GHP Pest Control Applicator SM-47 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit:
https://ghppestcontrolapplicatorsm47.examzify.com

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which feature is used to identify Australian cockroaches?

A. Dark markings on thorax

B. Light markings on wings

C. Long wings covering body

D. No markings

2. Which fly lives on fungi?

A. Filter

B. Fungus gnat

C. House fly

D. Fruit

3. Which statement best describes Pharaoh ant colonies?

A. Easy to locate

B. Difficult to locate

C. Moderately easy to locate

D. Never found indoors

4. Paralysis in humans caused by the American dog tick can be remedied by which action?

A. Applying heat to the bite

B. Removing the tick

C. Taking antibiotics immediately

D. Applying antiseptic cream

5. Which group is among the most prevalent pests in households?

A. Ants

B. Cockroaches

C. Beetles

D. Moths

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6. Pheromone traps installed in a warehouse should be described as: 1) always keep a trap near each entrance 2) never be moved. Which option is correct?

A. 1 is true, 2 is false

B. 1 is false, 2 is true

C. both are true

D. both are false

7. Pheromones for stored product pests would be used how?

A. In baits

B. In sprays

C. In monitoring cards

D. Traps

8. Roof rats' diet: which statement is true?

A. neither A nor B

B. greasy meats and other animal products

C. any type of food

D. both A and B

9. Which ant is the smallest?

A. Ghost ant

B. Little Black Ant

C. Pharaoh Ant

D. Carpenter Ant

10. The key difference in baiting mice when compared to rats is

A. More bait placements

B. A different bait type

C. A longer exposure period

D. Bait should be placed near water

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which feature is used to identify Australian cockroaches?

A. Dark markings on thorax

B. Light markings on wings

C. Long wings covering body

D. No markings

The key clue for identifying the Australian cockroach is the light markings on its wings. Those pale markings stand out against the dark brown body and are a distinctive feature that helps differentiate it from other common roaches. Other options aren't as reliable: dark markings on the thorax point to different species, wings that simply cover the body aren't unique to this species, and no markings wouldn't match the typical wing pattern you'd expect for the Australian roach. So the presence of light markings on the wings is the most useful identifying trait.

2. Which fly lives on fungi?

A. Filter

B. Fungus gnat

C. House fly

D. Fruit

Flies that rely on fungi have life stages tied to fungal growth. The larvae of fungus gnats feed on fungi in moist soils, compost, or around mushroom beds, where fungal hyphae and fruiting bodies provide their main food source. This close association with fungal material is what defines them and makes them the one that lives on fungi. In contrast, house flies develop in decaying organic matter like manure and kitchen waste, not fungi as their primary habitat. Fruit flies are attracted to fermenting fruit and yeasts rather than living on fungi. So, the fungus gnat is the best fit because its very life cycle centers on fungi.

3. Which statement best describes Pharaoh ant colonies?

A. Easy to locate

B. Difficult to locate

C. Moderately easy to locate

D. Never found indoors

Pharaoh ants nest in many tiny, hidden locations inside buildings, which makes locating the actual colonies extremely challenging. They are only about 2 millimeters long and pale in color, so they're easy to miss and can hide behind baseboards, inside wall voids, under floors, in electrical outlets, or within equipment. The colonies are spread out into multiple satellite nests that are connected by long foraging trails, and a structure can host several queens. Because there isn't a single, obvious nest to find and the nests can relocate as resources change, you often only see scattered workers and trails rather than a clear nest. This reality is why Pharaoh ant colonies are described as difficult to locate.

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4. Paralysis in humans caused by the American dog tick can be remedied by which action?

A. Applying heat to the bite

B. Removing the tick

C. Taking antibiotics immediately

D. Applying antiseptic cream

Paralysis from the American dog tick happens because a neurotoxin in the tick's saliva is injected into the person while the tick is feeding. Removing the tick promptly stops any further toxin delivery, so the nervous system isn't exposed to more of the toxin. Once the tick is out, recovery usually begins within 24–48 hours as the toxin clears from the body, and symptoms resolve over a few days. The other options don't address the toxin: heat doesn't neutralize it, antiseptic cream doesn't reverse it, and antibiotics won't help since this isn't caused by a bacterial infection.

5. Which group is among the most prevalent pests in households?

A. Ants

B. Cockroaches

C. Beetles

D. Moths

Ants are among the most prevalent household pests because their colonies are large and workers constantly forage for food and moisture. A tiny crack or gap can let scouts slip inside and quickly establish a trail that brings dozens or hundreds of ants into kitchens, pantries, and bathrooms. Once a nest is established near a foundation or in wall voids, the invasion can feel ongoing, as workers continually search for new food sources. Beetles and moths are often seasonal or tied to specific materials, and cockroaches, while common, don't appear in as many homes as regularly as ants in many areas. The combination of easy entry, persistent foraging, and the ability to sustain large colonies explains why ants are so widespread in houses.

6. Pheromone traps installed in a warehouse should be described as: 1) always keep a trap near each entrance 2) never be moved. Which option is correct?

A. 1 is true, 2 is false

B. 1 is false, 2 is true

C. both are true

D. both are false

Pheromone traps in a warehouse are used mainly to monitor pest activity and catch insects as they enter or move through the space. Placing a trap near each entrance helps detect pests right where they try to come in, providing early warning and useful data for guiding controls. However, traps aren't fixed forever; they should be evaluated and moved as needed to improve coverage, respond to changing pest pressure, and account for lure potency over time. So the best description is that a trap near entrances is a good, sensible placement, but traps can and should be moved as conditions change.

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7. Pheromones for stored product pests would be used how?

A. In baits

B. In sprays

C. In monitoring cards

D. Traps

Pheromones for stored product pests are used as attractants inside a trap to lure insects to a capture device for monitoring. The idea is to draw the pests to a specific location where they can be counted or removed, giving you information on whether pests are present and at what level. This helps you detect an infestation early and decide if and when to take action, without relying on broad-spectrum sprays or edible baits. The pheromone lure is designed to attract the pest species specifically, making traps a targeted monitoring tool. Sprays and conventional baits serve different purposes (kill or consumption-based attraction) and aren't the primary way pheromones are utilized in this context.

8. Roof rats' diet: which statement is true?

A. neither A nor B

B. greasy meats and other animal products

C. any type of food

D. both A and B

Roof rats are adaptable omnivores, feeding on a wide range of foods depending on what's available. They're drawn to high-energy options like grains, fruits, seeds, and pantry items, and they'll also sample animal products when accessible. Because of that flexibility, describing their diet with one narrow label isn't accurate. Saying they mainly eat greasy meats and other animal products isn't a complete picture, and saying they will eat any type of food overstates how broad their choices truly are. The best option is the one that says neither of those two diet statements fully captures roof rats' eating habits, reflecting their varied but not unlimited diet.

9. Which ant is the smallest?

A. Ghost ant

B. Little Black Ant

C. Pharaoh Ant

D. Carpenter Ant

Ant sizes vary, and recognizing which one is smallest helps with rapid identification. Ghost ants are among the tiniest indoors, typically about 1.3–2 millimeters long, with a pale body and a darker head. Little Black Ants are small too but usually a bit larger, around 2–3 millimeters, and dark in color. Pharaoh ants are also small, about 2 millimeters, and are pale yellow to light brown. Carpenter ants are much larger, generally 6–12 millimeters, with a robust body. So the ghost ant is the smallest of these, which is why it's the correct choice.

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10. The key difference in baiting mice when compared to rats is

A. More bait placements

B. A different bait type

C. A longer exposure period

D. Bait should be placed near water

Mice need more bait placements than rats because they use many small, dispersed routes and prefer to nest in a variety of tiny spaces within a building. This means a single bait station is unlikely to be encountered by every mouse or to cover all the potential runways they use. By placing stations more densely, you increase the chances that a mouse will come across bait wherever it is in the structure, leading to quicker exposure and uptake across the population. Rats, with larger home ranges and fewer frequent channels of movement, can be effectively managed with stations spread farther apart, so the difference lies in the need for higher bait density when targeting mice. Other factors like bait type, exposure period, or proximity to water aren't the defining distinction between the two species; the critical difference here is how frequently and widely mice move and forage, which necessitates more bait placements to achieve control.

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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://ghppestcontrolapplicatorsm47.examzify.com

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

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