

General Household Pest Control (GHP) Practice Exam (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. Wettable powders can be abrasive to spray nozzles.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Sometimes**
 - D. Never**

- 2. Which statement about diamond placards is true?**
 - A. They Identify The Company Id**
 - B. They Show The Exact Volume Of Material**
 - C. They Indicate The Driver's License Status**
 - D. They Indicate The Presence Of Hazardous Materials To Responders**

- 3. Granular outdoor pest treatments should be applied around which area?**
 - A. around pavement areas**
 - B. around the bases of trees**
 - C. around ornamentals only**
 - D. perimeter of the structure around where soil and sod occur**

- 4. Bromadiolone is categorized as what kind of rodenticide?**
 - A. Single-dose anticoagulant**
 - B. Multi-dose anticoagulant**
 - C. Non-anticoagulant**
 - D. Insecticide**

- 5. To inhibit microbial contamination of stored product, which options are effective?**
 - A. Reduce humidity**
 - B. Increase air flow**
 - C. Transport or transition product**
 - D. All of the above**

- 6. Which statement about biological controls is false?**
- A. You can use bios along with regular pesticides**
 - B. USA has restricted entry of bio controls**
 - C. Not all pests have a bio related solution**
 - D. Often used for non-native pests**
- 7. The principal diet of flea larvae is which of the following?**
- A. blood they suck from the host**
 - B. dried blood from the adult flea**
 - C. fur from the host**
 - D. starch**
- 8. What must you show from the department to obtain an occupational pest control license?**
- A. Pest Control Certificate**
 - B. Corporation**
 - C. A & B**
 - D. Pest Control State Business License**
- 9. Which is common host for brown dog ticks?**
- A. Rodents**
 - B. Dogs**
 - C. Bats**
 - D. Feral cats**
- 10. Which statement is true about wettable powders?**
- A. They are abrasive to spray nozzles**
 - B. They are never abrasive**
 - C. They always dissolve in water**
 - D. They form emulsions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Wettable powders can be abrasive to spray nozzles.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes**
- D. Never**

Wettable powders are suspensions of fine solid particles. As the spray exits the nozzle, these particles travel through and contact the inner surfaces and orifice, physically rubbing and scoring them. That abrasive action can wear down the nozzle over time, altering spray pattern and droplet size and potentially shortening nozzle life. The degree of wear depends on how abrasive the powder is (hardness and presence of gritty fillers), the concentration used, and the material of the nozzle. To limit wear, use proper filtration to remove grit, choose compatible nozzle materials (more wear-resistant options if you frequently use WP), and inspect or replace worn nozzles regularly. This is why the statement is true.

2. Which statement about diamond placards is true?

- A. They Identify The Company Id**
- B. They Show The Exact Volume Of Material**
- C. They Indicate The Driver's License Status**
- D. They Indicate The Presence Of Hazardous Materials To Responders**

Diamond placards are a visual signal to emergency responders that hazardous materials are present in the shipment or on the vehicle. Their main job is to communicate the type of hazard quickly so responders can choose appropriate safety measures, PPE, and response actions. The placard's design—often color-coded sections and hazard class numbers—guides responders to the kind of danger they're dealing with (flammable, toxic, corrosive, etc.) and helps them consult the right resources to handle the situation safely. They do not convey the company ID, nor do they reveal the exact volume of material, and they have nothing to do with a driver's license status.

3. Granular outdoor pest treatments should be applied around which area?

- A. around pavement areas**
- B. around the bases of trees**
- C. around ornamentals only**
- D. perimeter of the structure around where soil and sod occur**

Granular outdoor treatments are most effective when placed as a soil-contact barrier around the structure. By treating the perimeter where soil and turf exist, you create a continuous zone the pests must cross to reach the building, which intercepts them at the point of entry and allows the product to persist in the soil where many pests travel and forage. This approach target areas pests are most likely to use, such as along foundations and the immediate landscape edge, rather than hard surfaces like pavement where the granules don't soak in well. Treating only around trees or only around ornamental plants misses the key barrier around the building itself, which is where many pests gain access or establish nests. So, the best practice is to apply the granular treatment along the exterior perimeter of the structure in areas where soil and sod occur, creating an effective defensive ring against invading pests.

4. Bromadiolone is categorized as what kind of rodenticide?

- A. Single-dose anticoagulant**
- B. Multi-dose anticoagulant**
- C. Non-anticoagulant**
- D. Insecticide**

Bromadiolone is a single-dose anticoagulant rodenticide. It belongs to the second-generation anticoagulants, which are highly potent and can cause death after a single exposure by disrupting the vitamin K cycle needed for blood clotting. This is why one feeding can be lethal for many rodents, unlike first-generation anticoagulants that require multiple feedings to accumulate a lethal dose. Being an anticoagulant, it's not a non-anticoagulant product, and it's not an insecticide.

5. To inhibit microbial contamination of stored product, which options are effective?

- A. Reduce humidity**
- B. Increase air flow**
- C. Transport or transition product**
- D. All of the above**

Controlling the environment in which stored product sits is essential to slow or prevent microbial growth. Microorganisms need moisture to grow, so lowering humidity raises the barrier that water activity presents to those organisms. When humidity is reduced, surfaces dry more quickly and mold and bacteria have less opportunity to proliferate. Better air flow helps as well by moving away moist air and heat, which minimizes condensation and keeps stored surfaces drier. With good ventilation, moisture doesn't collect in pockets that can become hotspots for microbial activity, so the product stays in a less favorable environment for microbes to thrive. Moving or transitioning the product—such as sorting, rearranging, or relocating it to a better-ventilated or drier area—prevents damp spots from lingering, reduces cross-contamination risks, and ensures ongoing exposure to drying air. This handling step promotes uniform drying and helps separate clean product from potentially contaminated items. Because each of these actions targets moisture and exposure conditions that microbes rely on, combining humidity control, adequate ventilation, and proper product handling is the most effective approach. All of the above options work together to inhibit microbial contamination.

6. Which statement about biological controls is false?

- A. You can use bios along with regular pesticides**
- B. USA has restricted entry of bio controls**
- C. Not all pests have a bio related solution**
- D. Often used for non-native pests**

Biological controls rely on living organisms, such as beneficial predators, parasitoids, or microbial agents, to suppress pest populations and are often part of an integrated pest management approach. They can be used alongside regular pesticides, but compatibility matters because some pesticides can harm the beneficial organisms. In the United States, the introduction and release of biological control agents are subject to regulatory scrutiny, which can limit or delay their use. Not all pests have an available biological control option, so relying on biocontrol is not always possible. The statement about biological controls being often used for non-native pests is not typically accurate in everyday practice. While classical biocontrol aims at non-native or invasive pests, such approaches are specialized, time-consuming, and tightly regulated, and they're not used routinely in general pest management.

7. The principal diet of flea larvae is which of the following?

- A. blood they suck from the host**
- B. dried blood from the adult flea**
- C. fur from the host**
- D. starch**

Flea larvae feed on organic debris in the environment, not on the host. Their main food source is the dried blood found in adult flea feces (flea dirt), which the larvae ingest. They do not suck blood from the host, nor do they feed on fur or starch. So the principal diet of flea larvae is dried blood from the adult flea.

8. What must you show from the department to obtain an occupational pest control license?

- A. Pest Control Certificate**
- B. Corporation**
- C. A & B**
- D. Pest Control State Business License**

To obtain an occupational pest control license, you need both the knowledge credential and the business authorization. The department usually requires proof of your Pest Control Certificate, showing you've completed the necessary training or exam, and proof that you operate as a registered business entity such as a corporation. Showing only the certificate misses the business requirement, and showing only the corporation proves the entity but not your competency. The license itself isn't something you show to obtain it; you must demonstrate both credentials first. Hence, the best answer is that you need both the Pest Control Certificate and a Corporation.

9. Which is common host for brown dog ticks?

- A. Rodents
- B. Dogs**
- C. Bats
- D. Feral cats

The main idea is the host preference of brown dog ticks. These ticks are closely associated with dogs and commonly complete their life cycle on a single dog, making dogs the typical host. They're often found in environments where dogs are present, such as kennels and homes with dogs, which reinforces why dogs are the most common host. While larvae, nymphs, or adults can bite other mammals and occasionally humans, the brown dog tick is especially linked to dogs and is less commonly a primary parasite of rodents, bats, or feral cats. Those animals are more typical hosts for other tick species.

10. Which statement is true about wettable powders?

- A. They are abrasive to spray nozzles**
- B. They are never abrasive
- C. They always dissolve in water
- D. They form emulsions

Wettable powders are dry pesticide formulations that must be dispersed in water to spray. Because they consist of solid particles, the product forms a suspension rather than a true solution, and those particles can interact with spray hardware as the liquid is forced through nozzle orifices. The solid particles can be abrasive, especially if they are coarse or not fully dispersed, causing wear on nozzle interiors and tips and sometimes leading to clogging or irregular spray patterns. This is why abrasive wear is a notable concern with WP products and why proper mixing, agitation, and nozzle maintenance are important when using them. The remaining statements don't fit because wettable powders do not reliably dissolve in water; they typically remain suspended rather than forming a true solution. They also do not form emulsions, which are mixtures of immiscible liquids; WP suspensions involve solid particles, not liquid droplets dispersed in another liquid.

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://genhouseholdpestcont.examzify.com>

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

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