

MONTANA RIGHT-OF-WAY CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

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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 statement correctly describes permanent traffic control devices?

- A. They remain after project completion.
- B. They are removed after temporary use.
- C. They are always movable.
- D. They are only for pedestrians.

2. What is the purpose of a flag line in a ROW work zone?

- A. To delineate restricted areas where entry is prohibited for safety reasons.
- B. To mark property boundaries.
- C. To indicate the nearest hydrant location.
- D. To designate detour routes.

3. Which term correctly describes surfactants that remain nonionic?

- A. Anionic
- B. Cationic
- C. Nonionic
- D. Amphoteric

4. Phloem conducts food from leaf to stems and roots.

- A. Transports water from roots to leaves.
- B. Conducts minerals from soil to leaves.
- C. Stores sugars.
- D. Conducts food from leaf to stems and roots.

5. Which of the following is true about permits beyond MDT permits for ROW work?

- A. Federal permits are always required
- B. County zoning approval is sufficient
- C. Local permits as required
- D. No additional permits are needed

- 6. How should pedestrians and bicyclists be protected in a ROW construction area?**
- A. With clearly marked detours, barriers, and safe alternate routes.
 - B. Ignore them.
 - C. Place them behind heavy machinery.
 - D. Only use signage.
- 7. Which environmental factor is listed as influencing herbicide efficacy?**
- A. Rainfall
 - B. Wind direction
 - C. Slope
 - D. Soil texture only
- 8. Soil fumigants and soil sterilants are applied by which method?**
- A. Seed coating
 - B. Post-harvest wash
 - C. Soil application
 - D. Foliar spray
- 9. What is the proper method for reporting a ROW safety hazard?**
- A. Ignore it
 - B. Notify the project supervisor or MDT/local authority and document with details and photos
 - C. Post it on social media
 - D. Wait until end of project
- 10. What does chemical control involve?**
- A. Hand weeding
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Crop Rotation
 - D. Use of pesticides or herbicides to manage an unwanted organism(s)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly describes permanent traffic control devices?

- A. They remain after project completion.
- B. They are removed after temporary use.
- C. They are always movable.
- D. They are only for pedestrians.

Permanent traffic control devices are designed to regulate traffic on a long-term basis and remain in place after a project is finished. This is why the correct statement is that they stay after project completion—these devices, such as regulatory signs, traffic signals, and permanent pavement markings, are integrated into the roadway for ongoing operation and safety. They're fixed in position and not meant to be moved or removed once construction ends. In contrast, temporary traffic control devices like cones, barricades, and portable signs are used during work zones and are removed once the project is completed. Also, permanent devices serve all road users, not just pedestrians.

2. What is the purpose of a flag line in a ROW work zone?

- A. To delineate restricted areas where entry is prohibited for safety reasons.
- B. To mark property boundaries.
- C. To indicate the nearest hydrant location.
- D. To designate detour routes.

In a ROW work zone, the flag line is the visible boundary that marks the safe working area and indicates where entry is not allowed because of hazards. The flags, tape, or markers outline trenches, heavy equipment, overhead hazards, and other dangers, helping workers and the public stay clear of danger. This boundary keeps unauthorized people out and supports overall safety procedures, including coordination with traffic control and flaggers. It isn't about property lines, hydrant locations, or detour routes, which are shown with other kinds of markers and signs.

3. Which term correctly describes surfactants that remain nonionic?

- A. Anionic
- B. Cationic
- C. Nonionic
- D. Amphoteric

Surfactants are classified by their electrical charge in solution. Those that do not ionize and stay neutral in water are described as nonionic. Anionic surfactants carry a negative charge, cationic carry a positive charge, and amphoteric can carry either depending on the pH. Nonionic surfactants have uncharged head groups, which is why they don't form ions in solution. This neutral behavior often makes them less sensitive to water hardness and pH and can lead to milder interactions with skin. So, the term that correctly describes surfactants that remain nonionic is nonionic.

4. Phloem conducts food from leaf to stems and roots.

- A. Transports water from roots to leaves.
- B. Conducts minerals from soil to leaves.
- C. Stores sugars.
- D. Conducts food from leaf to stems and roots.**

The key idea is that plants have two vascular tissues with distinct transport roles: xylem and phloem. Phloem is responsible for moving organic nutrients, mainly sugars like sucrose, from photosynthesizing leaves (sources) to other parts of the plant that need them or store them (sinks), such as stems and roots. This movement, called translocation, can go in multiple directions depending on where the sugars are needed, driven by source–sink relationships and pressure-driven flow through sieve-tube elements with support from companion cells. So the statement that phloem conducts food from leaf to stems and roots aligns with phloem’s true function. In contrast, transporting water and minerals from roots to leaves is the job of xylem, and storing sugars isn’t the primary role of phloem; storage occurs mainly in other tissues like parenchyma.

5. Which of the following is true about permits beyond MDT permits for ROW work?

- A. Federal permits are always required
- B. County zoning approval is sufficient
- C. Local permits as required**
- D. No additional permits are needed

Working in the state’s right-of-way means you’re under statewide oversight, but the authority to actually use and modify a roadway often rests with the local jurisdiction. Beyond MDT permits, you typically need the local permit(s) required by the city or county where the work is being done. These local permits ensure compliance with local codes, traffic control, and restoration requirements, and they coordinate with other utilities and stakeholders in that specific area. MDT handles state highway rights-of-way, but local streets and county roads fall under municipal or county oversight, so the local permits are the appropriate and necessary step. Federal permits aren’t automatically required for every ROW project; they only apply in specific circumstances (such as work on federal lands or projects with federal environmental implications). County zoning approval alone doesn’t authorize ROW work, since zoning governs land use rather than the actual permission to occupy or alter a public road. And since MDT permits cover the state’s oversight, no additional local permits would not be accurate in most cases. Local permits as required best capture the general practice for coordinating and authorizing ROW work beyond MDT’s scope.

6. How should pedestrians and bicyclists be protected in a ROW construction area?

- A. With clearly marked detours, barriers, and safe alternate routes.**
- B. Ignore them.
- C. Place them behind heavy machinery.
- D. Only use signage.

Protecting pedestrians and bicyclists in a ROW construction area means creating a safe, predictable path around the work zone. The best approach is to provide clearly marked detours, barriers to separate them from traffic and equipment, and safe alternate routes they can use. Detours move people away from hazards; barriers provide physical separation; alternative routes ensure they have a usable path that doesn't force them into the active work area. Signage is important, but it's not enough by itself; without barriers and proper detours, pedestrians and cyclists can still be exposed to danger. Ignoring them or placing them behind heavy machinery would create immediate risk and violate safety standards. This approach aligns with standard traffic control practice and helps meet safety requirements for work zones.

7. Which environmental factor is listed as influencing herbicide efficacy?

- A. Rainfall**
- B. Wind direction
- C. Slope
- D. Soil texture only

Weather conditions around the time of application affect how well a herbicide works. Rainfall is a key factor because rain that occurs after spraying can wash the chemical off leaf surfaces, shorten the time the product stays on the target weeds, and cause runoff or leaching. This reduces the amount of herbicide that the weeds can absorb, leading to poorer control. While wind direction is more about where the chemical may drift and slope can influence runoff potential, rainfall directly changes the contact and uptake process, making it the factor listed as influencing efficacy. Soil texture matters for soil-applied products, but the immediate impact on efficacy in this context is driven by rainfall.

8. Soil fumigants and soil sterilants are applied by which method?

- A. Seed coating
- B. Post-harvest wash
- C. Soil application**
- D. Foliar spray

Fumigants and soil sterilants are designed to control pests and pathogens that live in the soil, so the delivery must reach the soil environment. They are typically applied by soil application—delivered directly into the soil, whether by injection, broadcasting into the bed, or incorporation with tillage or irrigation, often with sealing or tarping to contain vapors and ensure effective distribution. This targets soil-borne organisms like nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other pests. They are not seed coatings, which would place chemicals on seeds; not post-harvest washes, which occur after harvest; and not foliar sprays, which target leaves and above-ground parts.

9. What is the proper method for reporting a ROW safety hazard?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Notify the project supervisor or MDT/local authority and document with details and photos**
- C. Post it on social media
- D. Wait until end of project

Prompt safety requires reporting hazards through the proper chain of communication and keeping a documented record that can be acted on. The best approach is to notify the project supervisor or MDT/local authority and document the hazard with details and photos. This ensures the issue is addressed quickly by the right people, creates an official record of the problem and the steps taken, and provides a clear trail for accountability and regulatory compliance. Ignoring a hazard puts workers at risk and violates safety responsibilities. Waiting until the end of the project delays corrective action and can allow the danger to escalate. Posting about the hazard on social media is inappropriate, reaches the wrong audience, and does not trigger the formal corrective process. If necessary, escalate through the designated chain of command so the hazard is resolved promptly. When documenting, include the exact location, date and time, a clear description of the hazard, potential or observed consequences, actions already taken, who was notified, and attach photos if possible. This information helps supervisors assess risk, plan remediation, and verify that the issue was handled.

10. What does chemical control involve?

- A. Hand weeding
- B. Mulching
- C. Crop Rotation
- D. Use of pesticides or herbicides to manage an unwanted organism(s)**

Chemical control is about using chemical agents, such as pesticides or herbicides, to manage unwanted organisms. It involves applying these chemicals to pests, weeds, or plant pathogens to reduce their numbers or halt their activity. This distinguishes it from non-chemical approaches like hand weeding, which is manual removal; mulching, which suppresses weeds and conserves soil moisture without chemicals; and crop rotation, which disrupts pest life cycles through changing crops. When using chemical control, follow label directions, consider environmental impact and resistance management, and aim for selective use to protect crops and beneficial organisms.

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://montanarightofway.examzify.com>

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

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