Oklahoma State Specific Land Survey Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. **Does restoring a lost corner on a township line affect the interior section corners?**

   A. Yes, it generally influences the subdivision of the interior

   B. No, it only affects the boundary lines

   C. Only if there is a map change

   D. It depends on the surveyor's discretion

2. **How often are Standard Parallels typically spaced in relation to townships?**

   A. Every 12 miles North and South of the Base Line

   B. Every 24 miles North and South of the Base Line

   C. Every 30 miles North and South of the Base Line

   D. Every 60 miles North and South of the Base Line

3. **What is the rule regarding the size of the text/lettering on the drawing?**

   A. It can be any size

   B. It must be large enough to read from a distance

   C. It must be legible and clear for reproduction

   D. It can be reduced for space saving

4. **In a "Simultaneous Conveyance," who has Senior Rights?**

   A. The first owner to claim their lot

   B. No one; all lots are created equal at the same moment

   C. The largest lot based on area

   D. Those who paid first for their lot

5. **What margin width is required for other sides of a subdivision plat?**

   A. 1 inch

   B. 2 inches

   C. 3 inches

   D. 4 inches

6. How many "Chains" are in one Mile?

- **A. 64 Chains**
- **B. 100 Chains**
- **C. 80 Chains**
- **D. 128 Chains**

7. When is a subdivision legally "established"?

- **A. When a developer submits plans to the City Council**
- **B. Only when the Final Plat is filed and recorded with the County Clerk**
- **C. After inspections are completed**
- **D. When property taxes are paid**

8. If Section 6 is "fractional," can standard subdivision (vertex to vertex) be used?

- **A. Yes, always against government lots**
- **B. No, protect the "Regular" portions**
- **C. Yes, but only for Government Lots**
- **D. No, it only applies to square sections**

9. How many data points must be shown for every curve on a plat?

- **A. 2 data points**
- **B. 3 data points**
- **C. 4 data points**
- **D. 5 data points**

10. How is an "Existent Corner" defined?

- **A. A corner that has no recorded evidence**
- **B. A corner whose position can be identified by verifying the monument**
- **C. A corner that has been altered**
- **D. A corner that is no longer mapped**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Does restoring a lost corner on a township line affect the interior section corners?

A. Yes, it generally influences the subdivision of the interior

B. No, it only affects the boundary lines

C. Only if there is a map change

D. It depends on the surveyor's discretion

Restoring a lost corner on a township line typically does influence the subdivision of the interior sections. This is because when a corner on a township line is restored, it establishes locations for the adjoining boundaries, which, in turn, dictates the positions of the interior section corners. Since the interior section corners are often located based on the relationships established by the township lines, restoring a lost corner can affect their positioning. Proper surveying techniques maintain consistency and accuracy throughout the entire grid of sections, and therefore any adjustments made to the township lines directly impact the associated section corners and thus the interior layout. By understanding the interconnectedness of these points, surveyors can ensure that all corners align properly within the established grid system.

2. How often are Standard Parallels typically spaced in relation to townships?

A. Every 12 miles North and South of the Base Line

B. Every 24 miles North and South of the Base Line

C. Every 30 miles North and South of the Base Line

D. Every 60 miles North and South of the Base Line

Standard Parallels are major reference lines used in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) to create townships. These parallels run parallel to the base line and are typically established every 24 miles. This spacing helps to create a grid system for the survey and subdivision of land, allowing for consistent and standardized measurements throughout the process. In the context of Oklahoma land surveys, understanding this spacing is crucial for accurately determining property boundaries and jurisdictional limits. The choice reflecting a spacing of every 12 miles, 30 miles, or 60 miles does not align with the established practices within the PLSS, making 24 miles the correct and standard measure for Standard Parallels. This systematic approach is essential for maintaining order and precision in land surveying activities.

3. What is the rule regarding the size of the text/lettering on the drawing?

A. It can be any size

B. It must be large enough to read from a distance

C. It must be legible and clear for reproduction

D. It can be reduced for space saving

The requirement that the text or lettering in a drawing must be legible and clear for reproduction is essential in land surveying and drafting. This standard ensures that all information presented in the drawing can be easily interpreted by anyone reviewing the documents, preserving the integrity of the survey data. In professional practice, drawings often undergo reproduction for various purposes, including filing, presentation, and sharing with stakeholders. If the text is not clear or legible, it can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations of critical information, which can ultimately affect land use, legal boundaries, and project outcomes. Hence, maintaining a standard of clarity is vital for effective communication in these documents. While readability from a distance and the flexibility to reduce text size for space might seem practical, the paramount principle remains that all text must retain its clarity for anyone referencing the drawing, regardless of the medium through which it is reproduced.

4. In a "Simultaneous Conveyance," who has Senior Rights?

A. The first owner to claim their lot

B. No one; all lots are created equal at the same moment

C. The largest lot based on area

D. Those who paid first for their lot

In a "Simultaneous Conveyance," all lots are treated as equal at the moment they are conveyed. This means that there is no seniority among the different owners; they all have an equal claim to their properties as they are all established simultaneously. This principle is particularly important in preventing disputes over property rights and ensuring fair ownership, where no owner holds a superior claim based solely on timing of acquisition or size of the lot. This equitable treatment at the time of conveyance helps to mitigate conflicts regarding boundary lines or developments that may affect the lots. Each owner has the same rights and responsibilities concerning their property, regardless of when they decided to purchase. Thus, the correct answer highlights the fundamental concept that in simultaneous conveyances, ownership rights do not prioritize based on when the claims were made or on the size of the property, reinforcing the idea of fairness in property law.

5. What margin width is required for other sides of a subdivision plat?

A. 1 inch

B. 2 inches

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

In Oklahoma, the regulations regarding subdivision plats specify that a margin width of 1 inch is required for the other sides of the plat. This margin is important for ensuring that relevant information, such as titles, certifications, and signatures, is properly displayed and does not get cut off during the printing process. It provides consistency in design and assists in maintaining proper boundaries for recording the plat in public records. The requirement for a 1-inch margin helps facilitate clear visual presentation and legal compliance, ensuring that all necessary details are included without interference from the edges of the document.

6. How many "Chains" are in one Mile?

A. 64 Chains

B. 100 Chains

C. 80 Chains

D. 128 Chains

One mile is defined as 5,280 feet. In land surveying, a "chain" is a unit of measurement that equals 66 feet. To determine how many chains are in a mile, you divide the total number of feet in a mile by the number of feet in a chain. So, if you take 5,280 feet and divide it by 66 feet (the length of one chain), you perform the following calculation: 5,280 feet ÷ 66 feet per chain = 80 chains. This calculation confirms that there are indeed 80 chains in one mile, making it the correct answer. Understanding this conversion is crucial in land surveying as measurements often need to be converted between different units for various surveying methods and legal documents.

7. When is a subdivision legally "established"?

A. When a developer submits plans to the City Council

B. Only when the Final Plat is filed and recorded with the County Clerk

C. After inspections are completed

D. When property taxes are paid

A subdivision is legally "established" when the Final Plat is filed and recorded with the County Clerk. This legal process is critical because the Final Plat is a detailed map representing the layout of the subdivision, including the division of land into lots, streets, and public spaces. Once it is recorded, the plat becomes a public document, providing legal recognition of the subdivision. This step ensures that the subdivision adheres to local zoning, planning, and development regulations, guaranteeing that all necessary requirements have been met. Other options do not constitute the formal establishment of a subdivision. While submitting plans to the City Council is an important early step in the development process, it does not finalize or legally recognize the subdivision. Inspections may be part of the development and approval process but do not equate to legal establishment. Lastly, paying property taxes is an obligation that may arise after a subdivision is established but does not influence the legal status of the subdivision itself. Thus, the act of filing and recording the Final Plat is the definitive step in establishing a subdivision legally.

8. If Section 6 is "fractional," can standard subdivision (vertex to vertex) be used?

A. Yes, always against government lots

B. No, protect the "Regular" portions

C. Yes, but only for Government Lots

D. No, it only applies to square sections

When Section 6 is classified as "fractional," it indicates that its boundaries do not conform to the standard rectangular grid layout typically found in public land survey systems. This often occurs due to natural barriers like rivers, or when the section is located at the edges of a township, leading to irregular shapes or sizes. In such cases, using standard subdivision methods (vertex to vertex) could disrupt the integrity of the boundaries established for what are referred to as "Regular" portions. These portions are designed to maintain consistency and order in land division, and protecting them is essential to ensure that the legal descriptions and ownership rights associated with these lands remain secure and unchallenged. Therefore, the approach taken in these situations must be cautious to avoid encroaching on or misrepresenting the legal entitlements of landowners. This rationale is consistent with the principles of land surveying that prioritize the accuracy and compliance with documented land boundaries.

9. How many data points must be shown for every curve on a plat?

A. 2 data points

B. 3 data points

C. 4 data points

D. 5 data points

In Oklahoma, when creating a plat, it is essential to provide accurate and detailed information to ensure clarity and legal compliance. For every curve depicted on a plat, a minimum of four data points is required. This stipulation helps to define the curve's geometry accurately, allowing surveyors and other stakeholders to interpret the boundaries and features correctly. These four data points typically consist of the curve's radius, the beginning and ending point of the curve, and a tangent point. This requirement enhances the precision of the mapping process and provides enough information to reconstruct the curve accurately in the field. The inclusion of these data points helps in establishing a clear and unambiguous representation of the surveyed area, which is critical for legal documentation and future reference.

10. How is an "Existent Corner" defined?

A. A corner that has no recorded evidence

B. A corner whose position can be identified by verifying the monument

C. A corner that has been altered

D. A corner that is no longer mapped

An "Existent Corner" refers to a corner whose position can be identified by verifying the monument. This implies that the corner has physical evidence in the form of a monument, such as a stake, marker, or natural feature, that indicates its location. Surveyors can use these monuments to confirm and establish the corner's precise geographic coordinates, ensuring that the corner's location is accurate and can be reliably used in land surveys. Having a tangible marker is crucial for land surveying, as it contributes to land delineation, property boundaries, and legal descriptions. The existence of a monument serves as proof of the corner's location, enabling surveyors to establish boundaries with confidence. This aspect is particularly important in cases where property disputes may arise or historical records need to be validated against current conditions. Options describing a corner without recorded evidence, one that has been altered, or one that is no longer mapped do not align with the definition of an Existent Corner since they lack the verified physical monument that is critical for identifying the corner's position accurately.