

General Pest & Rodent Control (GRC) 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

- 1. True or False: High pressure must be maintained in a handheld sprayer to be effective.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only for certain chemicals**
 - D. Only for outdoor spraying**
- 2. Which two groups of insects are known to feed on stored wool, furs, and feathers?**
 - A. Clothes moths and carpet beetles**
 - B. Termites and silverfish**
 - C. Ants and roaches**
 - D. Beetles and flies**
- 3. How does the area behind the head of merchant grain beetles compare to that of sawtooth grain beetles?**
 - A. Larger and more rounded**
 - B. Smaller and more pointed**
 - C. Similar in size**
 - D. Broader and flatter**
- 4. Who is allowed to apply restricted pesticides in Tennessee?**
 - A. Anyone with basic training**
 - B. Only trained technicians**
 - C. Licensed operators and their assistants**
 - D. Farmers only**
- 5. What is the recommended amount of slab termite treatment?**
 - A. 1 gallon per sq ft**
 - B. 2 gallons per sq ft**
 - C. 3 gallons per sq ft**
 - D. 4 gallons per sq ft**

- 6. If a hazardous substance is released into the environment at or above the reportable quantity, whom must you call immediately?**
- A. The local fire department**
 - B. The Environmental Protection Agency**
 - C. The National Response Center**
 - D. Your supervisor**
- 7. What type of environment do American cockroaches prefer?**
- A. Warm and dry**
 - B. Cold and moist**
 - C. Warm and moist**
 - D. Cool and dry**
- 8. What percentage of flea eggs and larvae can vacuuming remove during pest control efforts?**
- A. 30% of eggs and 10% of larvae**
 - B. 60% of eggs and 27% of larvae**
 - C. 80% of eggs and 50% of larvae**
 - D. The vacuum does not affect flea populations**
- 9. Which of the following statements is correct about the black widow spider?**
- A. It has no venom**
 - B. Its venom is a hemotoxin**
 - C. Its venom is used for paralysis**
 - D. It primarily feeds on large insects**
- 10. Which of the following does NOT coil or roll up when disturbed?**
- A. Pill bug**
 - B. Centipede**
 - C. Millipede**
 - D. All of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. True or False: High pressure must be maintained in a handheld sprayer to be effective.

A. True

B. False

C. Only for certain chemicals

D. Only for outdoor spraying

In pest control, the effectiveness of a handheld sprayer does not necessarily depend on maintaining high pressure. Handheld sprayers are designed to deliver a consistent and controlled application of pesticides, and many formulations are effective at various pressure levels. Maintaining high pressure can lead to overspray, drift, and even potential damage to non-target plants and surfaces due to excessive application. Additionally, certain chemicals have specific application requirements that may call for lower pressure to ensure proper coverage without causing harm or waste. Therefore, it is essential to understand the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific pesticide being used, which often include details on the optimal pressure settings. Regarding the other options, there are indeed chemicals that may require specific application techniques or pressures (but not universally high pressure), and certain practices are more suited for outdoor environments due to wind factors, which could also lead to the misconception that only outdoor spraying needs high pressure. However, the statement that high pressure must be maintained in handheld sprayers is not accurate across the board, highlighting that effective application is about more than just pressure.

2. Which two groups of insects are known to feed on stored wool, furs, and feathers?

A. Clothes moths and carpet beetles

B. Termites and silverfish

C. Ants and roaches

D. Beetles and flies

The correct identification of the insects that feed on stored wool, furs, and feathers is rooted in their dietary preferences and behaviors. Clothes moths are well-known for their larvae, which are particularly destructive to natural fibers found in textiles like wool, fur, and feathers. These larvae consume the keratin present in these materials, causing significant damage to clothing and upholstery. Similarly, carpet beetles also have a penchant for such organic materials. The larvae of carpet beetles are capable of feeding on a variety of items, including natural fibers and animal products, making them a significant concern for those who store wool and feathers. Other groups, such as termites and silverfish, are more associated with wood and paper products rather than textiles, while ants and roaches do not primarily target natural fibers. Additionally, although there are beetles and flies, they do not make the same specific connection to stored wool and feathers as clothes moths and carpet beetles do. This differentiation highlights the importance of recognizing which pests are particularly harmful to specific materials in pest control practices.

3. How does the area behind the head of merchant grain beetles compare to that of sawtooth grain beetles?

- A. Larger and more rounded**
- B. Smaller and more pointed**
- C. Similar in size**
- D. Broader and flatter**

The area behind the head of merchant grain beetles is indeed smaller and more pointed compared to that of sawtooth grain beetles. This characteristic is key in differentiating between the two species. The merchant grain beetle has a more tapered appearance behind its head, which contributes to its distinctive look. On the other hand, the sawtooth grain beetle is recognized for its broader and more flattened shape in that region, making it easier to identify in contrast to its merchant counterpart. Understanding these morphological differences is essential for proper pest identification in pest control practices. Being able to visually distinguish these attributes can significantly enhance the effectiveness of grain pest management strategies, especially in settings where stored products are involved.

4. Who is allowed to apply restricted pesticides in Tennessee?

- A. Anyone with basic training**
- B. Only trained technicians**
- C. Licensed operators and their assistants**
- D. Farmers only**

In Tennessee, the application of restricted pesticides is permitted only for licensed operators and their assistants. This regulation is in place to ensure that those applying potentially hazardous chemicals have the appropriate training, knowledge, and credentials to do so safely and effectively. Licensed operators have undergone a rigorous process to understand the handling, application, and potential environmental impacts of restricted-use pesticides. Their assistants, who are also trained, support the licensed operators in the application process, ensuring that safety protocols are followed diligently. The other options would not align with the state regulations concerning the use of restricted pesticides. For example, individuals with basic training or just anyone trained might not have the specific certifications required by law, and farmers would need to be licensed to apply these substances, rather than being granted blanket permission to use them without proper certification. Thus, option C reflects the necessary compliance with state regulations regarding pesticide application.

5. What is the recommended amount of slab termite treatment?

- A. 1 gallon per sq ft**
- B. 2 gallons per sq ft**
- C. 3 gallons per sq ft**
- D. 4 gallons per sq ft**

The recommended amount of slab termite treatment is typically around 1 gallon per square foot. This application rate is based on ensuring adequate penetration and protection against termite infestations while also considering the effectiveness of the product being used. Using this amount helps create a barrier that is strong enough to deter termites from entering the structure and allows for even distribution of the treatment throughout the area that requires protection. Higher application rates, such as those indicated by the other options, may lead to excessive use of the chemical without significantly improving efficacy. It is essential to balance effective treatment with safety and environmental considerations, making the 1 gallon per square foot rate a practical guideline in termite control strategies.

6. If a hazardous substance is released into the environment at or above the reportable quantity, whom must you call immediately?

- A. The local fire department**
- B. The Environmental Protection Agency**
- C. The National Response Center**
- D. Your supervisor**

Calling the National Response Center is the appropriate course of action when a hazardous substance is released into the environment at or above its reportable quantity. The National Response Center is a federal point of contact for reporting oil spills and hazardous materials releases as mandated by the federal regulations. They coordinate with various agencies to ensure a timely and effective response to such incidents. This center operates 24/7 and is equipped to handle emergency situations, making it crucial for ensuring public safety and environmental protection. While informing the local fire department or the Environmental Protection Agency may be pertinent in some situations, the immediate responsibility to report such incidents falls to the National Response Center due to their specific role in emergency response and coordination. Notifying your supervisor is also important, but it does not replace the necessity of reporting the release to the National Response Center as a first step in the response process.

7. What type of environment do American cockroaches prefer?

- A. Warm and dry
- B. Cold and moist
- C. Warm and moist**
- D. Cool and dry

American cockroaches thrive in environments that are warm and moist. These pests are commonly found in areas such as basements, kitchens, and bathrooms, where they can access food and water sources and find suitable temperatures. Their preference for warmth is evident in their active behavior during warmer seasons, while moisture is a critical factor for their survival as it aids in their hydration and reproduction. You will often find them in environments that have high humidity, which supports their lifecycle. Warmth provides the ideal conditions for their growth and development, while moisture helps maintain the softness of their exoskeletons, which is essential for their mobility and overall health. Understanding the habitat preferences of American cockroaches is vital for effective pest management strategies, as controlling humidity and temperature can significantly impact their population levels.

8. What percentage of flea eggs and larvae can vacuuming remove during pest control efforts?

- A. 30% of eggs and 10% of larvae
- B. 60% of eggs and 27% of larvae**
- C. 80% of eggs and 50% of larvae
- D. The vacuum does not affect flea populations

Vacuuming is an essential part of effective flea control because it helps to physically remove a significant percentage of flea eggs and larvae from the environment. The correct choice indicates that vacuuming can remove approximately 60% of flea eggs and 27% of larvae. This level of removal is crucial as it reduces the population of fleas in the home. Flea eggs are laid in the environment, where they can easily be disturbed and collected by vacuuming. Larvae, which emerge from the eggs, also reside in carpets, rugs, and other soft materials, making them accessible for removal through vacuuming. By effectively decreasing these life stages of the flea lifecycle, vacuuming can help lower the overall infestation and, when combined with other control methods, enhance the effectiveness of a pest control program. Understanding this can guide treatment strategies in pest control, helping professionals educate clients on the importance of routine vacuuming as a complementary measure alongside chemical treatments.

9. Which of the following statements is correct about the black widow spider?

- A. It has no venom**
- B. Its venom is a hemotoxin**
- C. Its venom is used for paralysis**
- D. It primarily feeds on large insects**

The correct statement about the black widow spider is that its venom is a hemotoxin. Hemotoxins are a type of venom that primarily affects the blood and vascular system, potentially causing damage to tissues and leading to a variety of symptoms. In the case of black widow spider bites, their venom contains a neurotoxin that can result in severe muscular pain, cramping, and systemic effects; while it is important to note that hemotoxins can affect blood flow and tissue, the neurotoxic aspect is particularly significant in the black widow's venom. The other statements do not accurately describe the black widow spider: it indeed has venom that can cause harm, which makes the assertion it has "no venom" incorrect. The statement regarding the venom being specifically for paralysis misrepresents the nature of the bite, as it leads to various neurological symptoms rather than solely paralysis. Regarding diet, black widow spiders generally feed on insects and other small invertebrates, but they do not primarily target large insects; they are more likely to capture smaller, less dangerous prey. Therefore, the focus on the venom's characteristics is critical in understanding the biological and medical relevance of the black widow spider.

10. Which of the following does NOT coil or roll up when disturbed?

- A. Pill bug**
- B. Centipede**
- C. Millipede**
- D. All of the above**

The correct understanding hinges on the behavior of the organisms in question. Pill bugs, also known as roly-polies, have the ability to roll into a ball when disturbed, a defensive mechanism that protects them from predators. Millipedes can also exhibit a coiling or rolling behavior, typically curling into a tight spiral when threatened. In contrast, centipedes do not possess this coiling or rolling behavior. Instead, when disturbed, they tend to flee rather than curl up. They are fast-moving predators equipped with venomous bite capabilities, which makes their primary defensive tactic one of mobility rather than rolling up. Recognizing these behavioral traits helps clarify why centipedes are the only group listed that does not coil or roll up when disturbed, setting them apart from the pill bugs and millipedes.

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://grcgenpestrodentcont.examzify.com>

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