

# 7B Wood Destroying Pests 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. How many eggs typically make up the first batch laid by a queen in a new subterranean termite colony?**
  - A. 1-5 eggs**
  - B. 6-12 eggs**
  - C. 13-20 eggs**
  - D. 21-30 eggs**
  
- 2. What is considered a crucial treatment method for stopping wood decay?**
  - A. Application of fungicides**
  - B. Moisture removal**
  - C. Use of insecticides only**
  - D. Regular maintenance checks**
  
- 3. What characteristic makes carbonates effective against termites?**
  - A. High volatility**
  - B. Repellent properties**
  - C. Slow degradation**
  - D. Odorless form**
  
- 4. Which length of hose is commonly recommended for termite control operations?**
  - A. 100 feet**
  - B. 150 feet**
  - C. 200 feet**
  - D. 150-300 feet**
  
- 5. What is the recommended approach for termite control around wells, cisterns, and other water sources?**
  - A. Use chemicals only**
  - B. Rely on mechanical alteration and direct wood treatment**
  - C. Install baiting systems exclusively**
  - D. Dirt removal is the only option**

- 6. What kind of spores are typically included in mold growth?**
- A. Penicillium species**
  - B. Aspergillus species**
  - C. Fusarium species**
  - D. Rhizopus species**
- 7. Which caste contains individuals that leave to swarm and form new colonies?**
- A. Workers**
  - B. Supplementary reproductives**
  - C. Primary reproductives**
  - D. Soldiers**
- 8. Which statement is not true about fumigants?**
- A. Fumigants do not diffuse well through all parts of the structure**
  - B. Fumigants are very effective against most pests**
  - C. Fumigants require specialized equipment for application**
  - D. Fumigants are harmful to humans if inhaled**
- 9. What is a characteristic of a floating slab?**
- A. It is formed as one continuous unit with the floor**
  - B. It is typically poured over a foundation wall**
  - C. Common termite entry point is through the expansion joint**
  - D. It is elevated above ground level**
- 10. Which of the following best describes biotermiticides?**
- A. They are chemical compounds that kill pests on contact**
  - B. They are derived from fungi, bacteria, or nematodes**
  - C. They provide immediate, long-lasting effects**
  - D. They are a form of traditional pesticides**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How many eggs typically make up the first batch laid by a queen in a new subterranean termite colony?**

- A. 1-5 eggs
- B. 6-12 eggs**
- C. 13-20 eggs
- D. 21-30 eggs

In a new subterranean termite colony, the first batch laid by a queen typically consists of 6-12 eggs. This initial laying is crucial as it marks the beginning of the colony's life cycle. The queen may produce a relatively small number of eggs initially to ensure that the early members of the colony can focus on survival and the establishment of the colony. As the colony matures, the queen's egg production increases significantly, which allows the colony to grow rapidly. Thus, understanding that the initial batch is modest in size helps in learning about the development and growth patterns of these social insects. The specified range of 6-12 eggs reflects the adaptation of termites to efficiently establish their colonies without overwhelming resource demands at the start.

**2. What is considered a crucial treatment method for stopping wood decay?**

- A. Application of fungicides
- B. Moisture removal
- C. Use of insecticides only
- D. Regular maintenance checks**

The most effective method for addressing wood decay fundamentally revolves around moisture removal. Wood decay, often caused by fungi, is primarily driven by excess moisture. By reducing moisture levels in the wood and surrounding environment, you create a less favorable condition for fungi to thrive and propagate. This proactive approach is essential since without addressing the moisture issue, other treatments may only offer temporary relief. Regular maintenance checks play a significant role in sustaining wood condition and preventing future decay. They allow for the early detection of any signs of water damage or moisture accumulation, enabling timely intervention to mitigate decay progression. While the application of fungicides can be effective against active fungal growth, without first addressing the root cause—moisture—the underlying issue could persist, allowing decay to reoccur. Similarly, insecticides are targeted towards pests that may damage wood but do not address wood decay caused by fungi. Thus, moisture removal stands out as a crucial and foundational treatment method in the fight against wood decay.

### 3. What characteristic makes carbonates effective against termites?

- A. High volatility
- B. Repellent properties**
- C. Slow degradation
- D. Odorless form

Carbonates are effective against termites primarily due to their repellent properties. These compounds can deter termites and other wood-destroying pests from infesting an area or feeding on wood materials. By creating a barrier that termites find unappealing, carbonates help protect structures from potential damage. Repellent properties are crucial in pest control as they not only prevent pest invasion but also reduce the likelihood of termite colonies establishing themselves in or around the treated area. This characteristic is particularly valuable for maintaining the integrity of wooden structures. While high volatility could imply that a substance evaporates quickly, it does not contribute to the long-lasting deterrent effect needed for effective termite control. Similarly, slow degradation might improve the longevity of a treatment, but it does not directly relate to the repellent action that keeps termites away. An odorless form might provide a pleasant aspect in some scenarios, but it is not a characteristic that makes carbonates distinctly effective against termites.

### 4. Which length of hose is commonly recommended for termite control operations?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 150 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 150-300 feet**

The recommended length of hose for termite control operations being 150-300 feet is based on practical considerations for effective treatment. This range of hose length allows pest control professionals to access various parts of a property without needing to reposition equipment frequently. Termite control typically involves applying treatments at various locations around and within structures, including hard-to-reach areas. Having a longer hose ensures that technicians can easily maneuver around obstacles and cover larger areas efficiently. Using a hose that is too short may not provide the technician with sufficient reach, potentially leading to incomplete treatments that could allow pests to remain in untreated areas. The flexibility in the recommended length accommodates different property sizes and setups, ensuring that operators can effectively manage their treatment options. This recommendation reflects industry standards aimed at maximizing the effectiveness of termite control treatments while maintaining safety and efficiency in the field.

**5. What is the recommended approach for termite control around wells, cisterns, and other water sources?**

- A. Use chemicals only**
- B. Rely on mechanical alteration and direct wood treatment**
- C. Install baiting systems exclusively**
- D. Dirt removal is the only option**

The recommended approach for termite control around wells, cisterns, and other water sources involves relying on mechanical alteration and direct wood treatment. This option is considered effective because it minimizes the risk of contaminating the water supply that could occur if chemicals were used nearby. Mechanical alteration can include strategies such as creating physical barriers to keep termites away from wood structures, while direct wood treatment specifically targets affected areas without impacting surrounding environments like wells and cisterns. This method emphasizes a responsible and targeted approach that is not only effective in preventing termite infestations but also ensures the safety of water sources. Other methods, such as the exclusive use of chemicals or baiting systems, may introduce risks of chemical contamination in places where it could affect water supplies. Similarly, relying solely on dirt removal lacks the comprehensive approach needed to effectively address termite infestations while ensuring environmental safety.

**6. What kind of spores are typically included in mold growth?**

- A. Penicillium species**
- B. Aspergillus species**
- C. Fusarium species**
- D. Rhizopus species**

The correct response focuses on the common presence of Penicillium species in mold growth. Penicillium is a genus known for its role in decomposing organic materials and is frequently found in various environments, including soil, decaying plant material, and indoor settings. It plays an important role in producing natural antibiotics, such as penicillin, and is recognized for its distinct blue-green spores. While other mold types, such as Aspergillus, Fusarium, and Rhizopus, are also prevalent in different contexts and can contribute to mold growth, Penicillium's unique characteristics and widespread occurrence in various habitats ultimately make it a significant representative in discussions about mold spores. The focus on Penicillium helps to illustrate key aspects of mold identification and management in environments susceptible to mold growth.

**7. Which caste contains individuals that leave to swarm and form new colonies?**

- A. Workers**
- B. Supplementary reproductives**
- C. Primary reproductives**
- D. Soldiers**

The caste that contains individuals that leave to swarm and form new colonies is the primary reproductives. In many social insect species, such as termites and some ants, the primary reproductives are the kings and queens. These individuals have the specific role of mating and establishing new colonies. During swarming events, they take flight to disperse and find suitable locations to establish new colonies, where they will begin the reproductive cycle anew. The primary reproductives are essential for the continuation of the species, as they are responsible for producing the next generation of individuals. Unlike workers, who perform various tasks such as foraging and caring for the young, or soldiers, whose primary function is to defend the colony, primary reproductives are focused on reproduction and colony expansion. Supplemental reproductives, although they may play a role in reproduction as well, usually do not swarm in the manner that primary reproductives do. This specific behavior of swarming and forming new colonies is distinctive to the primary reproductives in the structure of their social organization.

**8. Which statement is not true about fumigants?**

- A. Fumigants do not diffuse well through all parts of the structure**
- B. Fumigants are very effective against most pests**
- C. Fumigants require specialized equipment for application**
- D. Fumigants are harmful to humans if inhaled**

The statement that fumigants do not diffuse well through all parts of the structure is indeed the one that is not true. Fumigants are designed to penetrate various materials and spaces within a structure effectively, allowing them to reach pests that may be hidden in hard-to-reach areas. Their vaporized state allows them to diffuse throughout enclosed spaces, making them particularly effective over large areas and uneven surfaces. This attribute is what makes fumigation a preferred method for treating infestations in structures, as it ensures comprehensive exposure of pests to the active ingredients. Fumigants are known for their effectiveness against a wide range of pests, which is why they are commonly utilized in pest management strategies. The need for specialized equipment for their application is a critical aspect of their use. Fumigants require careful handling and a controlled environment to ensure safety and effectiveness, necessitating the use of professional-grade tools and protocols. Additionally, the harmful effects of fumigants on humans if inhaled underscore the importance of following safety guidelines and using protective measures during application. This understanding is essential for both pest control professionals and the general public when considering the use of fumigation as a pest management strategy.

**9. What is a characteristic of a floating slab?**

- A. It is formed as one continuous unit with the floor**
- B. It is typically poured over a foundation wall**
- C. Common termite entry point is through the expansion joint**
- D. It is elevated above ground level**

A floating slab is designed to move independently of the walls and is not anchored to a foundation wall. One key characteristic of floating slabs is that they generally incorporate expansion joints, which allow for movement due to thermal expansion and contraction as well as settling of the ground. The presence of these expansion joints can also create potential entry points for pests like termites. Termites often take advantage of these joints, as they provide an accessible pathway from the ground into the structure without being immediately visible, which is a concern for maintaining pest control. The other options do not accurately describe the characteristics of a floating slab. For example, a floating slab is not typically poured as a single unit with the walls, since it operates independently. It is also not poured over a foundation wall and is usually designed to be at or near ground level rather than elevated above it.

**10. Which of the following best describes biotermiticides?**

- A. They are chemical compounds that kill pests on contact**
- B. They are derived from fungi, bacteria, or nematodes**
- C. They provide immediate, long-lasting effects**
- D. They are a form of traditional pesticides**

Biotermiticides are indeed derived from natural organisms such as fungi, bacteria, or nematodes. This classification highlights their biological origin and contrasts them with synthetic chemicals traditionally used in pest control. These natural organisms often act as a biological control mechanism, targeting specific pests like termites without the broad spectrum effects of chemical pesticides. This specificity is advantageous because it minimizes harm to non-target organisms and reduces environmental impact. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of biotermiticides. While chemical compounds that kill pests on contact are effective in pest control, they do not reflect the biological basis of biotermiticides. Immediate, long-lasting effects may be true for some chemical pesticides, but biotermiticides typically operate differently, often requiring time to establish their effects as they work through biological mechanisms. Lastly, describing biotermiticides as a form of traditional pesticides misrepresents their fundamental nature, as they are part of a newer approach to pest management that emphasizes ecological balance and sustainability.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://7bwooddestroyingpests.examzify.com>**

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

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