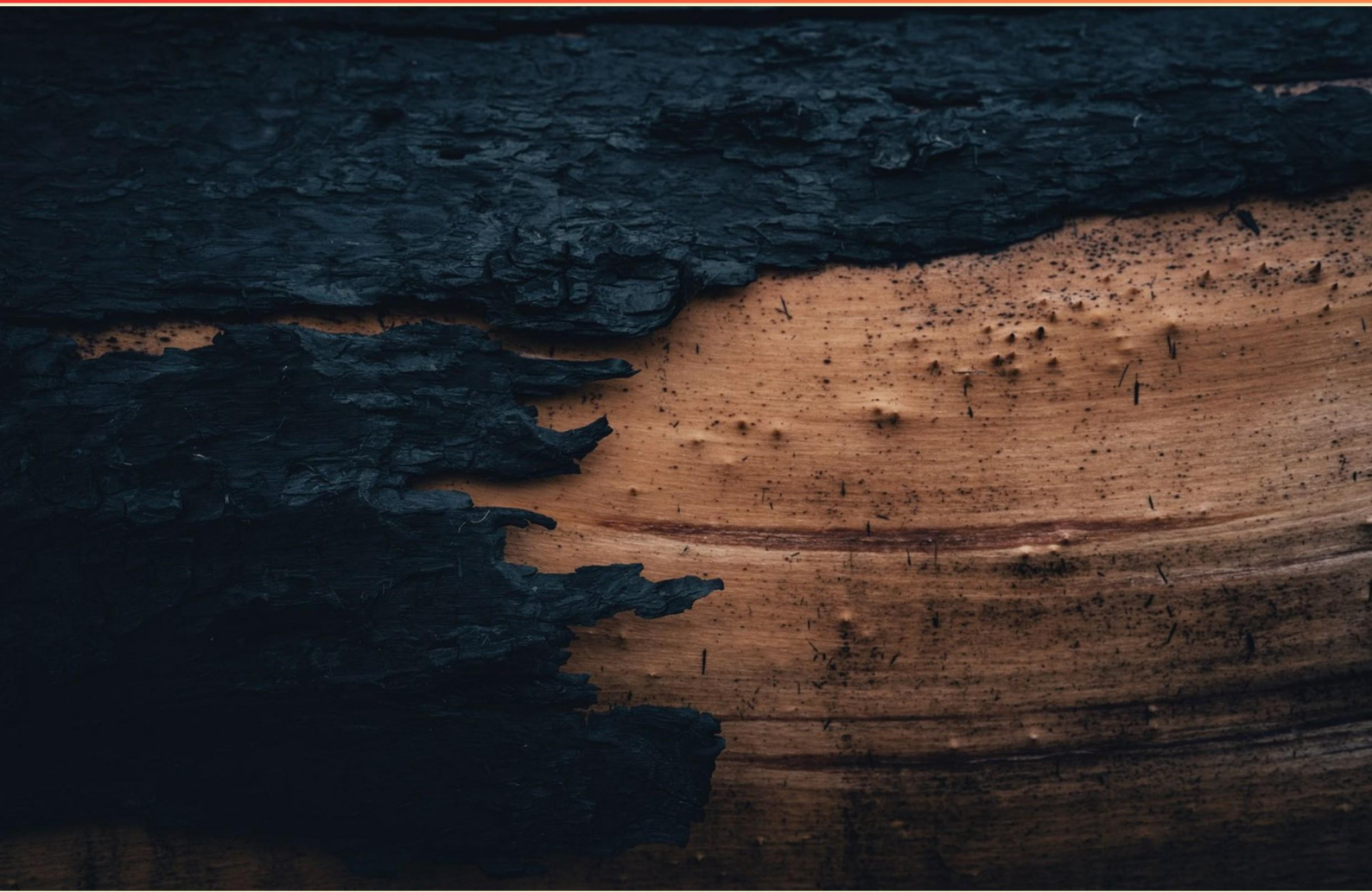


7B WOOD DESTROYING PESTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

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



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. Which of the following is a benefit of using borates in pest control?**
 - A. High toxicity to humans
 - B. Repels all insects
 - C. Low hazardous to the environment
 - D. Requires frequent applications
- 2. How long should termites be exposed to 140 degrees F in heat treatment?**
 - A. 2 hours
 - B. 3 hours
 - C. 4 hours
 - D. 5 hours
- 3. What is a common misconception about termite bait stations in relation to dirt-filled porches?**
 - A. They are the most effective control method
 - B. They should be installed at ground level
 - C. Their effectiveness is not guaranteed
 - D. They must be checked frequently
- 4. 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
- 5. Under what condition can you wear a short sleeve shirt in a pest control environment?**
 - A. If personal protective equipment is used
 - B. If soap and water are immediately available
 - C. If the area is well-ventilated
 - D. If it is warm outside

- 6. What is the appropriate spacing for vents in attics?**
- A. 1 square foot of vent for every 150 to 300 square feet
 - B. 1 square foot of vent for every 100 square feet
 - C. 1 square foot of vent for every 200 to 400 square feet
 - D. 1 square foot of vent for every 75 square feet
- 7. Harpoon and choker traps are primarily used to control which animal?**
- A. Rats
 - B. Mice
 - C. Moles
 - D. Groundhogs
- 8. What is the correct classification of wood-destroying fungi?**
- A. Two main groups
 - B. Three distinct categories
 - C. Only one type
 - D. Five varied species
- 9. Which pest is considered the most common in the longhorned beetle family?**
- A. Powderpost Beetle
 - B. Old-house borer
 - C. Carpenter Ant
 - D. Termite
- 10. Which type of construction does not typically require interior perimeter treating of the foundation?**
- A. Monolithic slab
 - B. Crawl space
 - C. Basement
 - D. Floating slab

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is a benefit of using borates in pest control?

- A. High toxicity to humans
- B. Repels all insects
- C. Low hazardous to the environment**
- D. Requires frequent applications

Using borates in pest control is advantageous primarily because they are low in hazard to the environment. This means that when they are applied as directed, they have a minimal impact on non-target organisms, including beneficial insects, wildlife, and aquatic systems. Borates are naturally occurring minerals that effectively control wood-destroying pests such as termites and wood-boring beetles while being safer alternatives to more toxic chemical pesticides. Furthermore, they have a relatively low toxicity to humans and pets when used correctly, supporting the favorable environmental profile of borates. This characteristic makes them a popular choice for pest management, particularly in settings where minimizing ecological disruption is a priority. The other options listed do not represent accurate benefits of using borates in pest control. High toxicity to humans would not be a benefit, nor does borate effectively repel all insects. Additionally, borate applications do not require frequent treatments, as they persist in treated materials for extended periods, further emphasizing their low environmental impact.

2. How long should termites be exposed to 140 degrees F in heat treatment?

- A. 2 hours
- B. 3 hours
- C. 4 hours**
- D. 5 hours

In heat treatment for termite control, exposing termites to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit for a duration of four hours is crucial for ensuring effectiveness. At this temperature, the heat penetrates structural materials, effectively raising the internal temperature of the wood where termites may be hiding. This sustained exposure allows enough time for the heat to fully permeate the material, ensuring that all life stages of the termites, including eggs and nymphs, are killed. Four hours at this temperature provides a sufficient safety margin to account for variations in wood density and moisture content, which may affect how quickly heat can penetrate. Treatments at shorter durations may not guarantee the elimination of the entire termite colony, especially if some individuals are deeper within the wood. Thus, the correct choice of four hours ensures a thorough and effective treatment against wood-destroying pests.

3. What is a common misconception about termite bait stations in relation to dirt-filled porches?

- A. They are the most effective control method**
- B. They should be installed at ground level
- C. Their effectiveness is not guaranteed
- D. They must be checked frequently

The notion that termite bait stations are the most effective control method is a common misconception. While bait stations can be useful as part of an integrated pest management strategy, they are not inherently the most effective solution for termite control, especially in environments like dirt-filled porches. Bait stations typically work by attracting termites to a slow-acting insecticide that they carry back to their colony. However, their effectiveness can be limited by several factors, including the level of termite activity, the specific species of termites present, and the environment in which the bait stations are installed. For areas with high moisture content or where termites have easy access to wood, relying solely on bait stations may not provide adequate protection. Effective termite control often requires a combination of methods, including physical barriers, regular inspections, and sometimes liquid termiticides, particularly in challenging environments such as dirt-filled porches where drainage and moisture control can be significant issues. Understanding the limits of bait stations helps in planning a more comprehensive approach to termite management.

4. 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.

5. Under what condition can you wear a short sleeve shirt in a pest control environment?

- A. If personal protective equipment is used
- B. If soap and water are immediately available**
- C. If the area is well-ventilated
- D. If it is warm outside

Wearing a short sleeve shirt in a pest control environment is acceptable under specific conditions that prioritize safety and hygiene when handling chemicals or encountering pests. If soap and water are immediately available, this provides a crucial safety net for the practitioner. In case of accidental exposure to pesticides or other harmful substances, the ability to quickly wash skin can significantly mitigate potential harm. This ensures that any contaminant can be promptly removed, reducing the risk of skin irritation or allergic reactions. The other conditions, while they may seem reasonable, do not have the same direct safety implications as having immediate access to soap and water. Personal protective equipment is important, but it generally includes more appropriate gear for exposure risk than short sleeves. Ventilation is beneficial for managing airborne chemicals, but it doesn't address direct skin exposure. Lastly, weather conditions being warm might make short sleeves comfortable, but that alone does not ensure safety in a pest control context. Hence, easy access to washing facilities stands out as the most critical factor for wearing less protective clothing.

6. What is the appropriate spacing for vents in attics?

- A. 1 square foot of vent for every 150 to 300 square feet**
- B. 1 square foot of vent for every 100 square feet
- C. 1 square foot of vent for every 200 to 400 square feet
- D. 1 square foot of vent for every 75 square feet

The appropriate spacing for vents in attics is determined by the balance needed to achieve proper ventilation, which is essential for maintaining a healthy attic environment. The correct choice indicates that 1 square foot of venting is necessary for every 150 to 300 square feet of attic space. This range allows for adequate airflow to prevent moisture buildup, which can lead to problems such as mold growth and structural damage. This guideline reflects the understanding that the specific needs may vary based on factors such as local climate and the type of roofing system. Adequate ventilation helps to regulate temperature and humidity levels, promoting energy efficiency and extending the lifespan of roofing materials. The variability in the square footage ratio also allows for adjustments based on the design of the attic and the overall ventilation system in place, ensuring spaces can manage both hot air during the summer and moisture during the winter months.

7. Harpoon and choker traps are primarily used to control which animal?

- A. Rats
- B. Mice
- C. Moles**
- D. Groundhogs

Harpoon and choker traps are specifically designed for trapping larger burrowing animals like moles. These traps function by collapsing around the animal as it moves through its tunnel system, effectively capturing it without needing bait. Unlike traps designed for rodents like rats or mice, which rely on bait to attract the animal, harpoon and choker traps are more about seizing the opportunity when a mole passes through its natural pathways. Moles are a significant pest in gardens and lawns due to their tunneling habits, which can uproot plants and create unsightly mounds of dirt. In contrast, animals like rats or mice typically require different types of traps, such as snap traps or glue boards, which are designed for their smaller size and behaviors. Groundhogs also have distinct behaviors that necessitate different trapping methods, including larger live traps or snares that can take into account their size and strength. Understanding the specific characteristics and behavior of the target animal is crucial for selecting the appropriate trapping method, and in this case, harpoon and choker traps are tailored for moles.

8. What is the correct classification of wood-destroying fungi?

- A. Two main groups**
- B. Three distinct categories
- C. Only one type
- D. Five varied species

Wood-destroying fungi are indeed classified into two main groups, which reflect their different lifecycles and wood decay mechanisms: brown rot fungi and white rot fungi. Brown rot fungi primarily degrade cellulose while leaving behind lignin. This results in a characteristic brown appearance and a crumbly texture to the wood, often referred to as "dry rot." The decay process in brown rot is rapid, and it typically affects softwoods and some hardwoods. White rot fungi, on the other hand, are capable of breaking down both cellulose and lignin, leading to a more uniform decay process that often leaves wood with a lighter color and a stringy texture. This type of decay is generally slower compared to brown rot and affects both hardwoods and softwoods. The other options suggest more complexity in the classification than is generally accepted in the field of wood-destroying fungi, which can lead to confusion. Having only one type or suggesting multiple distinct categories could misrepresent the biological diversity and ecological roles these fungi play in wood decay processes. Therefore, classifying wood-destroying fungi into the two main groups provides a clear and effective way to understand their behaviours and impacts on wood materials.

9. Which pest is considered the most common in the longhorned beetle family?

- A. Powderpost Beetle
- B. Old-house borer**
- C. Carpenter Ant
- D. Termite

The old-house borer is recognized as the most common pest in the longhorned beetle family. This distinction arises from its prevalence in various geographic regions, particularly in older structures where it often infests wood. The old-house borer is distinguished by its elongated antennae, which can be several times longer than its body, and its wood-boring habits during both larval and adult stages. The life cycle of the old-house borer leads to significant damage as the larvae tunnel through wood, often leading to structural issues in buildings. They prefer softwoods but can also infest hardwoods, which widens their impact potential. The combination of their wide distribution and ability to thrive in various environments contributes to their status as a frequent pest. Other pests listed, such as powderpost beetles, carpenter ants, and termites, while also significant wood-destroying pests, belong to different families and exhibit different behaviors and damage patterns. While they can be commonly encountered, they do not represent the same level of prevalence within the specific classification of longhorned beetles. The old-house borer stands out for its specific characteristics and the extent of its wood-destroying capabilities, solidifying its position as the most common member in the longhorned

10. Which type of construction does not typically require interior perimeter treating of the foundation?

- A. Monolithic slab**
- B. Crawl space
- C. Basement
- D. Floating slab

Monolithic slab construction is a type where the foundation and the floor are poured as a single continuous piece of concrete. This design significantly reduces the likelihood of moisture issues and pest entry compared to other types of construction, such as crawl spaces and basements, where there is often a greater risk of wood-destroying pests due to gaps and access points. In monolithic slab construction, since the foundation is solid and integrated, there are fewer opportunities for pests to gain entry. As a result, interior perimeter treatment—a pest management practice typically used to protect against infestations in spaces that may offer conducive conditions for pests—is not usually necessary. In contrast, crawl spaces and basements can create environments that retain moisture, making them more susceptible to wood-destroying pests, warranting perimeter treatments to prevent infestations. Floating slabs may also require some perimeter treatment due to potential gaps or areas of vulnerability. Thus, the distinct characteristic of the monolithic slab being a unified concrete structure is the reason it typically does not require the same level of interior perimeter treatment as other construction types.

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