Oklahoma State Specific Land Survey Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit: https://okstatelandsurvey.examzify.com

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is typically the result of inaccurate placement of Closing Corners in relation to Standard Corners?

A. Area discrepancies in land parcels

B. Improved accuracy in surveying

C. Eliminated need for corrections

D. Increased legal disputes over land

2. What must be indicated regarding the "Basis of Bearings" on the drawing?

A. The method of measurement used

B. The basis of control utilized

C. Specific angles of the site

D. The historical context of the bearings

3. Who is required to sign and seal a Certified Corner Record?

A. Registered Architect

B. Professional Land Surveyor (PLS) licensed in Oklahoma

C. Licensed Civil Engineer

D. Exempted Survey Technician

4. Can a surveyor make misleading statements in advertising?

A. Yes, if it serves their purpose

B. No, it must be truthful

C. Only if it is not exaggerated

D. Yes, if it’s commonly accepted

5. Is a survey plat required to show the date of the field work?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if requested

D. Only for commercial projects

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6. What is the mandatory standard for restoring a 'Lost' public land survey corner?

A. Reference Point Measurement

B. Measurement by Description

C. Proportionate Measurement

D. Reconstruction Measurement

7. What is the minimum closure error for a Rural survey in flat terrain?

A. 1 : 5,000

B. 1 : 10,000

C. 1 : 15,000

D. 1 : 20,000

8. Government Lots are primarily found in which part of Section 6?

A. South and East boundaries

B. North and West boundaries

C. Center of the Section

D. All boundaries

9. Can "carryover" PDH credits be used for the Ethics requirement in Oklahoma?

A. Yes, unlimited carryover is allowed

B. No, ethics credit must be earned in the current renewal period

C. Only half of the credits can be carried over

D. Yes, but only from the previous review cycle

10. Can a surveyor use a Mortgage Inspection Report to set property corners?

A. Yes, if it is detailed

B. No, a boundary survey is required

C. Yes, if there are past records

D. Only with client permission

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is typically the result of inaccurate placement of Closing Corners in relation to Standard Corners?

A. Area discrepancies in land parcels

B. Improved accuracy in surveying

C. Eliminated need for corrections

D. Increased legal disputes over land

The result of inaccurate placement of Closing Corners in relation to Standard Corners is often area discrepancies in land parcels. Accurate surveying relies heavily on the precise placement of corners, which serve as reference points for property boundaries. If Closing Corners are incorrectly placed, it can lead to a miscalculation of the area of a land parcel, causing the recorded area to be different from the actual area. This discrepancy can result in disputes over land ownership and usage, as the true dimensions of the property may not align with what is legally documented. When Closing Corners are positioned inaccurately, it can alter the perceived extents of the property, leading to confusion and potential conflicts with neighboring properties. Such issues emphasize the importance of adherence to surveying standards and accuracy in marking corners, underscoring the vital role that precise measurements and established surveying protocols play in real estate and land management.

2. What must be indicated regarding the "Basis of Bearings" on the drawing?

A. The method of measurement used

B. The basis of control utilized

C. Specific angles of the site

D. The historical context of the bearings

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of specifying the basis of control utilized in the survey drawing. This refers to the reference points or framework upon which the bearings are established. In land surveying, bearings relate to the direction of lines relative to a specific reference or control, often using established meridians or the north-south line as a reference. By indicating the basis of control, surveyors provide essential information about how the bearings relate to the Earth's coordinate system, ensuring that anyone interpreting the drawing can understand the orientation of the surveyed property accurately. Understanding the basis of control is critical for maintaining accuracy and consistency across different surveys and managing property boundaries properly. This can involve stating the datum utilized or the specific coordinate system, which is vital for future surveying, property disputes, and development planning. The other options, while relevant to surveying in their own ways, do not directly address the foundational necessity of having a clearly defined basis of control for bearings, which is why they do not represent the best answer in this case.

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3. Who is required to sign and seal a Certified Corner Record?

A. Registered Architect

B. Professional Land Surveyor (PLS) licensed in Oklahoma

C. Licensed Civil Engineer

D. Exempted Survey Technician

A Certified Corner Record plays a critical role in land surveying as it documents the location and condition of survey corners. In Oklahoma, it is specifically mandated that a Professional Land Surveyor (PLS) who is licensed in the state is responsible for signing and sealing this document. This requirement ensures that the individual has the appropriate expertise and authority to accurately represent the surveying work carried out. The Professional Land Surveyor's seal acts as a mark of authenticity, indicating that the corner record was established or retraced in adherence to recognized surveying practices and legal standards. The signature signifies that the surveyor takes responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in the record. While architects, civil engineers, and exempted survey technicians may have roles in the design and management of land-related projects, they do not possess the specific qualifications necessary to certify and seal a corner record related to property boundaries. Therefore, it is the licensed Professional Land Surveyor who is uniquely qualified and legally required to sign and seal these records, contributing to the integrity of land surveying practices in Oklahoma.

4. Can a surveyor make misleading statements in advertising?

A. Yes, if it serves their purpose

B. No, it must be truthful

C. Only if it is not exaggerated

D. Yes, if it's commonly accepted

In the realm of land surveying, ethical advertising is paramount to maintaining trust and professionalism within the community and with clients. The correct position is that surveyors must ensure that their advertising is truthful and accurately represents their services. Misleading statements can not only damage a surveyor's reputation but also violate legal and professional standards. Various regulatory bodies and licensing authorities require that information conveyed to the public regarding services be honest and not deceptive. Truthfulness in advertising helps to protect consumers from potential harm or misrepresentation and supports the integrity of the profession. Misinformation can lead to improper decisions by clients, which may have significant legal and financial repercussions. Thus, it is essential for surveyors to adhere to ethical guidelines that demand transparency and honesty in their marketing practices.

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5. Is a survey plat required to show the date of the field work?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if requested

D. Only for commercial projects

A survey plat is indeed required to show the date of the field work, which serves several important purposes. Including the date provides a clear reference for when the survey was conducted, which can be critical for various legal, regulatory, and practical reasons. First, the date helps establish the relevance of the survey findings. Land conditions can change over time due to natural events or human activities, so knowing when the survey was completed can inform the accuracy and applicability of the data. For instance, a survey conducted years ago may not reflect recent changes in the landscape or property boundaries. Additionally, having a documented date is essential for addressing any disputes that may arise over property lines or ownership. If a question arises about when a particular survey was done, the date can provide clarity and help settle conflicts. Additionally, it may be necessary for compliance with local regulations or standards that require documentation of the survey process. Overall, showing the date of the field work on a survey plat contributes to the integrity and reliability of the survey, ensuring that all parties can reference the most accurate and current information available.

6. What is the mandatory standard for restoring a 'Lost' public land survey corner?

A. Reference Point Measurement

B. Measurement by Description

C. Proportionate Measurement

D. Reconstruction Measurement

The mandatory standard for restoring a 'Lost' public land survey corner is established through Proportionate Measurement. This standard involves using the existing evidence surrounding the lost corner, including distances to known points and other established corners, in order to recreate the original position of the lost corner accurately. Proportionate Measurement requires surveyors to carefully assess and apply the relationships between established boundaries and distances to determine the right location of the corner based on what is known about the original survey. This method is crucial because it maintains the integrity of property lines and ensures that the reinstated corner aligns proportionally with the surrounding survey framework, which is vital in maintaining legal property rights. Other methodologies, although they may inform the process, do not serve as the standard for restoring lost corners in the same definitive manner. Hence, while they might contribute to the understanding or could be advantageous in specific contexts, they do not carry the legal weight or procedural rigor that Proportionate Measurement does in Oklahoma land survey practices.

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7. What is the minimum closure error for a Rural survey in flat terrain?

A. 1 : 5,000

B. 1 : 10,000

C. 1 : 15,000

D. 1 : 20,000

The minimum closure error for a Rural survey in flat terrain is indeed 1:10,000. This standard reflects the acceptable level of accuracy in surveying practices, particularly in rural areas where the complexities and variations in the land may be less pronounced compared to urban settings. In the context of surveying, a closure error is the difference between the computed and actual measurements when a survey loop is closed. A tighter closure error ratio, such as 1:10,000, indicates that the survey must be capable of producing very precise measurements, which is essential for establishing boundaries and property lines accurately in rural land. This standard helps ensure reliability and consistency in surveying results, which is particularly important in legal contexts or where land ownership is concerned. Utilizing a closure error of 1:10,000 demonstrates a commitment to maintaining high standards in land measurement practices, and is in line with regulatory frameworks that govern surveying in Oklahoma. Other ratios, such as 1:5,000, 1:15,000, or 1:20,000, would either denote stricter standards (in the case of 1:5,000, which is typically not necessary for rural flat terrain) or more lenient standards (1:15,000 and

8. Government Lots are primarily found in which part of Section 6?

A. South and East boundaries

B. North and West boundaries

C. Center of the Section

D. All boundaries

Government Lots are specifically designated irregular parcels of land that are found primarily along the North and West boundaries of a section. These lots arise from the rectangular survey system established by the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), particularly in areas where the survey lines do not align perfectly with the natural features of the land or where land was not subdivided into neat square sections. Understanding the placement of Government Lots is crucial for surveyors and land professionals. Their location is primarily due to the need to accommodate the curvature of the earth and the original land grants, which may not correspond neatly to the standard section measurements. In most townships, the North and West boundaries often contain these Government Lots, as they provide necessary adjustments to account for the land's geography and legal requirements. This geographical placement of Government Lots does not extend to the South and East boundaries, the center of the section, or all boundaries, which are typically more structured and standardized without the same irregularities that necessitate the creation of Government Lots. Thus, focusing on the North and West boundaries is essential for understanding land division and legal descriptions in Oklahoma and other areas using the PLSS.

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9. Can "carryover" PDH credits be used for the Ethics requirement in Oklahoma?

A. Yes, unlimited carryover is allowed

B. No, ethics credit must be earned in the current renewal period

C. Only half of the credits can be carried over

D. Yes, but only from the previous review cycle

In Oklahoma, the regulations surrounding Professional Development Hours (PDH) credits specify that ethics credits must be earned within the current renewal period. This means that any credits relating to ethics cannot be carried over from previous cycles. This policy ensures that professionals are up-to-date with the latest ethical standards and practices relevant to their field, fostering a commitment to continual professional development and adherence to ethical guidelines. This stipulation serves to maintain the integrity of the profession, ensuring that all practitioners are educated on any changes or updates in ethical practices that may occur over time. By mandating that ethics credits are obtained in the current renewal period, the regulatory body emphasizes the importance of understanding contemporary issues and standards in ethics, rather than relying on potentially outdated knowledge.

10. Can a surveyor use a Mortgage Inspection Report to set property corners?

A. Yes, if it is detailed

B. No, a boundary survey is required

C. Yes, if there are past records

D. Only with client permission

A Mortgage Inspection Report is not intended to provide the definitive boundaries of a property. This type of report is primarily designed to show the locations of existing improvements in relation to property lines, without the precision and detailed research required for establishing legal property corners. For setting property corners, a formal boundary survey is required, which involves a much more thorough process, including research of historical documents, deeds, and field measurements to ensure accurate delineation of property boundaries. While the other options suggest various conditions under which a Mortgage Inspection Report might be utilized, none of them address the essential requirement for a boundary survey to successfully and legally set property corners. Options indicating that it could be used if detailed, based on past records, or with client permission do not align with the regulatory and professional standards governing boundary determinations and the duties of professional land surveyors.

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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://okstatelandsurvey.examzify.com

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

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