

World of Turf Exam 2 Practice (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. What is the fourth basic step of IPM?**
 - A. Detection**
 - B. Method Selection**
 - C. Evaluation**
 - D. Eradication**

- 2. Which element is in the greatest amount in what is referred to as a starter fertilizer?**
 - A. Nitrogen**
 - B. Potassium**
 - C. Phosphorus**
 - D. Calcium**

- 3. Which establishment method is used to establish turf quickly in large areas?**
 - A. Seed**
 - B. Sod**
 - C. Hydromulch**
 - D. Plugging**

- 4. Which element is not presented as a primary growth nutrient in the material?**
 - A. Nitrogen**
 - B. Aluminum**
 - C. Potassium**
 - D. Calcium**

- 5. Approximately how many destructive lawn insects are common in Michigan?**
 - A. 3**
 - B. 7**
 - C. 9**
 - D. 5**

6. Beal's definition of a weed is a ___ out of ___.
- A. Weed / Turf
 - B. Plant / Place
 - C. Seed / Location
 - D. Root / Soil
7. When should a late-fall fertilizer application be made to cool-season grasses?
- A. Just after the last mowing
 - B. Before the first frost
 - C. In early winter
 - D. In mid-spring
8. Which holiday period should trigger an insecticide application?
- A. April Fools' Day
 - B. July
 - C. Easter
 - D. December
9. Which statement about repeated scalplings and carbohydrate reserves is correct?
- A. Increase carbohydrate reserves
 - B. Decrease carbohydrate reserves
 - C. No change
 - D. Uncertain
10. Downward movement of water is drastically impeded when fine-textured soil overlays coarse-textured soil.
- A. Coarse
 - B. Fine, coarse
 - C. Medium over fine
 - D. Fine over medium

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the fourth basic step of IPM?

- A. Detection
- B. Method Selection**
- C. Evaluation
- D. Eradication

IPM follows a logical sequence to manage pests with minimal harm to turf and the environment. After detection and initial assessment of the problem, the fourth step is Method Selection. This is where you choose the most appropriate management tactic, considering the pest's biology, life cycle, the specific turf situation, and the potential impacts on non-target organisms and resistance. You weigh options such as cultural practices, mechanical controls, biological controls, and chemical controls, and decide whether to use one tactic or combine several. The goal is to pick the most effective and sustainable approach rather than jumping straight to treatment without planning. After selecting and applying a method, you monitor and evaluate its effectiveness, and adjust as needed. Eradication is not treated as a standard step because complete elimination of many turf pests isn't always feasible; the focus is on practical, ongoing management and reducing damage.

2. Which element is in the greatest amount in what is referred to as a starter fertilizer?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Potassium
- C. Phosphorus**
- D. Calcium

Phosphorus is in the greatest amount because starter fertilizers are formulated to boost early root development. Common starter blends, like monoammonium phosphate or diammonium phosphate, contain a high proportion of phosphorus relative to nitrogen and potassium. Nitrogen is present to support initial growth but at lower levels, potassium is often minimal or absent in these starters, and calcium isn't a primary component of standard starter blends. This is why phosphorus stands out as the element supplied in the largest amount.

3. Which establishment method is used to establish turf quickly in large areas?

- A. Seed
- B. Sod**
- C. Hydromulch
- D. Plugging

Fast establishment over a large area comes from using sod. It provides instant, mature turf that you can lay down like a carpet, with roots already developed to anchor quickly and green cover achieved right away. This reduces erosion and weed competition and lets you start traffic or maintenance sooner. Seeding, hydromulch, and plugging all rely on growth after application, which takes weeks or months and leaves more time for weeds to invade or for uneven density to occur. Hydromulch speeds initial coverage by applying seed with mulch, but it still must grow in, so it's not as fast as laying sod. Plugging distributes small pieces that must spread and fill gaps, which also takes longer. So for a large area needing quick results, sod is the best choice.

4. Which element is not presented as a primary growth nutrient in the material?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Aluminum**
- C. Potassium
- D. Calcium

Primary growth nutrients are the macronutrients plants need in the largest amounts for growth: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Aluminum isn't an essential nutrient for plants and isn't used in growth processes; in acidic soils it can even be toxic to roots. That's why aluminum isn't presented as a primary growth nutrient. The other options align with common nutrient categories—nitrogen and potassium are classic primary macronutrients, while calcium is essential but considered a secondary macronutrient rather than a primary one.

5. Approximately how many destructive lawn insects are common in Michigan?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 5**

In turf management, you focus on a small set of pests that repeatedly cause damage in lawns. For Michigan, those that are most commonly destructive number about five. This reflects field observations and extension guidance, which identify a core group that lawn managers watch for and manage each season. Five is the best fit because it isn't as low as three, which would undercount the pests you're likely to encounter, and it isn't as high as seven or nine, which would overstate how many pests are routinely problematic. The approximate five-lineup matches practical experience and monitoring priorities in Michigan lawns.

6. Beal's definition of a weed is a ___ out of ___.

- A. Weed / Turf
- B. Plant / Place**
- C. Seed / Location
- D. Root / Soil

The main idea here is that a weed is a plant out of place. In turf management, what matters is not where the plant came from or in what stage it exists, but that it's a plant growing in a location where it isn't wanted. So a weed is any plant that shows up in the turf and disrupts the desired stand, regardless of whether it started from a seed, a creeping root, or a mature individual. That's why the best way to complete the phrase is "a plant out of place." The other pairings don't capture the essence as clearly: a weed isn't defined merely by being a seed, root, or by the location alone, and saying it's a weed in turf is circular without naming the plant.

7. When should a late-fall fertilizer application be made to cool-season grasses?

- A. Just after the last mowing**
- B. Before the first frost**
- C. In early winter**
- D. In mid-spring**

Late-fall fertilization for cool-season grasses is about feeding the plant as it finishes its active growth and starts storing energy for winter. Just after the last mowing gives nutrients when the grass can still use them to strengthen roots and crowns before dormancy, helping winter hardiness and a quicker, greener resume in spring. If you apply fertilizer before the first frost or in early winter, you risk promoting new growth that won't harden off and could be damaged by cold. Waiting until mid-spring misses the opportunity to build winter reserves. So the timing that best fits this goal is just after the last mowing.

8. Which holiday period should trigger an insecticide application?

- A. April Fools' Day**
- B. July**
- C. Easter**
- D. December**

Timing an insecticide application around when pests first become active is the core idea. In many turf systems, pests reawaken as temperatures rise in spring, so applying treatment during this spring period helps suppress populations before they build up and cause damage. Easter sits in this spring window and also coincides with increased outdoor lawn use, so protecting the turf then reduces both pest pressure and user exposure. A spray in July would come after pests have already established themselves, making control less efficient, while December falls in cold weather when pest activity is typically low. April Fools' Day is just a calendar date with no relevance to pest life cycles.

9. Which statement about repeated scalplings and carbohydrate reserves is correct?

- A. Increase carbohydrate reserves**
- B. Decrease carbohydrate reserves**
- C. No change**
- D. Uncertain**

Carbohydrate reserves are the stored energy grasses use to fuel initial growth after damage. Scalplings remove a large portion of the leaf area, which dramatically reduces the plant's ability to photosynthesize and produce new carbohydrate. To regrow, the plant must draw on those stored reserves in crowns, rhizomes, and roots. When scalplings happen repeatedly, the demand for energy to rebuild tissue occurs again and again, burning through stored carbohydrates faster than they can be replenished. Over time, this leaves the plant with lower carbohydrate reserves, weakening its ability to recover and increasing the risk of poor turf health.

10. Downward movement of water is drastically impeded when fine-textured soil overlays coarse-textured soil.

A. Coarse

B. Fine, coarse

C. Medium over fine

D. Fine over medium

Water moves through soil mainly through its pore spaces, and how easily it does that depends on texture. Fine-textured soils, like clay and silt, have very small pores and high capillary pull, so water moves slowly through them. When a fine-textured layer sits on top of a coarser layer, the top layer acts as a barrier to drainage. Water infiltrates easily at the surface but then encounters the fine layer, whose small pores and strong capillary forces resist downward flow. This creates a perched moisture condition at the interface and dramatically slows drainage into the underlying coarse material. That's why the arrangement fine over coarse best explains the impeded downward movement. If the top layer were coarse or medium, the barrier to downward flow wouldn't be as strong, since the upper layer would drain more readily into the layer below.

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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://worldofturf2.examzify.com>

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

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