

# Nevada C-10 Landscape Contractor Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

- 1. What is the term used for traveling mortar into a joint after the masonry units are laid?**
  - A. Pointing**
  - B. Grouting**
  - C. Finishing**
  - D. Jointing**
- 2. When refilling a trench after installing PVC pipe, what should be avoided?**
  - A. Contact with soil amendments**
  - B. High-speed backfilling**
  - C. Heavy machinery operations**
  - D. Waterlogged trench conditions**
- 3. What should be taken into account when planning for seasonal color in landscapes?**
  - A. Only the price of the plants**
  - B. Plant selection and bloom times**
  - C. Soil quality alone**
  - D. Presence of decorative elements**
- 4. What best describes the purpose of pruning shrubs at the right time?**
  - A. To improve soil quality**
  - B. To promote healthy root growth**
  - C. To enhance flowering qualities**
  - D. To reduce water usage**
- 5. How should small wounds on trees resulting from pruning cuts be treated?**
  - A. With a healing dressing**
  - B. With a sealant**
  - C. They do not need to be treated with any dressing**
  - D. With natural remedies only**

- 6. What are common techniques used for tree pruning?**
- A. Feeding, mulching, and fencing**
  - B. Thinning, topping, and crown reduction**
  - C. Watering, blooming, and transplanting**
  - D. Trimming, cutting, and shaping**
- 7. What is a best practice for selecting plants in arid environments?**
- A. Select exotic plants from tropical climates**
  - B. Choose drought-tolerant and native plants**
  - C. Opt for any flowering plants**
  - D. Select plants without considering climate**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences landscaping project costs?**
- A. Design complexity**
  - B. Seasonal color selection**
  - C. Labor costs**
  - D. Materials used**
- 9. In landscape irrigation, what is essential to consider when selecting sprinkler valves?**
- A. Sprinkler color coding**
  - B. Manufacturer designs**
  - C. Pressure ratings**
  - D. Soil types**
- 10. To maintain a formal hedge full of foliage, what must be adjusted in its pruning?**
- A. The width at the top must be greater**
  - B. The base must be pruned to be wider than the top**
  - C. The height must be reduced**
  - D. Only the sides need pruning**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the term used for traveling mortar into a joint after the masonry units are laid?**

- A. Pointing**
- B. Grouting**
- C. Finishing**
- D. Jointing**

The term used for traveling mortar into a joint after the masonry units are laid is pointing. Pointing specifically refers to the process of applying mortar to the joints of masonry to enhance both the appearance and durability of the wall. It typically involves the use of a pointing trowel to ensure that the mortar is properly compacted into the joint, creating a neat finish that helps prevent water infiltration and improves the overall structural integrity of the masonry work. In contrast, grouting refers to filling voids or spaces with a flowable material, which is often used in larger masonry assemblies or tile work but is not specifically about finishing the joints between individual masonry units. Finishing usually refers to a broader category of techniques used to complete a surface, and while it may involve joint treatment, it does not specifically denote the act of filling mortar into masonry joints. Jointing may be utilized to describe the broader category of working with joints but does not capture the focused act of applying mortar into the joints that pointing does.

**2. When refilling a trench after installing PVC pipe, what should be avoided?**

- A. Contact with soil amendments**
- B. High-speed backfilling**
- C. Heavy machinery operations**
- D. Waterlogged trench conditions**

When refilling a trench after installing PVC pipe, high-speed backfilling should be avoided because it may cause damage to the newly installed pipe. PVC pipes are relatively flexible and can be susceptible to deformation or cracking if subjected to excessive force from rapid backfilling. Additionally, backfilling too quickly can lead to insufficient compaction of the soil around the pipe, which could result in future settling or shifting that might compromise the integrity of the pipeline. The importance of careful backfilling lies in ensuring a well-supported and stable installation that can withstand the loads and stresses it will encounter after the trench is filled. Proper techniques involve gradual backfilling and possibly using hand tools to ensure that the soil around the pipe is compacted correctly without putting undue pressure on the pipe itself.

**3. What should be taken into account when planning for seasonal color in landscapes?**

- A. Only the price of the plants**
- B. Plant selection and bloom times**
- C. Soil quality alone**
- D. Presence of decorative elements**

When planning for seasonal color in landscapes, it is essential to consider plant selection and bloom times. These factors play a crucial role in ensuring that the landscape maintains visual interest throughout the year. Different plants have varying bloom times, and by selecting species that bloom at different intervals, a landscape can be designed to showcase flowers in different seasons, providing ongoing color and variety. In addition to aesthetics, understanding which plants flower when allows landscape contractors to create harmonized compositions that complement one another and the surrounding environment. For instance, early spring bloomers can be paired with summer and fall flowering plants to prolong the colorful display throughout the growing season. Moreover, selecting the right plants for the regional climate ensures that they thrive and function well within the landscape, which is vital for maintaining their health and visual appeal. Plant selection also includes considerations like plant size, texture, and growth habits, which collectively influence the landscape's overall design. This planning ensures that the landscape uses well-timed blooms effectively, enhancing curb appeal and creating an inviting outdoor space. Disregarding these factors in favor of only price, soil quality, or decorative elements would likely lead to missed opportunities for creating a vibrant and engaging landscape.

**4. What best describes the purpose of pruning shrubs at the right time?**

- A. To improve soil quality**
- B. To promote healthy root growth**
- C. To enhance flowering qualities**
- D. To reduce water usage**

Pruning shrubs at the right time is essential for enhancing their flowering qualities. This practice stimulates new growth, which is crucial for producing flowers. When shrubs are pruned during their dormant season or just before the growing season, it encourages the development of blossoms by removing dead, damaged, or overcrowded branches. By allowing sunlight and air to penetrate the plant more effectively, this promotes better health and flowering potential. In contrast, improving soil quality, promoting healthy root growth, or reducing water usage do not directly relate to the timing and practice of pruning. While good soil and healthy roots contribute to a plant's overall vitality, these aspects are not the primary objective of pruning itself.

**5. How should small wounds on trees resulting from pruning cuts be treated?**

**A. With a healing dressing**

**B. With a sealant**

**C. They do not need to be treated with any dressing**

**D. With natural remedies only**

Treating small wounds on trees resulting from pruning cuts is best approached with the knowledge that trees have a natural ability to heal. When small cuts are made, tree tissue can produce callus and grow over the wound, which helps in sealing it off and preventing infection. Option C reflects the understanding that, for minor wounds, intervention is unnecessary. The tree is capable of compartmentalizing the damage and defending itself against pathogens without the need for additional treatments like sealants or dressings. Applying sealants or dressings can actually interfere with the tree's natural healing processes and sometimes trap moisture, creating conditions conducive to rot or disease. By leaving such wounds untreated, the tree can effectively manage and heal from pruning cuts on its own, utilizing its natural physiological mechanisms. This approach promotes overall tree health and longevity.

**6. What are common techniques used for tree pruning?**

**A. Feeding, mulching, and fencing**

**B. Thinning, topping, and crown reduction**

**C. Watering, blooming, and transplanting**

**D. Trimming, cutting, and shaping**

Thinning, topping, and crown reduction are widely recognized techniques in tree pruning, each serving distinct purposes to maintain tree health and aesthetics. Thinning involves selectively removing branches to allow more light and air penetration, promoting healthy growth and reducing the risk of disease. This technique can also enhance the tree's shape and overall appearance. Topping, though often debated among arborists due to its potential to cause harm to the tree, is used to reduce the height without regard for the natural form. While not always recommended, in certain circumstances, it may be necessary for safety or clearance. Crown reduction is a more controlled method used to maintain a tree's overall health and appearance by selectively reducing the height or spread of the crown while preserving its natural shape. This technique can help manage tree size in urban settings or prevent branches from encroaching on structures or power lines. Understanding these techniques is crucial for landscape contractors, as proper pruning can greatly influence a tree's longevity, safety, and ongoing maintenance needs. Other options listed do not specifically pertain to pruning techniques, making them less relevant in this context.

**7. What is a best practice for selecting plants in arid environments?**

- A. Select exotic plants from tropical climates**
- B. Choose drought-tolerant and native plants**
- C. Opt for any flowering plants**
- D. Select plants without considering climate**

Selecting drought-tolerant and native plants is a best practice for landscaping in arid environments due to their adaptability to the local climate conditions. Native plants have evolved to thrive in specific environments and are well-suited to handle the limited water availability typical of arid regions. These plants often require less maintenance, reduce the need for irrigation, and are more resilient to pests and diseases prevalent in their native habitat. Drought-tolerant plants are specifically adapted to conserve water, which is crucial for sustainability in areas where water resources are limited. By choosing these types of plants, landscapers can create a visually appealing landscape while also conserving water, reducing maintenance costs, and promoting biodiversity by providing habitats for local wildlife. In contrast, selecting exotic plants from tropical climates may lead to high water demands and increased maintenance challenges as they may struggle to adapt to dry conditions. Opting for any flowering plants without considering their water requirements or native status can also result in unsuccessful landscaping efforts in arid areas. Additionally, selecting plants without taking climate into account generally results in poor plant health and increased resource use, which contradicts the principles of sustainable landscaping.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences landscaping project costs?**

- A. Design complexity**
- B. Seasonal color selection**
- C. Labor costs**
- D. Materials used**

Seasonal color selection is not a factor that directly influences the overall costs of a landscaping project in the same way that design complexity, labor costs, and materials used do. While seasonal color selection refers to the choice of plants or flowers that bloom at specific times of the year, it does not inherently affect the fundamental elements of a project's scope, such as the difficulty of the design, the amount of labor required, or the types and quantities of materials needed. Design complexity encompasses how intricate or challenging the project will be, which can significantly impact both labor and materials costs. Labor costs are influenced by the number of workers needed and the length of time they work, directly tied to the complexity and layout of the design. Materials used, such as types of plants, soil, mulch, and hardscape features, directly affect costs due to their varying prices and quality. In contrast, seasonal color selection may alter the aesthetic appeal of the project but does not quantitatively influence the labor or materials budget directly. Its implications are more about the visual aspects of the landscaping than the quantitative budgeting of the overall project.

**9. In landscape irrigation, what is essential to consider when selecting sprinkler valves?**

- A. Sprinkler color coding**
- B. Manufacturer designs**
- C. Pressure ratings**
- D. Soil types**

Selecting the appropriate sprinkler valves involves understanding several key factors, and pressure ratings are particularly crucial. Pressure ratings determine how much pressure the valve can handle without failing, which directly impacts the system's performance. If the pressure exceeds the valve's rating, it can lead to leaks or system failure, causing damage to the landscape and increasing maintenance costs. The different types of sprinklers operate at varying pressures, so ensuring that the valves match the system's pressure requirements is vital for optimal irrigation efficiency. Matching the pressure ratings to the specific water requirements of the landscaping ensures that plants receive adequate hydration without causing undue stress on the system. This consideration can prevent common issues, such as low pressure that results in inadequate coverage, or high pressure that can lead to overspray and water waste. Other factors, like sprinkler color coding, manufacturer designs, and soil types, can influence the selection process but are less critical when it comes to the fundamental operation and reliability of the sprinkler valves themselves. Understanding pressure ratings helps ensure proper function throughout the irrigation system and is essential for efficient landscape management.

**10. To maintain a formal hedge full of foliage, what must be adjusted in its pruning?**

- A. The width at the top must be greater**
- B. The base must be pruned to be wider than the top**
- C. The height must be reduced**
- D. Only the sides need pruning**

Pruning a formal hedge to ensure it remains full of foliage at the bottom while maintaining an aesthetically pleasing shape requires careful consideration of the hedge's width at different levels. Adjusting the base to be wider than the top allows sunlight to reach the lower foliage, which is essential for keeping it healthy and lush. When the base is wider, the top canopy can effectively shade the sides and protect the lower leaves, preventing them from becoming sparse or bare due to insufficient light. This technique not only promotes robust growth but also contributes to a stronger structural integrity for the hedge, making it less likely to become leggy or unkempt over time. The overall form enhances visual appeal by creating a more balanced and symmetrical appearance. In contrast, other pruning methods might not achieve the same fullness or could lead to uneven growth, diminishing the overall effectiveness of the hedge.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://nvc10landscapecontractor.examzify.com>**

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