen weight reflects industry standards that ensure the longevity and functional integrity of the laid pavers.

10. Which of the following is a cool-season grass?

- A. Red fescue**
- B. Bermudagrass**
- C. Zoysiagrass**
- D. Buffalograss**

Red fescue is classified as a cool-season grass, which means it thrives in the cooler temperatures of spring and fall. This type of grass is well-suited for regions with moderate climates, as it grows best when soil temperatures are between 60-75°F (15-24°C). Cool-season grasses, like red fescue, tend to have a robust growth during the cooler months and a slow down or dormancy during the high heat of summer. This characteristic makes them ideal for cooler regions, where they can maintain a green appearance and healthy growth when temperatures are less extreme. In contrast, the other options listed—Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass, and Buffalograss—are warm-season grasses. These grasses are best adapted to thrive in warmer temperatures and typically perform well when temperatures exceed 80°F (27°C). Understanding the distinctions between cool-season and warm-season grasses is essential for selecting the right type of grass for specific climates and ensuring successful landscaping outcomes.

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