

Texas Collections 1 Practice Test (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

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- 1. When handling disputes that may require legal action, which step is recommended?**
 - A. Ignore the dispute**
 - B. Dismiss the dispute without review**
 - C. Delay filing any action**
 - D. Escalate to supervisor, gather evidence, determine if litigation is appropriate, and follow deadlines and procedures**

- 2. Which system uses hydraulic jacks, metal bracing, timber, and trench boxes to support the trench sides?**
 - A. Pipe Bedding**
 - B. Trench Load**
 - C. Shoring**
 - D. Manhole Safety**

- 3. Disease-causing microorganisms are referred to as which term?**
 - A. Waterborne Diseases**
 - B. Industrial Waste**
 - C. Pathogens**
 - D. Texas Water Code**

- 4. Measures acidity or alkalinity in water from 1 to 14.**
 - A. pH Scale**
 - B. BOD**
 - C. Infiltration/Inflow**
 - D. Methane Gas**

- 5. Which term shows existing utility lines and excavation depths?**
 - A. Utility Line Plans**
 - B. Vent Pipe**
 - C. Cleanout**
 - D. Inverted Siphons**

- 6. What is the cycle frequency of a power generator?**
- A. Volt**
 - B. Amp**
 - C. Watt**
 - D. Hertz**
- 7. Which map shows wastewater lines, flow direction, and manholes?**
- A. Collection System Map**
 - B. Process Diagram**
 - C. Site Plan**
 - D. As-Built Drawing**
- 8. Expanded by steam in pipe repair, which lining material is used?**
- A. Fiberglass sleeve**
 - B. PVC liner**
 - C. Copper tube**
 - D. Rubber liner**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the standard infiltration/exfiltration limit?**
- A. gallons**
 - B. diameter inch**
 - C. per mile**
 - D. per day**
- 10. How should a collector verify a debt before collection actions?**
- A. Ignore verification and proceed to demand payment**
 - B. Verify the debt but not provide validation if requested**
 - C. Obtain verification of the debt and the creditor's right to collect, and provide validation if requested per law**
 - D. Rely on the consumer's word only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When handling disputes that may require legal action, which step is recommended?

A. Ignore the dispute

B. Dismiss the dispute without review

C. Delay filing any action

D. Escalate to supervisor, gather evidence, determine if litigation is appropriate, and follow deadlines and procedures

When a dispute may lead to legal action, a structured, compliant process is essential. The recommended step is to involve a supervisor, gather all relevant evidence (contracts, payment history, communications, account notes), assess whether litigation is appropriate, and follow all deadlines and procedures. Escalation brings experienced judgment and policy alignment, helping determine the best course of action and ensuring you're operating within legal and company guidelines. Collecting solid evidence provides a factual foundation for decisions, whether that means negotiating, settling, or proceeding to filing. Evaluating the viability of litigation prevents unnecessary use of time and resources and ensures the step taken aligns with the law and procedural rules. Adhering to deadlines and procedures is critical because courts and statutes impose time limits; missing them can jeopardize a claim or defense and weaken the overall position.

2. Which system uses hydraulic jacks, metal bracing, timber, and trench boxes to support the trench sides?

A. Pipe Bedding

B. Trench Load

C. Shoring

D. Manhole Safety

Shoring is the method used to support trench walls and prevent cave-ins during excavation. The setup described—hydraulic jacks, metal bracing, timber, and trench boxes (shields)—are classic components of a shoring system. The hydraulic jacks apply outward pressure to hold the soil back, while timber or metal bracing provides the internal framework, and trench boxes are installed to physically contain and shield the sides as workers operate inside. This combination is specifically designed to maintain trench stability under load and protect workers from collapses. The other options relate to different trench concerns: pipe bedding is about providing a stable bottom for pipes, manhole safety covers protections around manholes rather than side support, and trench load isn't a standard term for a system that supports trench walls.

3. Disease-causing microorganisms are referred to as which term?

- A. Waterborne Diseases**
- B. Industrial Waste**
- C. Pathogens**
- D. Texas Water Code**

Pathogens are disease-causing microorganisms. A pathogen can be a bacterium, virus, protozoan, or fungus that infects a host and leads to illness. In water safety, identifying pathogens is because their presence means the water can cause disease; examples include bacteria like E. coli, viruses like norovirus, and protozoa like Giardia. The other terms don't fit because waterborne diseases describe illnesses caused by contaminated water, industrial waste is pollution from industry, and the Texas Water Code is a legal regulation. So the term for disease-causing microorganisms is pathogens.

4. Measures acidity or alkalinity in water from 1 to 14.

- A. pH Scale**
- B. BOD**
- C. Infiltration/Inflow**
- D. Methane Gas**

Measuring acidity or alkalinity in water is done with the pH scale. It runs from 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral. Values below 7 mean the water is acidic, while values above 7 mean it is alkaline (basic). Each unit change represents a tenfold change in hydrogen ion concentration, so even a small shift in pH can indicate a big change in acidity or basicity. This scale is used in water quality to gauge how acidic or basic the water is, which affects things like corrosion, aquatic life, and treatment effectiveness. The other options don't measure acidity or alkalinity: Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) indicates how much oxygen microorganisms need to decompose organic matter; Infiltration/Inflow refers to water entering a sewer system; methane gas is a byproduct of anaerobic processes, not a measurement of pH.

5. Which term shows existing utility lines and excavation depths?

- A. Utility Line Plans**
- B. Vent Pipe**
- C. Cleanout**
- D. Inverted Siphons**

Understanding where underground utilities lie and how deep they sit is crucial before digging. The term that captures this information is Utility Line Plans, which document the locations and depths of existing utilities so crews can plan excavation, crossings, and avoid damaging lines. Vent pipes, cleanouts, and inverted siphons are specific plumbing features and don't describe the overall layout and depth of underground utilities.

6. What is the cycle frequency of a power generator?

- A. Volt**
- B. Amp**
- C. Watt**
- D. Hertz**

Frequency is how many times per second the AC waveform repeats. For power generators, this cycle repetition rate is what we're measuring. The unit for that rate is Hertz, defined as one cycle per second. So, if the current completes 60 identical cycles each second, that's 60 Hz. Voltage, current, and power describe how strong or large the signal is (volts, amperes, watts), not how often the waveform repeats, which is why those units don't indicate cycle frequency. In most grids you'll see 50 Hz or 60 Hz, depending on the region. That's why Hertz is the correct way to express the cycle frequency of a power generator.

7. Which map shows wastewater lines, flow direction, and manholes?

- A. Collection System Map**
- B. Process Diagram**
- C. Site Plan**
- D. As-Built Drawing**

The collection system map is designed to show the sewer network itself—where wastewater lines run, where the flow goes, and the locations of manholes. This type of map highlights the layout of the sewer mains and laterals, includes flow direction arrows to indicate gravity or pressure-driven movement, and marks manhole positions for access and maintenance. It's the go-to reference for understanding how wastewater travels through the system and where to perform inspections, repairs, or upsizing. A process diagram focuses on the steps inside a treatment process, not the field layout of sewer lines. A site plan covers the overall site layout and may show some utilities, but it isn't dedicated to the wastewater collection network with flow directions and manholes. An as-built drawing records the exact installed condition, which can include utilities, but the collection system map is the specific document that maps the entire wastewater network with flow details and manhole locations.

8. Expanded by steam in pipe repair, which lining material is used?

- A. Fiberglass sleeve
- B. PVC liner**
- C. Copper tube
- D. Rubber liner

In steam-expanded pipe repair, the lining material must be able to be placed inside the existing pipe and then expand or cure to create a tight, continuous bore. PVC liner fits this need because it is a flexible thermoplastic liner that can be inserted into the damaged pipe and expanded or cured with heat to press firmly against the interior walls, forming a smooth, corrosion-resistant surface that restores flow. The other materials don't work as well in this method: fiberglass sleeves are more rigid and not typically expanded by steam to fit perfectly; copper tube is a replacement option rather than a lining; rubber liners may not withstand the steam temperatures or long-term service. Therefore, PVC liner is the appropriate choice for this technique.

9. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the standard infiltration/exfiltration limit?

- A. gallons
- B. diameter inch
- C. per mile
- D. per day**

Infiltration/exfiltration limits are expressed as a volume related to the size of the conduit and the distance it covers. The standard way to describe it uses three elements: the total gallons involved, the diameter of the conduit in inches, and the distance expressed per mile. Time isn't part of that standard expression. So, a daily time unit would not be a factor in the limit's calculation or specification. If you needed a daily rate, you'd convert from the volume over distance, but the official limit itself is defined without a time component.

10. How should a collector verify a debt before collection actions?

- A. Ignore verification and proceed to demand payment**
- B. Verify the debt but not provide validation if requested**
- C. Obtain verification of the debt and the creditor's right to collect, and provide validation if requested per law**
- D. Rely on the consumer's word only**

Verifying the debt and proving who has the right to collect it is essential before taking further collection steps. This means confirming the exact amount, identifying the current creditor or owner of the debt, and showing there is an enforceable claim in the collector's hands. If the consumer asks for validation, the collector must provide documentation that supports the debt's existence and the chain of title—proof of who owns it now, how it was assigned, and any supporting records that tie the debt to the consumer. This safeguards against pursuing debts that aren't mine, have been paid, or aren't legally enforceable, and it helps ensure the collector is acting within the law. Options that skip verification, refuse validation when asked, or rely only on the consumer's word miss the important checks that prevent mistakes and legal trouble, which is why the proper approach centers on obtaining and providing debt validation and the creditor's right to collect.

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://texascollection1.examzify.com>

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

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