

FLORIDA TERMITE LICENSING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. To which family does the eastern subterranean termite belong?**
 - A. Kalotermitidae
 - B. Rhinotermitidae
 - C. Termitidae
 - D. Reticulitermes
- 2. What type of frass is characterized by a powdery and gritty texture?**
 - A. Anobiid
 - B. Drywood
 - C. Formosan
 - D. Eastern Subterranean
- 3. Where do bark beetles typically form their galleries?**
 - A. Root layer
 - B. Cambium layer
 - C. Outer bark layer
 - D. Heartwood
- 4. What is a common method for applying termiticides?**
 - A. Fogging
 - B. Broadcast spraying
 - C. Soil injection
 - D. Surface dusting
- 5. Which type of product is known to be most damaging to pumps?**
 - A. Emulsifiable concentrates
 - B. Granules
 - C. Foams
 - D. Dusts
- 6. What represents a common requirement during WDO inspections for attics?**
 - A. Clear access for inspection
 - B. High ceilings for ease of inspection
 - C. Presence of lighting
 - D. Ventilation systems

- 7. What habitat would likely support a population of Longhorned Beetles?**
- A. Deserts
 - B. Forests
 - C. Grasslands
 - D. Freshwater lakes
- 8. What should you have with you for a pre-construction treatment?**
- A. Moisture meter
 - B. Product label
 - C. Inspection report
 - D. Wood samples
- 9. Which type of termite feeds on wood that is summer and spring harvested?**
- A. Dampwood
 - B. Drywood
 - C. Subterranean
 - D. Formosan
- 10. Which collapsed wood feature is indicative of a severe termite infestation?**
- A. Roof shingles
 - B. Pillars and supports
 - C. Interior walls
 - D. Wooden flooring

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To which family does the eastern subterranean termite belong?

- A. Kalotermitidae
- B. Rhinotermitidae**
- C. Termitidae
- D. Reticulitermes

The eastern subterranean termite belongs to the family Rhinotermitidae. This classification is significant because it helps in understanding the biology and behavior of the termite as well as its control measures. Members of the Rhinotermitidae family are known for their social structure and nesting habits, which typically involve underground colonies. This group of termites is particularly relevant to pest control efforts since subterranean termites can cause extensive damage to wooden structures. Understanding that they belong to Rhinotermitidae informs pest management strategies, as the identification of the termite species can ultimately dictate the approach taken for effective eradication. Other families listed, such as Kalotermitidae and Termitidae, include different species with varying characteristics and behaviors that do not match those of the eastern subterranean termite. The Reticulitermes genus, while it includes the eastern subterranean termite (*Reticulitermes flavipes*), is a genus classification under the Rhinotermitidae family. Thus, recognizing the correct family provides a more comprehensive foundation for studying the characteristics, habits, and control options for this specific termite.

2. What type of frass is characterized by a powdery and gritty texture?

- A. Anobiid**
- B. Drywood
- C. Formosan
- D. Eastern Subterranean

The type of frass characterized by a powdery and gritty texture is associated with Anobiid beetles. Anobiid frass is formed from the fecal pellets of these wood-boring insects and has a very fine, sandy consistency. This texture results from the way Anobiid beetles feed on old or decaying wood, creating small, powdery excrement as they bore through it. The context of this is important when understanding other types of frass as well. For instance, Drywood termites produce droppings that are typically more granular and larger than Anobiid frass, while Formosan termites and Eastern subterranean termites might have distinct characteristics related to their feeding habits and the environments in which they are typically found. Each type of frass provides critical clues in identifying the specific pest issue, and knowing that Anobiid frass is powdery helps in diagnosing and managing infestations effectively.

3. Where do bark beetles typically form their galleries?

- A. Root layer
- B. Cambium layer**
- C. Outer bark layer
- D. Heartwood

Bark beetles typically form their galleries in the cambium layer of trees. This layer is located just beneath the bark and is crucial for the transport of nutrients and water within the tree. When bark beetles infest a tree, they bore into this layer to create their tunnels or galleries, which is where they feed and lay their eggs. The cambium layer is essential for the tree's health and growth, so when it is damaged by beetle activity, it can severely impact the tree's overall vitality, leading to further decline or death. Understanding the location of these galleries helps in recognizing the signs of infestation and the subsequent impact on tree health, guiding appropriate management practices for affected areas.

4. What is a common method for applying termiticides?

- A. Fogging
- B. Broadcast spraying
- C. Soil injection**
- D. Surface dusting

Soil injection is a common and effective method for applying termiticides, particularly for subterranean termites. This technique involves injecting pesticide formulations directly into the soil where termites are likely to nest or enter structures. By creating a treated zone in the soil, it forms a barrier that can prevent termite intrusion and eliminate existing colonies in the immediate vicinity. This method is favored because it allows for targeted treatment, minimizes pesticide exposure to non-target organisms, and provides long-lasting control by effectively reaching the termite pathways. By penetrating the soil, termiticides can create a protective barrier that is more difficult for termites to bypass. In contrast, other methods like fogging and broadcast spraying may not provide the same level of penetration into the soil or targeted application required for effective termite control, while surface dusting is more applicable for treating voids in structures rather than soil zones where termites originate. Soil injection remains a tried-and-true practice in termite management strategies.

5. Which type of product is known to be most damaging to pumps?

- A. Emulsifiable concentrates**
- B. Granules
- C. Foams
- D. Dusts

Emulsifiable concentrates are known to cause significant damage to pumps primarily due to their chemical composition. These products contain emulsifiers and solvents that can be harsh on pump components, especially if the pumps are not specifically designed to handle such chemical formulations. The solvents in emulsifiable concentrates can degrade the materials of the pump seals, gaskets, and hoses, leading to leaks and failures over time. Additionally, the viscosity and potential for residue in emulsifiable concentrates can lead to clogging and operational inefficiencies. This propensity for damage necessitates careful consideration and maintenance when using emulsifiable concentrates in pest control operations. Proper handling and system compatibility are crucial to prolonging the life of the equipment used in applying these products. In contrast, granules, foams, and dusts generally have formulations that are less harmful to pumps, often contributing to longer operational lifespans when used correctly and according to the manufacturer's specifications. Therefore, understanding the properties and potential impacts of different formulation types is essential for effective pest management practices while safeguarding equipment.

6. What represents a common requirement during WDO inspections for attics?

- A. Clear access for inspection
- B. High ceilings for ease of inspection
- C. Presence of lighting
- D. Ventilation systems

Clear access for inspection is essential during WDO (Wood-Destroying Organism) inspections in attics because it allows the inspector to thoroughly examine all areas where termites or other wood-destroying organisms may be present. Inspectors need unobstructed access to inspect structural components, insulation, and any signs of infestation or damage. If access is restricted, critical signs of pest activity might go unnoticed, potentially leading to unresolved problems and further damage. While having high ceilings, adequate lighting, and proper ventilation can enhance the inspection process, they are not universally required. High ceilings might not always be a factor in whether an area can be inspected effectively. Good lighting may support visibility but isn't a strict requirement for an inspection to take place. Similarly, while ventilation is important for the overall health of the attic space, it does not directly influence the primary goal of the WDO inspection. The priority remains on ensuring that the inspector can easily get to and examine all relevant areas.

7. What habitat would likely support a population of Longhorned Beetles?

- A. Deserts
- B. Forests
- C. Grasslands
- D. Freshwater lakes

The habitat that would likely support a population of Longhorned Beetles is forests. Longhorned Beetles, belonging to the family Cerambycidae, primarily thrive in wooded environments where they have the necessary resources for survival. These insects are often found on hardwood and softwood trees, as their larvae feed on the wood and decaying plant material, which is abundant in forest ecosystems. Forests provide a variety of ecological niches that cater to different life stages of the beetles, from the adults that typically feed on the foliage, to the larvae that burrow into trees. The moist conditions commonly found in forests also support the growth of fungi and other organisms that the beetle larvae may rely on as food sources while they develop within the wood. In contrast, other habitats listed, such as deserts, grasslands, and freshwater lakes, do not offer the same resources or environmental conditions that Longhorned Beetles require for feeding and reproduction. Deserts lack the necessary moisture and vegetation, grasslands provide insufficient substrate, and freshwater lakes do not have the trees that are critical for the life cycle of these beetles. Therefore, forests are the ideal habitat for supporting Longhorned Beetle populations.

8. What should you have with you for a pre-construction treatment?

- A. Moisture meter
- B. Product label**
- C. Inspection report
- D. Wood samples

Having the product label with you during a pre-construction treatment is essential because it provides critical information on the proper application and usage of the pesticide. The product label outlines specific instructions, including the type of application method, the amount of product to use, safety precautions, and any environmental considerations that must be followed to ensure effectiveness and compliance with regulations. In the context of termite treatments, adhering to the guidelines outlined on the product label is necessary not only for the success of the treatment but also to ensure that you are in alignment with state and federal laws regarding pesticide use. While a moisture meter, inspection report, and wood samples are useful tools and documents in assessing overall structural health and potential termite issues, they do not provide the specific application details needed for pre-construction treatments. Thus, the product label becomes the focal point for ensuring effective and safe pest control measures.

9. Which type of termite feeds on wood that is summer and spring harvested?

- A. Dampwood
- B. Drywood**
- C. Subterranean
- D. Formosan

The correct choice is based on the feeding habits of drywood termites. These termites are known for infesting and feeding on wood that has been harvested and dried, especially during the warmer months of spring and summer when wood is most likely cut and prepared for use. Drywood termites typically establish colonies within the wood itself, and their activity is largely linked to exposed and dry wood, which makes them well-suited for this specific feeding behavior. In contrast, dampwood termites thrive in decaying wood that has high moisture content; they are less likely to be associated with wood that is freshly harvested and dried. Subterranean termites typically require contact with soil for moisture and are known to feed on wood that is in contact with the ground, while Formosan termites, a type of subterranean termite, display aggressive behaviors and larger colonies but still prefer moist conditions typical of subterranean environments. Thus, the emphasis on the feeding of drywood termites on spring and summer harvested wood is what makes this choice the correct answer.

10. Which collapsed wood feature is indicative of a severe termite infestation?

- A. Roof shingles
- B. Pillars and supports**
- C. Interior walls
- D. Wooden flooring

The presence of collapsed pillars and supports is a strong indication of a severe termite infestation. Pillars and supports serve as critical structural elements in a building, providing essential stability and load-bearing support. When termites infest these components, they consume the wood, leading to structural weakening. As the infestation progresses, the integrity of the pillars and supports deteriorates to a point where they can no longer support the weight above them, resulting in collapse. This type of failure is particularly serious because it poses safety hazards and significant risk to the overall structure. Detecting termite damage in these areas might prompt immediate inspection and treatment to prevent further damage. In contrast, while roof shingles, interior walls, and wooden flooring could indicate termite presence, they are generally not as directly tied to structural failures as pillars and supports are. Shingles might indicate moisture issues or surface damage, while wooden flooring and interior walls could show signs of infestations but typically do not pose an immediate risk to the overall structural integrity as pillars do.

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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://floridatermite.examzify.com>

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

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