

7B WOOD DESTROYING PESTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is a characteristic of borates used for termite control?**
 - A. Non-soluble in water
 - B. Highly soluble in water
 - C. Only effective in dry conditions
 - D. Only suitable for outdoor use
- 2. Carpenter ants primarily forage for which of the following?**
 - A. Wood particles
 - B. Honeydew, sugars, and insects
 - C. Seeds and nuts
 - D. Bark and fibers
- 3. What is one treatment option for drywood termites?**
 - A. Chemical spraying
 - B. Heat chamber treatment
 - C. Boric acid application
 - D. Sealing cracks
- 4. Which characteristic distinguishes fungi from plants?**
 - A. Fungi can photosynthesize
 - B. Fungi have a cell wall made of chitin
 - C. Fungi reproduce through seeds
 - D. Fungi are primarily autotrophic
- 5. How far apart should drilled holes be when treating concrete block foundation voids?**
 - A. 6 inches apart
 - B. 8 inches apart
 - C. 10 inches apart
 - D. 12 inches apart
- 6. What is a characteristic feature of longhorned beetles?**
 - A. Damage is usually limited to hardwoods
 - B. Adults do most damage to wood
 - C. Recognized by ripples on the surface of galleries
 - D. They consume the wood they nest in

- 7. What is a characteristic of brown rot fungi?**
- A. It primarily affects dry wood
 - B. It breaks down lignin, resulting in bleaching
 - C. It causes excessive shrinkage and can turn wood into powder
 - D. It enhances the wood's structural integrity
- 8. What is the role of primary reproductives in a termite colony?**
- A. To protect the colony
 - B. To gather food
 - C. To reproduce and start new colonies
 - D. To maintain tunnels
- 9. Which of the following pest control measures is necessary for handling wood-boring beetle infestations?**
- A. Direct elimination with sprays
 - B. Fumigation for controlled areas
 - C. Regular inspections without treatment
 - D. Using traps for monitoring
- 10. Which of the following is a means of communication within the termite colony?**
- A. Visual signals
 - B. Sound waves
 - C. Pheromone signals
 - D. Touch signals

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is a characteristic of borates used for termite control?

- A. Non-soluble in water
- B. Highly soluble in water**
- C. Only effective in dry conditions
- D. Only suitable for outdoor use

Borates are a popular choice in termite control due to their chemical properties. Being highly soluble in water allows them to be easily applied as a treatment, facilitating penetration into porous materials like wood. When dissolved, borates can effectively reach sites where termites are present or where they may establish colonies. The water solubility ensures that the treatment remains effective even when applied in various forms such as sprays or solutions. In contrast, the other options suggest characteristics that do not align with the useful properties of borates. For instance, being non-soluble would hinder their ability to be distributed effectively in the environment, while restrictions to dry conditions or outdoor use only would limit their application in managing infestations that could occur in various settings, including indoors. The versatility provided by their solubility and effectiveness in various conditions is what makes borates a preferred method in pest control.

2. Carpenter ants primarily forage for which of the following?

- A. Wood particles
- B. Honeydew, sugars, and insects**
- C. Seeds and nuts
- D. Bark and fibers

Carpenter ants primarily forage for honeydew, sugars, and insects because these substances provide essential carbohydrates that serve as a significant energy source for the colony. Honeydew, a sugary substance secreted by aphids and other sap-sucking insects, is particularly sought after by carpenter ants, attracting them to areas where such insects are present. Additionally, they will prey on insects and sometimes scavenge dead ones, as protein and other nutrients are crucial for their growth and development. This foraging behavior supports the colony's health and sustains its productivity. Other food sources, like wood particles, seeds, nuts, or fibers, are not primary targets for carpenter ants. While they do excavate wood to create nesting sites, which may lead them to come across wood particles, this is not their main foraging activity. Instead, their focus is on obtaining high-energy food sources to sustain their active lifestyle.

3. What is one treatment option for drywood termites?

- A. Chemical spraying
- B. Heat chamber treatment**
- C. Boric acid application
- D. Sealing cracks

Heat chamber treatment is a highly effective method for eradicating drywood termites. This process involves raising the temperature within a designated area to a level that is lethal to termites. The key temperature target is typically around 120°F (49°C) maintained for a specific duration, usually a minimum of 30 minutes. This method is particularly advantageous because it penetrates wooden materials and eliminates termites in all life stages, including eggs, nymphs, and adults. Additionally, it is an environmentally friendly solution, as it does not rely on chemical pesticides. Chemical spraying, boric acid application, and sealing cracks are also methods used to manage pest issues, but they may not address drywood termite infestations as efficiently. Chemical treatments may not penetrate deep enough into the wood where drywood termites are active, and boric acid typically requires a more prolonged exposure and may not be as quick-acting as the heat method. Sealing cracks can help prevent future infestations but does little to deal with an existing problem. Heat chamber treatment stands out as a robust solution specifically aimed at eliminating drywood termite infestations effectively.

4. Which characteristic distinguishes fungi from plants?

- A. Fungi can photosynthesize
- B. Fungi have a cell wall made of chitin**
- C. Fungi reproduce through seeds
- D. Fungi are primarily autotrophic

Fungi are distinguished from plants primarily by their cellular structure, particularly the composition of their cell walls. In fungi, the cell wall is made of chitin, a polysaccharide that is also found in the exoskeletons of arthropods. This contrasts with plants, which have cell walls made of cellulose. The presence of chitin is a fundamental characteristic of fungi that sets them apart from the plant kingdom. Other characteristics highlight differences as well. For instance, fungi do not engage in photosynthesis and are heterotrophic, meaning they obtain their nutrients by absorbing organic matter, unlike plants that are autotrophic and produce their own food through photosynthesis. Additionally, fungi do not reproduce using seeds; they typically reproduce through spores, further differentiating them from plants. This unique structural component of chitin in the cell walls is essential to understanding the biological classification and functional differences between these two kingdoms of life.

5. How far apart should drilled holes be when treating concrete block foundation voids?

- A. 6 inches apart
- B. 8 inches apart
- C. 10 inches apart
- D. 12 inches apart**

When treating concrete block foundation voids, it is essential to ensure that the drilled holes are spaced appropriately to effectively deliver the treatment material throughout the voids. A spacing of 12 inches between the holes is deemed optimal because it allows for adequate coverage and penetration of the treatment, ensuring that any wood-destroying pests residing within the block voids are effectively reached. This spacing helps to create a sufficient distribution radius for the liquid treatment, which can spread through the voids and provide better control against infestations. Placing the holes too far apart might result in insufficient coverage, leaving some areas untreated, while placing them too close together could be inefficient and unnecessary, leading to waste of product and potential over-saturation of specific areas. Thus, the correct spacing of 12 inches facilitates a balance between effective application and efficient use of treatment, maximizing the effectiveness of pest control efforts in concrete block foundations.

6. What is a characteristic feature of longhorned beetles?

- A. Damage is usually limited to hardwoods
- B. Adults do most damage to wood
- C. Recognized by ripples on the surface of galleries**
- D. They consume the wood they nest in

The characteristic feature of longhorned beetles that is pertinent to the question is that they are recognized by ripples on the surface of galleries. Longhorned beetles are known for their wood-boring larvae, which tunnel through wood as they feed. The motor activity of these larvae creates distinctive galleries within the wood, which can lead to observable surface distortions or ripples. This gallery formation is a telltale sign of their presence and can be an important indicator for pest management professionals when identifying infestations. The presence of these ripples, as opposed to a smooth surface, signifies both the feeding behavior of the larvae and the structural damage they cause to the wood. Understanding this feature can help in effectively diagnosing and responding to issues related to longhorned beetle infestations. In contrast, the other options do not capture this defining aspect as effectively. While it's true that adults play a role in the life cycle of these beetles, the primary damage usually stems from the larvae. Also, the damage is not limited only to hardwoods; longhorned beetles can infest softwoods as well. Their nesting or larval feeding does not involve the consumption of the wood in a way that would lead to a surface characteristic like rippling;

7. What is a characteristic of brown rot fungi?

- A. It primarily affects dry wood
- B. It breaks down lignin, resulting in bleaching
- C. It causes excessive shrinkage and can turn wood into powder**
- D. It enhances the wood's structural integrity

Brown rot fungi are known for their ability to decompose wood by breaking down cellulose while largely leaving behind lignin. A defining characteristic of these fungi is their destruction of the structural components of wood, leading to significant shrinkage and a crumbly texture that can ultimately turn wood into a powdery substance. This process severely compromises the integrity of the wood, making it more susceptible to damage and loss of strength. In contrast, the other choices don't accurately represent the behavior of brown rot fungi. For instance, while it may impact wood that is dry, it doesn't exclusively affect dry wood, as it can also thrive in conditions with higher moisture content. Additionally, brown rot does not cause bleaching; rather, that trait is typically associated with white rot fungi, which do break down lignin. Lastly, brown rot fungi do not enhance the wood's structural integrity; on the contrary, they lead to its degradation. Thus, the correct choice highlights the destructive nature of brown rot fungi and their significant impact on wood material.

8. What is the role of primary reproductives in a termite colony?

- A. To protect the colony
- B. To gather food
- C. To reproduce and start new colonies**
- D. To maintain tunnels

In a termite colony, primary reproductives play a crucial role centered around reproduction and the establishment of new colonies. Their primary function is to mate and produce offspring, ensuring the continued survival and expansion of the colony. They are typically the king and queen of the colony, and their prolific breeding is essential for maintaining the population and health of the colony over time. The ability to start new colonies is also vital for species propagation, particularly when environmental pressures or reproductive cues prompt swarming, which leads to the formation of new colonies. The reproductive phase is a significant aspect of a termite lifecycle, allowing these insects to adapt to changes in their environment and secure their presence in various habitats. While other roles such as gathering food, protecting the colony, and maintaining tunnels are important for the overall functioning and survival of the colony, they are primarily fulfilled by worker and soldier termites. These tasks ensure that the reproductive pair can focus on their primary function without distractions, allowing the colony to thrive.

9. Which of the following pest control measures is necessary for handling wood-boring beetle infestations?

- A. Direct elimination with sprays
- B. Fumigation for controlled areas**
- C. Regular inspections without treatment
- D. Using traps for monitoring

Fumigation for controlled areas is a critical pest control measure for managing wood-boring beetle infestations. This method involves sealing off a designated area and releasing a gas that penetrates wood and other materials where these beetles may be hiding. Fumigation is effective because it allows for deep penetration into the wood, targeting life stages of the beetles that may not be reachable with other methods like direct sprays. This can be especially important for wood-boring beetles, which can reside deep within the wood where traditional surface treatments would not be effective. The approach of regular inspections without treatment does not address the active infestation and would only help in tracking pest presence without mitigating the problem. Similarly, using traps for monitoring is useful for understanding the extent of an infestation but does not contribute to controlling or eliminating the pests. Direct elimination with sprays might be effective in some scenarios, but it typically cannot reach the deeper infested areas that fumigation can, making it less effective for severe infestations.

10. Which of the following is a means of communication within the termite colony?

- A. Visual signals
- B. Sound waves
- C. Pheromone signals**
- D. Touch signals

Termites primarily communicate through chemical signals known as pheromones. Pheromones are substances secreted by termites that convey a wealth of information about their environment and social interactions. For instance, they use pheromones for trail marking, signaling alarm, coordinating foraging activities, and maintaining social structure within the colony. This form of communication is highly effective, especially in dark environments where visual cues may not be available. While termites can use other methods for interaction, such as vibrations or tactile communication through touch, these do not play as significant a role as pheromone signals. Visual signals are generally not a primary means of communication for termites, due to their underground habitats or enclosed wooden environments where visibility is limited. Sound waves may also be produced, but they are not as crucial in conveying information compared to the chemical communications facilitated by pheromones. Therefore, the use of pheromone signals distinguishes itself as the main communication method within termite colonies, which is why it is the correct answer.

SAMPLE

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://7bwooddestroyingpests.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE