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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CLARB - Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards

Z97SESU2

Planning and Design

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CLARB - Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards **Z97SESU2**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **Z97SESU2**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A landscape architect is conducting a site inventory for a proposed urban park. Which of the following items is most appropriately documented as part of the existing-conditions analysis rather than as a programmatic or design recommendation?

- ☐ A A proposed plaza location based on pedestrian circulation patterns
- ☐ B A recommendation for native plant species to be used in restored areas
- ☒ C The location, species, and condition of existing trees on the site
- ☐ D A schematic layout of proposed walking trails

ANSWER C

WHY An inventory documents what already exists on the site (e.g., existing tree locations, species, and condition). Proposed plazas, plant recommendations, and trail layouts are part of the analysis interpretation or design phase, not the inventory itself.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

During the programming phase of a landscape architecture project, the primary purpose of a client/user interview is to:

- ☐ A Establish construction cost estimates for the proposed design
- ☒ B Identify project goals, needs, constraints, and user requirements
- ☐ C Prepare final construction documents and specifications
- ☐ D Determine the legal zoning entitlements for the site

ANSWER B

WHY Programming is the pre-design process of gathering and organizing information about the client's goals, user needs, site conditions, and constraints. Cost estimating, construction documents, and zoning research occur in later project phases.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is arranging the program elements for a new community park on a 10-acre site. Which site-planning principle best supports placing the active recreation areas (playfields and courts) away from adjacent single-family residences?

- ☐ A Locating noisy uses next to the highest-traffic arterial roads only
- ☒ B Grouping uses with similar intensity and buffering incompatible uses
- ☐ C Placing all program elements equidistant from the park entrance
- ☐ D Concentrating active uses at the lowest elevation on the site

ANSWER B

WHY A core site-planning principle is the separation/buffering of incompatible uses. Grouping uses of similar intensity and providing landscape or distance buffers between active recreation and residential uses reduces noise and conflict.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

For a generally flat site with cohesive soils, what is the minimum recommended slope (in percent) for a turf lawn area to provide adequate surface drainage while minimizing erosion?

- ☐ A 0.0% to 0.5%
- ☒ B 1.0% to 2.0%
- ☐ C 5.0% to 8.0%
- ☐ D 10.0% to 15.0%

ANSWER B

WHY Standard grading references (e.g., ASLA grading guidance and storm-water references) recommend a minimum slope of approximately 1%–2% for lawn/turf areas to convey runoff without causing ponding or significant erosion on cohesive soils.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When selecting plant material for a streetscape in a northern climate with harsh, de-iced winter conditions, which planting design consideration is most critical for long-term plant survival?

- ☐ A Selecting plants solely for their flower color in peak bloom season
- ☒ B Selecting species tolerant of road salt, compacted soils, and reflected heat
- ☐ C Choosing only evergreen species to provide year-round screening
- ☐ D Using only plants native to coastal, maritime environments

ANSWER B

WHY Streetscape plants must tolerate site-specific stressors including de-icing salt, soil compaction within the right-of-way, and heat reflected from pavement. Aesthetic considerations such as bloom color, evergreen habit, or regional nativity in unrelated ecosystems are secondary to survivability under those stresses.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which site-design strategy most directly supports the goal of reducing stormwater runoff volume and improving water quality on a developed site?

- ☐ A Increasing the percentage of impervious surface to maximize usable area
- ☒ B Installing bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable paving to capture and infiltrate runoff
- ☐ C Eliminating all vegetation from drainage swales to simplify maintenance
- ☐ D Routing all roof runoff directly to the storm sewer system

ANSWER B

WHY Low-impact development (LID) and green infrastructure strategies—such as bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable paving—intercept stormwater at the source, promote infiltration, filter pollutants, and reduce peak runoff volumes. The other options either increase runoff or remove the filtering function of vegetation.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

An accessible ramp serving a public plaza must comply with ADA standards. What is the maximum slope allowed for a newly constructed accessible ramp run?

- ☐ A 1:20 (5.0%)
- ☐ B 1:16 (6.25%)
- ☒ C 1:12 (8.33%)
- ☐ D 1:8 (12.5%)

ANSWER C

WHY Under the ADA Standards (and ABA/UFAS references used in landscape architecture practice), the maximum slope for a newly constructed accessible ramp is 1:12 (approximately 8.33%). Steeper slopes (1:8) are not permitted for new construction, and gentler slopes (1:20 or 1:16) are allowable but are not the maximum.

QUESTION 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following items are typically included as part of a landscape architecture construction document set? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Demolition plans
- ☒ B Irrigation/planting plans and details
- ☐ C Interior finish schedules for the proposed building
- ☒ D Hardscape layout plans, materials lists, and construction details

ANSWER A - B - D

WHY Landscape construction documents typically include demolition plans, hardscape layout plans with materials lists and details, and irrigation/planting plans with planting details. Interior building finish schedules are prepared by the architect/interior designer and are outside the landscape architect's scope.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized principles of landscape design composition? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Unity and variety
- ☒ **B** Proportion and scale
- ☐ **C** Bond yield strength
- ☐ **D** Friction coefficient of pavers

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Unity, variety, proportion, scale, balance, rhythm, emphasis, and sequence are established principles of landscape design composition. Bond yield strength and paver friction coefficients are engineering/materials properties, not design composition principles.