

OKLAHOMA STATE SPECIFIC LAND SURVEY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. If a Public Land Survey corner is used only as a "Basis of Bearings," what must you do?**
 - A. You need to file a record for it
 - B. No record is necessary
 - C. File a temporary record
 - D. Only file if requested by a landowner
- 2. What is the process of combining two lots into one called?**
 - A. Parcel Merging
 - B. Lot Combination (or Consolidation)
 - C. Subdivision Integration
 - D. Lot Reconfiguration
- 3. What are the corners called that run up from the South and intersect the Standard Parallel?**
 - A. Standard Corners
 - B. Correction Corners
 - C. Closing Corners
 - D. Reference Corners
- 4. What should a surveyor do if they cannot find the original corner monument?**
 - A. Ignore the issue and proceed with the survey
 - B. Use the last known coordinates only
 - C. Verify using record measurements and accessories
 - D. Call a specialist for assistance
- 5. What is the minimum number of Professional Development Hours (PDH) required in "Ethics" for renewal in Oklahoma?**
 - A. 2 PDH in Ethics
 - B. 1 PDH in Ethics
 - C. No specific hours required
 - D. 3 PDH in Ethics

6. What is typically the recommended diameter of concrete for a newly set monument?
- A. 3 inches
 - B. 4 inches
 - C. 5 inches
 - D. 6 inches
7. If a monument is "disturbed," what should the surveyor do?
- A. Ignore the disturbance and proceed
 - B. Use other evidence to verify or reset it
 - C. Confirm the disturbance with the landowner only
 - D. Replace the monument with a new one
8. What does the "Public Land Survey System" (PLSS) refer to?
- A. A system for recording public land ownership
 - B. A rectangular survey system using Sections, Townships, and Ranges
 - C. A method for environmental land assessments
 - D. A standard for building permits
9. Can a surveyor copy another surveyor's work and seal it as their own?
- A. Yes, if they ask for permission
 - B. No, it is considered plagiarism
 - C. Yes, but only if credited
 - D. No, but they can summarize the work
10. What is the nominal width of the "Regular" East half of Section 6?
- A. 20 Chains
 - B. 40 Chains
 - C. 80 Chains
 - D. 60 Chains

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a Public Land Survey corner is used only as a "Basis of Bearings," what must you do?

- A. You need to file a record for it**
- B. No record is necessary
- C. File a temporary record
- D. Only file if requested by a landowner

When a Public Land Survey corner is used solely as a "Basis of Bearings," it indicates that this corner is serving as a reference point from which other surveys can be measured. In the context of land surveying in Oklahoma, it is crucial to ensure that this reference point is officially recognized and available for use in future land transactions or disputes. Filing a record for the corner serves multiple purposes: it formalizes the use of the corner as a basis of bearings, ensuring that other surveyors can reference it without ambiguity. This action also preserves the integrity of the survey data, contributes to the public land survey system, and maintains an accurate historical record of land boundaries. Such recordings help mitigate potential disputes over property boundaries by providing clear documentation regarding how the corner was established and used. In contrast, options that suggest no record is necessary, filing a temporary record, or filing only by request from a landowner do not align with best practices in land surveying. These options could lead to confusion or disputes in the future, as they do not maintain a perpetual public record of the survey corner that others may rely on for their work. Therefore, filing a record ensures legal protection and clarity, making it the most appropriate action when using a Public Land Survey corner as a basis

2. What is the process of combining two lots into one called?

- A. Parcel Merging
- B. Lot Combination (or Consolidation)**
- C. Subdivision Integration
- D. Lot Reconfiguration

The process of combining two lots into one is referred to as Lot Combination, also known as consolidation. This term is frequently used in real estate and land development discourse to describe the legal and administrative process of merging smaller parcels of land into a single, larger parcel. This can facilitate easier development, improve property usability, and streamline property tax assessments. Lot Combination typically involves several steps, including filing necessary paperwork with local government authorities, providing surveys of the land, and ensuring compliance with zoning laws and regulations. Understanding this process is particularly important for land developers and real estate professionals, as it impacts how land can be utilized and developed moving forward. Other terms, such as Parcel Merging or Lot Reconfiguration, may imply similar concepts but are not the officially recognized phrases within the context of land surveying and real estate for the action of combining properties. Subdivision Integration usually refers to a broader process involving multiple lots rather than the straightforward combination of two lots. Thus, Lot Combination is the precise terminology used in this context.

3. What are the corners called that run up from the South and intersect the Standard Parallel?

- A. Standard Corners
- B. Correction Corners
- C. Closing Corners
- D. Reference Corners

The correct term for the corners that run up from the South and intersect the Standard Parallel is "Correction Corners." Correction Corners are specifically used in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) to address the curvature of the Earth and ensure that land parcels are accurately measured over large distances. As surveyors move north from a baseline, the corners that they establish at intervals will intersect with the Standard Parallels, which are established to create a grid system on the earth's surface. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity of land descriptions and ensuring that each surveyed parcel adheres to the intended measurements. In comparison, Standard Corners would refer to points that are used for establishing the basic grid, but they do not specifically describe those that adjust for the earth's curvature. Closing Corners generally refer to the terminal points in a closed tract of land and are not specifically tied to the established standard parallels. Reference Corners might suggest points of reference for surveys but do not denote the specific adjustment needed for land surveying in relation to the Standard Parallel.

4. What should a surveyor do if they cannot find the original corner monument?

- A. Ignore the issue and proceed with the survey
- B. Use the last known coordinates only
- C. Verify using record measurements and accessories
- D. Call a specialist for assistance

When a surveyor cannot find the original corner monument, verifying using record measurements and accessories is the proper course of action. This approach involves checking existing records, such as deeds or previous surveys, to establish the original location of the corner based on available evidence. Accessories include physical markers or reference points that might have been used in previous surveys, which can help reconstruct the precise location of the missing monument. Conducting this verification ensures that the survey remains accurate and legally defensible. It is essential for maintaining consistency and reliability in land boundaries, which is a fundamental aspect of surveying practice. This method respects prior documentation and the integrity of the property lines, adding a layer of diligence to the survey process. The other options, such as ignoring the issue or using only last known coordinates, would compromise the accuracy and legality of the survey results. Calling a specialist might be a prudent step in certain contexts, but relying on thorough verification with available records is the most practical and standard practice in surveying.

5. What is the minimum number of Professional Development Hours (PDH) required in "Ethics" for renewal in Oklahoma?

- A. 2 PDH in Ethics
- B. 1 PDH in Ethics**
- C. No specific hours required
- D. 3 PDH in Ethics

In Oklahoma, the minimum requirement for Professional Development Hours (PDH) in the category of "Ethics" for the renewal of a professional license is indeed set at one PDH. This ensures that licensed professionals maintain awareness of ethical standards and practices relevant to their fields, which is crucial for promoting integrity and professionalism. While there may be other categories with varying hour requirements for PDH overall, the specific mandate for ethics reflects the emphasis placed on ethical conduct within the profession. Keeping up with these requirements helps ensure that professionals are well-informed and act responsibly in accordance with established ethical guidelines. The other options, which suggest higher requirements or no specific hours, do not align with the current regulations in Oklahoma for ethics training.

6. What is typically the recommended diameter of concrete for a newly set monument?

- A. 3 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 5 inches
- D. 6 inches

The recommended diameter of 4 inches for a newly set monument is based on standards established for durability and visibility. A 4-inch diameter provides a suitable balance between robustness and manageability, ensuring that the monument is stable enough to withstand environmental factors while still being easy to transport and install. This size allows the concrete to sufficiently encase the survey markers, protecting them from damage and erosion over time, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of land boundaries. In land surveying, the monument serves as a reference point, and a 4-inch diameter is generally considered adequate to ensure that it remains visible and intact for future measurements and assessments. Adhering to this measurement helps maintain consistency in surveying practices throughout Oklahoma, where regulations and established standards guide professionals in setting survey monuments effectively.

7. If a monument is "disturbed," what should the surveyor do?

- A. Ignore the disturbance and proceed
- B. Use other evidence to verify or reset it**
- C. Confirm the disturbance with the landowner only
- D. Replace the monument with a new one

When a monument is described as "disturbed," it indicates that its original position or condition has been compromised. This situation requires careful handling by the surveyor to maintain the integrity and accuracy of the land survey. The correct course of action is to use other evidence to verify or reset the monument. This approach is essential because simply ignoring the disturbance can lead to inaccuracies in property boundaries, which can have significant legal and financial implications. By using other evidence, such as historical records, surrounding monuments, or additional survey data, the surveyor can assess the extent of the disturbance and determine the correct location of the monument. If it's determined that the monument needs resetting, this ensures that the boundaries are accurately represented and respected. Relying solely on confirmation from the landowner can also be inadequate, as they may not have the technical knowledge required to assess the monument's original location accurately. Replacing the monument with a new one might not be appropriate unless it is impossible to verify its original position, as the original monument often holds legal significance. Thus, verifying and, if necessary, resetting the monument is the most reliable method to ensure accurate land survey results.

8. What does the "Public Land Survey System" (PLSS) refer to?

- A. A system for recording public land ownership
- B. A rectangular survey system using Sections, Townships, and Ranges**
- C. A method for environmental land assessments
- D. A standard for building permits

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is best described as a rectangular survey system that organizes land into Sections, Townships, and Ranges. This system was established to facilitate the surveying and distribution of land in the western United States, particularly in areas acquired by the government from native tribes or other sources. The PLSS divides land into square townships that are usually six miles by six miles, which are further divided into 36 sections of one square mile each. This method provides a systematic way to identify land parcels and serves as a framework for various land management practices, real estate transactions, and legal descriptions. Using this structured approach allows for easy referencing and locating of land, making it a foundational element in land surveying and property law in many states, including Oklahoma. The other options describe different aspects of land use or regulation but do not accurately capture the essence of the PLSS.

9. Can a surveyor copy another surveyor's work and seal it as their own?

- A. Yes, if they ask for permission
- B. No, it is considered plagiarism**
- C. Yes, but only if credited
- D. No, but they can summarize the work

The assertion that a surveyor cannot copy another surveyor's work and seal it as their own is based on ethical and legal principles governing professional conduct in surveying. Plagiarism is defined as the act of using someone else's work, ideas, or intellectual property without proper acknowledgment or permission. In the field of surveying, it is essential to maintain integrity and professionalism; thus, sealing someone else's work as one's own constitutes a breach of ethics. Professional licensing bodies, such as the Oklahoma State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, have strict regulations that prohibit such actions. Each surveyor is responsible for the accuracy of their own work, and presenting someone else's work as if it were their own undermines the trust and reliability foundational to the profession. While some options might suggest ways to appropriately acknowledge another surveyor's work—such as gaining permission or providing credit—these do not justify sealing someone else's work. It's important to respect intellectual property rights in all professional undertakings, thereby ensuring that each professional's contributions are recognized and valued on their own merits. Thus, the principle is clear: copying and sealing another's work is not acceptable and is classified as plagiarism.

10. What is the nominal width of the "Regular" East half of Section 6?

- A. 20 Chains
- B. 40 Chains**
- C. 80 Chains
- D. 60 Chains

The nominal width of the "Regular" East half of Section 6 is 40 Chains. In the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), each section is typically one square mile, which equates to 640 acres. When sections are divided into halves, like the East half, the total area still remains at 320 acres, just split evenly. Since one mile is equivalent to 80 chains (with 1 chain measuring 66 feet), the East half of a section measures 1 mile in length. Thus, when discussing width in terms of chains, the East half, which represents half of the section's width, measures 40 chains across because it covers half the width of the 80 chains that make up a full mile. In the context of the multiple-choice answers, the 40 Chains is the standard measure reflecting half the total width of a section in the PLSS, specifically for Oklahoma, aligning with land survey practices.

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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