

Georgia Certified Operator 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

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- 1. Which flies are commonly found in drains?**
 - A. Phorid fly, drain fly, fruit fly
 - B. Drain fly
 - C. Fruit fly
 - D. Moth fly
- 2. Which insect attacks St Augustine grass with piercing-sucking mouthparts?**
 - A. Thrips
 - B. Chinch bug
 - C. No-see-ums
 - D. Sowbug
- 3. Which urban insect is described as the most economically important, carrying an egg capsule for 27 days and dropping it a day before hatching?**
 - A. American cockroach
 - B. German cockroach
 - C. Oriental cockroach
 - D. Brown-banded cockroach
- 4. Orthene belongs to which pesticide class?**
 - A. Carbamate
 - B. Pyrethroid
 - C. Organophosphate (OP)
 - D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon
- 5. Within the provided pairings, which order is associated with Arachnida?**
 - A. Centipede order
 - B. Book louse order
 - C. Mite order
 - D. Millipede order

- 6. Which order has most adults with two pairs of wings with many scales that rub off easily?**
- A. True Bugs
 - B. Fleas
 - C. Butterflies and Moths
 - D. Bristletails
- 7. Which insect is the most destructive stored grain pest, possessing a beak and two pale spots on each of its elytra?**
- A. Angoumois Grain Moth
 - B. Rice Weevil
 - C. Cigarette Beetle
 - D. Dark Mealworm
- 8. Which formulation is best for a porous surface such as concrete to control ants?**
- A. Lindane
 - B. Organophosphate (OP)
 - C. Orthene
 - D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon
- 9. Which metamorphosis type includes larva and pupa as distinct life stages?**
- A. Gradual metamorphosis
 - B. Direct metamorphosis
 - C. Complete metamorphosis
 - D. No metamorphosis
- 10. Which order includes silverfish, bristletails, firebrats?**
- A. Orthoptera
 - B. Thysanura
 - C. Dermaptera
 - D. Hemiptera

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which flies are commonly found in drains?

- A. Phorid fly, drain fly, fruit fly
- B. Drain fly**
- C. Fruit fly
- D. Moth fly

Drains provide the perfect habitat for drain flies because they breed in the moist, organic slime that coats pipes and traps. The eggs hatch into larvae that feed on that biofilm, so you'll often see adults emerging right from the drain area, around sinks, showers, and toilets. This makes drain flies the insects most closely associated with drains. Fruit flies, by contrast, are drawn to fermenting fruit and sugary liquids, not the slimy film inside plumbing. Phorid flies can also occur in damp, decaying material and may appear near drains, but they're not the classic drain-dwelling pests. Moth fly is simply another name for drain fly, so you'd encounter the same insect under that term. That's why drain fly is the best answer for "commonly found in drains."

2. Which insect attacks St Augustine grass with piercing-sucking mouthparts?

- A. Thrips
- B. Chinch bug**
- C. No-see-ums
- D. Sowbug

Insects that use piercing-sucking mouthparts feed by inserting a needle-like beak into plant tissue and sucking out the sap. On St Augustine grass, the most typical pest doing this is the chinch bug. As they pierce the leaf and crown tissues, they disrupt the plant's water transport, causing yellowing or bronze patches that can expand into thinning or dead areas, especially in hot, dry conditions. They tend to hide in the thatch near the crowns, and you may notice dark fecal specks or shed skins as clues. Thrips also feed with piercing-sucking mouthparts and can scar grasses, but the distinct, irregular brown patches on warm-season lawns like St Augustine are more characteristic of chinch bug damage. No-see-ums aren't turf pests; they bite people and animals, not grass. Sowbugs aren't insects and don't feed on healthy grass tissue with piercing-sucking mouthparts.

3. Which urban insect is described as the most economically important, carrying an egg capsule for 27 days and dropping it a day before hatching?

- A. American cockroach
- B. German cockroach**
- C. Oriental cockroach
- D. Brown-banded cockroach

German cockroaches have a distinctive reproductive tactic that makes them especially dangerous in indoor settings. The female carries the egg capsule, or ootheca, for about 27 days and only drops it a day before the eggs hatch. This long carrying period protects the developing eggs from predators and harsh conditions while the roach moves through kitchens and other warm, cluttered areas, increasing the chances the eggs will be laid in hidden, hard-to-reach spots. Each ootheca contains a sizable number of eggs, so once hatching begins, populations can grow rapidly. That combination—protected, hidden development plus rapid numbers—drives the widespread economic impact of German cockroaches in homes, restaurants, and other urban environments.

4. Orthene belongs to which pesticide class?

- A. Carbamate
- B. Pyrethroid
- C. Organophosphate (OP)**
- D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon

Orthene is acephate, which is an organophosphate insecticide. The defining idea here is how this class works: organophosphates inhibit the enzyme acetylcholinesterase in the nervous system. When this enzyme is blocked, acetylcholine builds up at nerve endings, overstimulating both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors. That leads to a range of symptoms and toxic effects, and it's the hallmark used to classify pesticides in this group. Because of this mechanism, organophosphates often have more persistent effects and can be quite toxic with enough exposure. In contrast, carbamates also inhibit acetylcholinesterase but reversibly and for a shorter duration. Pyrethroids affect sodium channels and cause nerve irritation by a different mechanism, not mainly through acetylcholinesterase inhibition. Chlorinated hydrocarbons (organochlorines) affect other targets like GABA or different ion channels.

5. Within the provided pairings, which order is associated with Arachnida?

- A. Centipede order
- B. Book louse order
- C. Mite order**
- D. Millipede order

Arachnida includes spiders, scorpions, ticks, and mites. Of the options, mites are the only group that fits as an arachnid; centipedes and millipedes are myriapods, and book lice are insects. So the pairing that aligns with Arachnida is the mite order.

6. Which order has most adults with two pairs of wings with many scales that rub off easily?

- A. True Bugs
- B. Fleas
- C. Butterflies and Moths**
- D. Bristletails

Two pairs of wings with many scales that rub off easily describe butterflies and moths. In the order Lepidoptera, adult wings are covered with tiny overlapping scales that give their vivid colors and patterns and can be easily shed when touched. This scaly wing surface is a defining trait, setting them apart from other insects that may have wings but lack this loose, rub-off scale feature. For example, true bugs have wings that aren't scaled in this way, and fleas and bristletails are typically wingless. So the description clearly points to butterflies and moths.

7. Which insect is the most destructive stored grain pest, possessing a beak and two pale spots on each of its elytra?

A. Angoumois Grain Moth

B. Rice Weevil

C. Cigarette Beetle

D. Dark Mealworm

*The key feature being tested is identifying a stored-grain pest by its physical traits: a long snout (beak) and two pale spots on each elytron. That combination is the hallmark of the rice weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae*. The beak is used to drill into kernels, and the two pale spots on each wing cover help distinguish it from other insects. Rice weevils are notorious for infesting stored grains, laying eggs inside kernels and causing extensive internal damage, which is why they're considered one of the most destructive pests in stored grain. The Angoumois grain moth is a moth and lacks a beak or the distinctive elytral spots; the cigarette beetle has a plain, unspotted exoskeleton; the dark mealworm (adult *Tenebrio*) lacks the rostrum and elytral spot pattern.*

8. Which formulation is best for a porous surface such as concrete to control ants?

A. Lindane

B. Organophosphate (OP)

C. Orthene

D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon

On a porous surface like concrete, you want a formulation that leaves a lasting residue right where ants contact it. Chlorinated hydrocarbon formulations are known for their persistence and low water solubility, so they tend to stay as a surface film after application. That makes them better suited for concrete, because the residue remains on the surface where ants move and forage, providing longer-lasting control. In contrast, many organophosphate products are more soluble in water and can be drawn into the pores of the concrete or break down faster, reducing surface residue and needing more frequent reapplication. So the chlorinated hydrocarbon class is the best fit for creating an enduring surface barrier on porous materials.

9. Which metamorphosis type includes larva and pupa as distinct life stages?

A. Gradual metamorphosis

B. Direct metamorphosis

C. Complete metamorphosis

D. No metamorphosis

Understanding metamorphosis types helps explain why complete metamorphosis includes distinct larva and pupa stages. In this type, the life cycle goes egg larva pupa adult, and the larval form looks very different from the adult and often has a different lifestyle. The pupal stage is a period of transformation where the organism reorganizes tissues to become the adult. That combination of a clear larval stage plus a separate pupal stage is why this option fits best. In gradual metamorphosis, there is no pupal stage—the nymphs hatch and molt toward the adult, looking like smaller versions of it. In direct metamorphosis, the young resemble miniature adults and skip a larval stage entirely. In no metamorphosis, there's little to no transformation as the creature grows.

10. Which order includes silverfish, bristletails, firebrats?

- A. Orthoptera
- B. Thysanura**
- C. Dermaptera
- D. Hemiptera

These insects are primitive wingless ones that were traditionally grouped together in one order because they share similar body plans and lack of wings. Silverfish, bristletails, and firebrats all fit that flightless, carrot-shaped body type with tail-like appendages, which is why they were placed in Thysanura. In modern taxonomy, bristletails are placed in Archaeognatha and silverfish plus firebrats in Zygentoma, but many study sources still use the older grouping. The name Thysanura itself points to those tail fringes, helping remember this association.

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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://georgiacertifiedop.examzify.com>

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

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