

GHP PEST CONTROL APPLICATOR SM-47 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. For application into narrow cracks and crevices, which tool is recommended?
 - A. Broad spray nozzle
 - B. Narrow diameter tube
 - C. Fine mist sprayer
 - D. Hose-end sprayer
2. Cat flea eggs may be deposited on the host or in debris. Which statement is true?
 - A. On the host only
 - B. In debris only
 - C. Both are true
 - D. Neither
3. The house dust mite is known to cause which health effect?
 - A. Nausea
 - B. Skin infections
 - C. Allergic reactions
 - D. Hair loss
4. Plague bacteria is transmitted from _____ to people
 - A. Ticks
 - B. Mosquitoes
 - C. Fleas
 - D. Lice
5. This beetle has straight, in-row pits on the elytra. Which beetle is described?
 - A. Carpet beetle
 - B. Weevil
 - C. Lady beetle
 - D. Drugstore beetle

- 6. Which method of infested mattresses can effectively kill bed bugs?**
- A. Vacuuming
 - B. Sun-drying
 - C. Freezing
 - D. Steam cleaning
- 7. Which fly is commonly associated with disease transmission to humans?**
- A. House fly
 - B. Blow fly
 - C. Fruit fly
 - D. Mosquito
- 8. Which pest is commonly associated with stored seeds and nuts?**
- A. Merchant Grain Beetle
 - B. Sawtoothed Grain Beetle
 - C. Rice Weevil
 - D. Spider Beetle
- 9. The bubonic plague was spread by which fleas?**
- A. Mosquitoes
 - B. Oriental rat fleas
 - C. Dog fleas
 - D. Cat fleas
- 10. For fire ant control, what characteristic must a bait have?**
- A. Fast acting
 - B. Immediate effect
 - C. Long lasting
 - D. Slow acting

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For application into narrow cracks and crevices, which tool is recommended?

- A. Broad spray nozzle
- B. Narrow diameter tube**
- C. Fine mist sprayer
- D. Hose-end sprayer

Targeted placement into small gaps needs a tool that can fit into the opening and deliver product directly where pests hide. A narrow diameter tube acts as a slender conduit that you can insert into cracks, allowing precise application with minimal overspray and reduced exposure to non-target areas. A broad spray nozzle creates a wide plume, which can't reach tight openings and wastes product by spraying where it's not needed. A fine mist sprayer produces tiny droplets that may drift away with air currents and often won't reach deep into cracks, reducing effectiveness. A hose-end sprayer is designed for larger, open areas and can be hard to control in tight spaces, making precise placement difficult. So the narrow diameter tube is the best choice for getting the product where it's needed in narrow cracks and crevices.

2. Cat flea eggs may be deposited on the host or in debris. Which statement is true?

- A. On the host only
- B. In debris only
- C. Both are true**
- D. Neither

The key idea is that flea eggs are not tightly attached and can be laid on the host but often fall into the surrounding environment. After a female fleas feeds, she will lay eggs that drop off into the animal's bedding, carpets, cracks, and other debris, where they hatch and develop. At the same time, some eggs can remain on the host for a time, especially if grooming is limited or infestation is light. Therefore, both sites are valid deposition locations, making the statement that both are true the best choice. This also explains why effective flea control targets both the pet and the environment, since eggs deposited in debris continue the life cycle even if eggs on the animal are removed or killed.

3. The house dust mite is known to cause which health effect?

- A. Nausea
- B. Skin infections
- C. Allergic reactions**
- D. Hair loss

House dust mites produce allergenic proteins in their bodies and feces. When these allergens are inhaled or contact the skin, they can trigger an immune response in people who are sensitive, leading allergic reactions such as sneezing, runny nose, itchy eyes, asthma symptoms, or eczema. These reactions are the health effects most commonly associated with mite exposure. Nausea, skin infections, or hair loss aren't typical outcomes from dust mite exposure.

4. Plague bacteria is transmitted from _____ to people

- A. Ticks
- B. Mosquitoes
- C. Fleas**
- D. Lice

Plague bacteria are spread to people mainly through flea bites. Fleas become infected after biting rodents that carry the bacteria, and when an infected flea bites a person, the bacteria can be transmitted in the flea's saliva or through regurgitated material during feeding. This is why controlling flea infestations and rodent populations is crucial for prevention. Ticks, lice, and mosquitoes transmit other diseases, but they are not the typical vectors for plague.

5. This beetle has straight, in-row pits on the elytra. Which beetle is described?

- A. Carpet beetle
- B. Weevil
- C. Lady beetle
- D. Drugstore beetle**

The characteristic feature being tested is the pattern on the beetle's wing covers (elytra) and how that pattern helps identify stored-product pests. Straight, evenly spaced pits arranged in rows along the elytra point to a small, dull brown beetle known for infesting stored foods. Among common pests, this exact rowed, punctate elytral pattern is typical of the drugstore beetle. Carpet beetles have elytra that are patterned with scales forming mottled or spotted looks rather than orderly pits. Weevils are distinguished by their long snout and often have ridged or grooved elytra but not the neat in-row punctures described. Lady beetles are usually rounder and display bright color patterns with spots rather than a lined, pitted texture on the elytra. So the described features best match the drugstore beetle, a well-known stored-product pest.

6. Which method of infested mattresses can effectively kill bed bugs?

- A. Vacuuming
- B. Sun-drying
- C. Freezing
- D. Steam cleaning**

Bed bugs hide in mattress seams, folds, and tufts, so reaching them with enough heat is key. Steam cleaning delivers hot, penetrating steam that reaches into those crevices and kills bed bugs at all life stages on contact, including eggs. Vacuuming can remove some bugs but often misses eggs and hidden insects, sun-drying and freezing aren't reliably effective because they don't ensure uniform heat or long enough exposure to all hiding spots. With careful technique, steam cleaning provides the necessary heat and penetration to inactivate bed bugs inside the mattress.

7. Which fly is commonly associated with disease transmission to humans?

A. House fly

B. Blow fly

C. Fruit fly

D. Mosquito

The main idea here is how some flies spread disease to people through contamination rather than by biting. The house fly is especially linked to disease transmission because of where it spends its time and how it feeds. It frequents garbage, feces, and other waste, then climbs onto food and surfaces in homes and public places. While it feeds, it often regurgitates digestive fluids and defecates, depositing microbes onto food. Those microbes can include bacteria that cause illness, so even without biting, the fly becomes a mechanical carrier that moves pathogens from waste to human food. Blow flies mainly come to decaying animal matter and aren't as commonly involved in contaminating everyday food in homes. Fruit flies are attracted to fermenting fruit and sugary liquids and are more of a nuisance related to sanitation and fruit spoilage than a major source of disease transmission. Mosquitoes are well-known disease vectors through biting, but they're not typically categorized as flies in this pest-control context, and their transmission works differently (via bites and blood-borne pathogens) than the mechanical transfer associated with house flies. So, the house fly best fits the scenario of being commonly associated with spreading disease to humans through contamination of food and surfaces.

8. Which pest is commonly associated with stored seeds and nuts?

A. Merchant Grain Beetle

B. Sawtoothed Grain Beetle

C. Rice Weevil

D. Spider Beetle

Stored seeds and nuts attract a group of beetles that invade dry, packaged seed and nut products. Among them, the merchant grain beetle is especially tied to seeds and oily seeds, making it a common invade-and-feed pest in stored seeds and nuts. It readily enters cracked packaging and can breed right in seed piles, so you'll often find it in stored seed lots and nut inventories. The other pests also show up in stored products, but their typical hosts differ. The sawtoothed grain beetle is more closely associated with cereals and bakery products. The rice weevil tends to attack whole grains and bores into kernels. The spider beetle feeds on a broad range of dried foods, including some nuts and seeds, but it isn't as specifically emblematic of stored seeds and nuts as the merchant grain beetle.

9. The bubonic plague was spread by which fleas?

A. Mosquitoes

B. Oriental rat fleas

C. Dog fleas

D. Cat fleas

*Plague spreads to humans mainly through bites from fleas that have fed on infected rodents. The Oriental rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis*, is a classic and highly efficient vector in urban and port settings. When it feeds on an infected rat, *Yersinia pestis* travels into the flea, bacteria multiply and can block the flea's gut. The blocked flea becomes ravenous and regurgitates the bacteria into the bite site, transmitting infection to a person. This makes the Oriental rat flea the best answer for how bubonic plague is spread. Other fleas can carry the bacteria in some circumstances, but mosquitoes do not transmit plague, and dog or cat fleas are not the primary vectors for bubonic plague in human outbreaks.*

10. For fire ant control, what characteristic must a bait have?

- A. Fast acting
- B. Immediate effect
- C. Long lasting
- D. Slow acting**

Fire ant bait works by being attractive to foraging workers and carried back to the colony, where the toxin spreads through the nest. If the bait acts quickly, workers that have ingested it may die before they can share it with nest mates, so the colony isn't exposed as a whole. A slow-acting bait lets workers continue feeding and returning to the mound, distributing the toxin to the queen and other workers, which leads to colony decline. A long-lasting formulation helps keep bait available over time, but the crucial feature is slow action to ensure effective distribution within the colony. Fast-acting or immediate effects would disrupt this social feeding process and reduce 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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