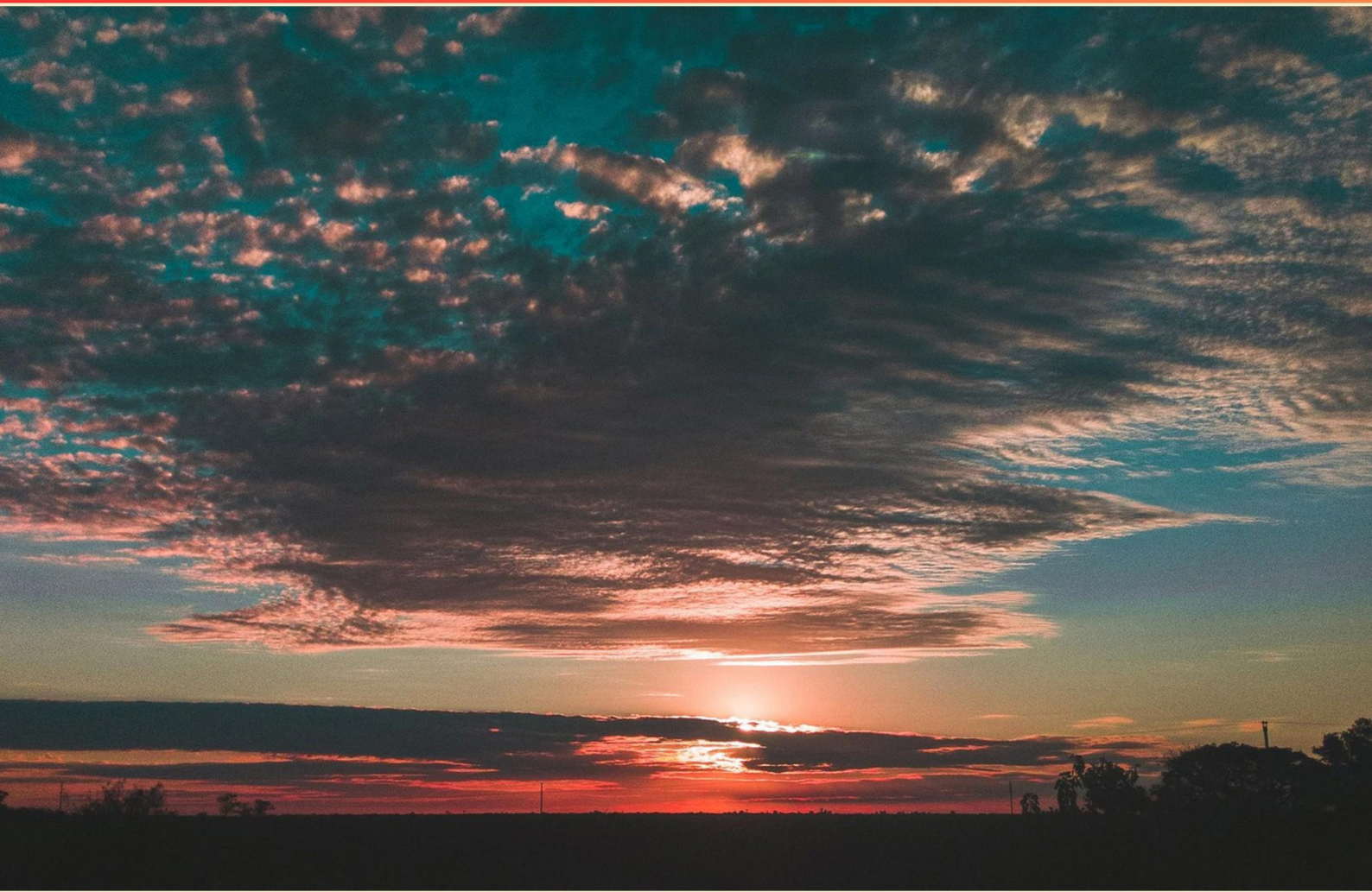


TEXAS STATE SPECIFIC EXAM (TSSE) FOR LAND SURVEYING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://tsselandsurveying.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.

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. What is the status of a rubber stamp used as a seal for RPLS documentation?**
 - A. Accepted as an official impression seal
 - B. Not considered an impression seal
 - C. Mandatory for all surveys
 - D. Only for preliminary documents
- 2. What was the first colony established during the Mexican Period in Texas?**
 - A. Peter Colony
 - B. Mercer Colony
 - C. Stephen F. Austin Colony
 - D. Fisher-Miller Colony
- 3. What is the standard term length for a County Surveyor in Texas?**
 - A. 2 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 6 years
 - D. 10 years
- 4. What role does surveying play in the management of land title during the Spanish/Mexican period?**
 - A. It acts as a secondary means to identify ownership.
 - B. It is crucial for defining boundaries and ownership.
 - C. It provides historical context for legal disputes.
 - D. It serves as a record for taxation purposes.
- 5. Which of the following is a requirement to become a Licensed State Land Surveyor (LSLS) in Texas?**
 - A. Must be a resident of Texas
 - B. Must have a degree in engineering
 - C. Must complete a practical experience
 - D. Must be an RPLS

- 6. What term refers to the amount by which a boundary is less than what is stated in a deed?**
- A. Deficiency
 - B. Excess
 - C. Encroachment
 - D. Bounds
- 7. How many acres were provided under Military Headrights to soldiers who came to Texas between March 2 and August 1, 1836?**
- A. 1 league
 - B. 320 acres
 - C. 640 acres
 - D. 1280 acres
- 8. What is a col-de-sac commonly known as?**
- A. A side road with no exits
 - B. A street that loops around
 - C. A dead-end street with a turnaround
 - D. A narrow passage between buildings
- 9. What does the concept of hostility represent in Adverse Possession?**
- A. A defensive stance against other land claims
 - B. The requirement of visible and continuous occupation against the original owner's wishes
 - C. Resistance to state control over land
 - D. A claim supported by former ownership documentation
- 10. When was the highest bidder law for public school lands enacted?**
- A. 1905
 - B. 1910
 - C. 1890
 - D. 1925

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the status of a rubber stamp used as a seal for RPLS documentation?

- A. Accepted as an official impression seal
- B. Not considered an impression seal**
- C. Mandatory for all surveys
- D. Only for preliminary documents

A rubber stamp used as a seal for Registered Professional Land Surveyor (RPLS) documentation is not considered an impression seal. An impression seal typically requires a physical, embossed impression that signifies authenticity and validity. Rubber stamps, on the other hand, do not provide the same level of security or confirmation of the document's legitimacy as they can easily be duplicated and do not leave a lasting impression that can be felt on the paper. Consequently, while rubber stamps may be utilized for certain informal purposes or preliminary documents, they do not fulfill the regulatory requirements expected of a proper seal for finalized surveying documents. This distinction is essential in ensuring that the documentation meets the standards set forth by surveying regulations and maintains the integrity of the surveyor's work.

2. What was the first colony established during the Mexican Period in Texas?

- A. Peter Colony
- B. Mercer Colony
- C. Stephen F. Austin Colony**
- D. Fisher-Miller Colony

The first colony established during the Mexican Period in Texas was the Stephen F. Austin Colony. This colony was founded by Stephen F. Austin in 1821 after the Mexican government encouraged settlers to develop the land. Austin is often referred to as the "Father of Texas" because he played a crucial role in the early settlement and development of Texas under Mexican rule. The establishment of this colony marked a significant event in Texas history, as it initiated sustained U.S. immigration to Texas, which influenced the culture, politics, and social landscape of the region. Austin's leadership and negotiation skills were instrumental in attracting settlers from the United States, and he laid down the groundwork for future colonies and the later influx of immigrants. In contrast, the other colonies listed were established after Austin's initial settlement. The Peter Colony, Mercer Colony, and Fisher-Miller Colony were all developed later, contributing to the expanding population and diversity in Texas during the Mexican and subsequent Republic periods. This context highlights the importance of the Stephen F. Austin Colony as a foundational event in Texan history.

3. What is the standard term length for a County Surveyor in Texas?

- A. 2 years
- B. 4 years**
- C. 6 years
- D. 10 years

In Texas, the standard term length for a County Surveyor is four years. This term aligns with other elected positions within county government, facilitating a regular cycle of elections that allows for accountability and consistency in public service. The four-year term enables a County Surveyor to carry out long-term projects and initiatives that may require substantial time for completion, while also allowing for periodic review and renewal of leadership based on the electorate's satisfaction with performance. Other options, while they represent valid terms used in various governmental positions, do not specifically apply to the role of County Surveyor in Texas. Understanding the significance of the four-year term helps aspiring surveyors and those involved in county governance comprehend the operational structure within which they function.

4. What role does surveying play in the management of land title during the Spanish/Mexican period?

- A. It acts as a secondary means to identify ownership.
- B. It is crucial for defining boundaries and ownership.**
- C. It provides historical context for legal disputes.
- D. It serves as a record for taxation purposes.

Surveying played a pivotal role in defining boundaries and ownership during the Spanish and Mexican period, making it essential for managing land titles. The establishment of clear and precise boundaries was vital in a time when land was often disputed and ownership needed formal recognition. Surveyors were tasked with marking and recording this information, which helped delineate property lines, ensuring that the rights of landowners were protected and that any claims to land were backed by well-defined physical markers. Furthermore, accurate surveying established a formal basis for land titles, which facilitated transactions and governance in the land management process. This clarity was especially important in areas where land had been granted through various means, including colonial land grants, as it directly influenced legal ownership and the ability to use or transfer land. While options discussing the historical context for legal disputes or taxation records highlight important aspects of land management, they do not specifically address the initial and fundamental importance of surveying in defining property boundaries and ownership during this historical period. Therefore, the emphasis on defining boundaries and ownership aligns best with the core function of surveying in that context.

5. Which of the following is a requirement to become a Licensed State Land Surveyor (LSLS) in Texas?

- A. Must be a resident of Texas**
- B. Must have a degree in engineering
- C. Must complete a practical experience
- D. Must be an RPLS

To become a Licensed State Land Surveyor (LSLS) in Texas, one of the primary requirements is to establish residency in the state. This is important because licensing is regulated at the state level, ensuring that surveyors are familiar with local laws, geography, and land use practices. Residency can influence a surveyor's understanding of the pertinent regulations, ensuring the protection of property rights and compliance with state-specific surveying standards. The necessity for a degree, while it is important, does not specifically require an engineering degree; various educational paths in land surveying may suffice. Practical experience is also essential for licensure, but it alone does not fulfill the residency requirement. Being a Registered Professional Land Surveyor (RPLS) is a significant credential, but it is a separate designation, and becoming an LSLS does not mandate that one is already an RPLS, although having such qualifications would immensely enhance a surveyor's professional standing. Therefore, establishing residency within Texas is a fundamental requirement in the licensing process for LSLS.

6. What term refers to the amount by which a boundary is less than what is stated in a deed?

- A. Deficiency**
- B. Excess
- C. Encroachment
- D. Bounds

The term "deficiency" specifically refers to the situation where the actual dimensions or extent of a property boundary are less than what is described or stated in a deed. In the context of land surveying, this term captures the idea that there is a shortfall, indicating that the physical boundary falls short of the legal description provided in the property documents. This concept is crucial in property disputes and boundary delineations, as it can affect ownership rights and responsibilities. Understanding this term and its application is important for surveyors and property owners alike, especially in Texas, where detailed boundary descriptions in deeds are common. The existence of a deficiency could lead to legal implications, necessitating further action to resolve discrepancies in land ownership and assessment. In contrast to deficiency, excess would imply that a boundary extends beyond what is stated, while encroachment refers to a situation where a part of one property intrudes on another, which has different legal ramifications. Bounds refer to the defined limits of a property but do not convey the idea of a shortfall relative to what is legally documented.

7. How many acres were provided under Military Headrights to soldiers who came to Texas between March 2 and August 1, 1836?

- A. 1 league**
- B. 320 acres
- C. 640 acres
- D. 1280 acres

The correct answer is that soldiers who came to Texas between March 2 and August 1, 1836, received 1 league under the Military Headrights system. This system was established to reward those who participated in the Texas Revolution, acknowledging their service and sacrifices. A league is specifically understood as a measure of land equivalent to approximately 4,428 acres; however, in the context of this question, the term "1 league" is the correct identification of the Military Headright for the soldiers within the specified timeframe. The other options represent varying common land grants or surveys that apply in different contexts, but they do not accurately reflect the specific headright amount designated for soldiers during this period. The emphasis of this headright system was to encourage enlistment and support during the struggle for independence, and 1 league was established as the incentive for such contributions.

8. What is a col-de-sac commonly known as?

- A. A side road with no exits
- B. A street that loops around
- C. A dead-end street with a turnaround**
- D. A narrow passage between buildings

A col-de-sac is commonly known as a dead-end street with a turnaround, which aligns with the definition of this term in urban planning and road design. Typically found in residential areas, a col-de-sac is characterized by being closed at one end, allowing vehicles to turn around efficiently instead of having to backtrack. This design promotes a quieter, less trafficked environment, making it an appealing feature for neighborhoods. The turnaround aspect is significant as it allows vehicles to exit easily without requiring complex maneuvers. This addresses safety concerns, as it also discourages through traffic and enhances neighborhood cohesion by reducing cut-through driving. The design can also contribute to more usable space, as this area often features landscaping or recreational spaces. The other definitions do not capture the essential characteristics found in the typical col-de-sac design. For instance, a side road with no exits could imply a lack of return or access options rather than the intentional design of a turnaround. Similarly, a street that loops around suggests a different configuration that provides continuous circulation, while a narrow passage between buildings denotes an entirely different urban feature unrelated to the characteristics of a col-de-sac.

9. What does the concept of hostility represent in Adverse Possession?

- A. A defensive stance against other land claims
- B. The requirement of visible and continuous occupation against the original owner's wishes**
- C. Resistance to state control over land
- D. A claim supported by former ownership documentation

The concept of hostility in the context of adverse possession refers to the requirement of visible and continuous occupation of a property without the permission of the original owner. This occupation must be done in a manner that is contrary to the interests of the rightful owner, which is why the term "hostility" is used. It does not necessarily imply ill will or aggression; rather, it signifies that the possessor is asserting their claim to the property without consent. To establish a successful adverse possession claim, the possessor's use must meet a threshold of being open, notorious, actual, exclusive, and continuous for a specified statutory period, depending on the state. This requirement reinforces the legal principle that the original owner has relinquished their right to the property due to the possessor's actions, which must be visible and overt enough that the original owner is aware of them yet does not take action to reclaim their property. This aligns with the intent of adverse possession as a means to promote the productive use of land and address situations of abandonment.

10. When was the highest bidder law for public school lands enacted?

A. 1905

B. 1910

C. 1890

D. 1925

The highest bidder law for public school lands was enacted in 1905. This law was designed to ensure that the sale or lease of public school land in Texas would be conducted in a transparent and competitive manner, aiming to generate maximum revenue for the state's public education system. By requiring that these lands be sold to the highest bidder, the law helped to eliminate corruption and favoritism in the sale process, allowing for fairer opportunities to all prospective buyers. The establishment of this law marked a significant shift in the management of public school lands, reflecting the evolving priorities of the state in promoting responsible stewardship and funding for public education. Understanding this piece of legislation is crucial for anyone studying land surveying practices in Texas, as it directly relates to land management and public policy concerning school lands.

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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://tsselandsurveying.examzify.com>

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

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