

MARYLAND CATEGORY 7D – RODENT CONTROL: BIOLOGY, INSPECTION, AND IPM STRATEGIES PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which formulation category includes powders used to track rodent movement?**
 - A. Baits
 - B. Fumigants
 - C. Tracking powders
 - D. Pellets
- 2. Which storage practice best deters rodents?**
 - A. Keep food on open shelves for easy inspection.
 - B. Store food in sealed containers with tight lids and keep it off the floor.
 - C. Leave food on the floor near waste bins.
 - D. Store food in unsealed bags.
- 3. Which landscaping combination is most associated with rodent harborage?**
 - A. Open, well-lit walkways.
 - B. Tall grasses near doors.
 - C. Paved surfaces with no vegetation.
 - D. Ground-hugging plants, low shrubs, and thorny shrubs.
- 4. What should be used to seal gaps around utility lines?**
 - A. Escutcheon plates and metal flashing
 - B. Cardboard cutouts
 - C. Duct tape only
 - D. Wooden plugs
- 5. Which of the following is one of the risks rodents pose to technicians?**
 - A. Bites and scratches
 - B. Ectoparasites
 - C. Disease
 - D. Allergies
- 6. If no mice are caught after three days of trapping, what should you do next?**
 - A. Increase bait in current traps
 - B. Move the traps to a new location
 - C. Leave traps in place and wait longer
 - D. Switch to poison baits

- 7. Which form is described as rodenticide mixed with food and compressed into small pellets, offering cost efficiency but potential for easy translocation?**
- A. Pellets
 - B. Glue traps
 - C. Tracking powders
 - D. Bait blocks
- 8. Which rodenticide is associated with hypercalcemia leading to heart failure?**
- A. Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)
 - B. Bromethalin
 - C. Zinc phosphide
 - D. Vitamin K1
- 9. What should be done with traps to ensure safety?**
- A. Place them in open, high-traffic areas.
 - B. Place them at eye level for easy access.
 - C. Place them where children and pets cannot contact them.
 - D. Hide them behind furniture.
- 10. What is the benefit of rodent-proofing in food plants?**
- A. It Helps Prevent Contamination And Makes Control Easier
 - B. It Reduces Electricity Use
 - C. It Speeds Up Production
 - D. It Attracts More Customers

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which formulation category includes powders used to track rodent movement?

- A. Baits
- B. Fumigants
- C. Tracking powders**
- D. Pellets

Powder formulations used to track rodent movement are designed to reveal where rodents go and how they travel through an area. When you apply a fine tracking powder along suspected runways or entry points, rodents brush against it and leave behind dust on their fur and feet. By examining these traces—smudges, footprints, and paths—you can map activity patterns, identify how they move between buildings or rooms, and locate harborage and access points. This information is invaluable for tailoring a targeted IPM plan, such as sealing gaps, placing traps along the identified routes, or directing bait placement more effectively. Unlike tracking powders, other formulation types serve different purposes: baits are meant to attract and deliver poison when eaten; fumigants release toxic gas in enclosed spaces; and pellets are solid bait blocks designed for consumption. Tracking powders focus on monitoring movement rather than delivering a lethal dose, making them a diagnostic tool to guide subsequent control actions.

2. Which storage practice best deters rodents?

- A. Keep food on open shelves for easy inspection.
- B. Store food in sealed containers with tight lids and keep it off the floor.**
- C. Leave food on the floor near waste bins.
- D. Store food in unsealed bags.

Storing food in sealed containers with tight lids and keeping it off the floor best deters rodents because it removes both easy access and strong odor cues that attract them. When food is in airtight containers, rodents can't smell or gnaw their way into the contents, which interrupts their ability to locate and consume food. Keeping storage off the floor reduces damp, clutter, and hidden harborage, making it harder for rodents to travel, nest, or hide behind stacks. In contrast, leaving food exposed on open shelves, placing it near waste bins, or storing it in unsealed bags creates obvious pathways and attractants that invite infestation. Together, sealed off-the-ground storage aligns with effective sanitation and exclusion practices that are central to preventing rodent problems.

3. Which landscaping combination is most associated with rodent harborage?

- A. Open, well-lit walkways.
- B. Tall grasses near doors.
- C. Paved surfaces with no vegetation.
- D. Ground-hugging plants, low shrubs, and thorny shrubs.**

Rodents seek shelter and protection close to buildings, using vegetation as hidden pathways and nesting sites. Dense, ground-hugging plants and low shrubs that sit right against a structure create continuous cover at the foundation, giving rodents an ideal place to hide, move unseen, and access the building. Thorny shrubs add structure and microhabitats that further shield rodents from predators and disturbances while keeping the area close to entry points. This combination therefore offers the most favorable harborage conditions. In contrast, open, well-lit walkways expose rodents to predators and visibility, reducing shelter; tall grasses near doors provide some cover but not as consistent or close-to-the-foundation concealment as low, dense vegetation; paved surfaces with no vegetation offer virtually no shelter.

4. What should be used to seal gaps around utility lines?

- A. Escutcheon plates and metal flashing**
- B. Cardboard cutouts
- C. Duct tape only
- D. Wooden plugs

Sealing gaps around utility lines is about creating a durable, rodent-proof barrier at penetrations to prevent entry. Escutcheon plates cover the hole around the pipe and provide a tight, finished seal at the wall, while metal flashing closes larger gaps and forms a smooth, chew-resistant barrier around the penetration. Together they effectively block rodent access and are designed to withstand weather and chewing. Other options fail because they aren't durable or resistant to chewing: cardboard cutouts can deteriorate and are easily gnawed through; duct tape degrades with moisture and age and won't stop pests; wooden plugs can rot or be gnawed around, leaving openings.

5. Which of the following is one of the risks rodents pose to technicians?

- A. Bites and scratches
- B. Ectoparasites
- C. Disease
- D. Allergies**

Allergic reactions to rodent exposure are a real and important risk for technicians. Rodents shed proteins in their dander, urine, and saliva, and repeated work with infested areas can sensitize workers or trigger allergic responses even if you're careful. Those exposures can lead to symptoms like sneezing, itchy eyes, runny nose, or even asthma. This kind of risk is common in rodent control because it comes from everyday contact with rodent waste and fur, not just from handling the animals themselves. Protective measures—such as using appropriate PPE (masks or respirators, gloves, eye protection), practicing good hygiene, and damp-cleaning droppings to minimize airborne particles—help reduce the allergy risk. While bites, parasites, and disease are also possible risks, allergies are a persistent and sometimes overlooked occupational hazard that technicians must be prepared to manage.

6. If no mice are caught after three days of trapping, what should you do next?

- A. Increase bait in current traps
- B. Move the traps to a new location**
- C. Leave traps in place and wait longer
- D. Switch to poison baits

When no mice are caught after a few days, the main idea is to reposition the traps to where mice actually travel. Traps only catch animals if they're placed along their preferred routes, so moving them to new locations often reveals activity that wasn't being encountered before and increases the chance of capture. Think about typical mouse behavior: they run along walls and use sheltered pathways. Place traps along baseboards, behind furniture or pantry items, near entry points, and in areas where you've seen signs like droppings, rub marks, or gnawed packaging. Use several traps in different spots to sample multiple runways and increase the likelihood of intercepting mice. After you relocate, monitor for captures over the next several days and adjust further as needed. If activity remains absent, you'd reassess sanitation, access, and overall harborages, and consider additional IPM steps. Switching to poison baits is a broader action with non-target risks and regulatory considerations, and isn't the immediate next step when the issue appears to be trap placement.

7. Which form is described as rodenticide mixed with food and compressed into small pellets, offering cost efficiency but potential for easy translocation?

- A. Pellets**
- B. Glue traps
- C. Tracking powders
- D. Bait blocks

Understanding how bait form influences both cost and how easily rodents can move bait is key here. Rodenticide pellets are made by mixing the toxin with an attractant and compressing it into small, uniform pieces. This format is inexpensive to produce in large quantities, which makes it cost-efficient for widespread use. The small size also means rodents can pick them up and carry them to nests or other locations, increasing the potential for translocation of the bait. Glue traps, tracking powders, and bait blocks don't fit this description. Glue traps use adhesive to capture rodents without a compressed, food-like bait form. Tracking powders are applied as powders, not compressed into pellets. Bait blocks are larger, not small pellets, and are not described by being mixed with food and compressed into small pieces. So, the form described is pellets.

8. Which rodenticide is associated with hypercalcemia leading to heart failure?

- A. Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)**
- B. Bromethalin
- C. Zinc phosphide
- D. Vitamin K1

The main idea here is understanding how different rodenticides produce toxicity, specifically which one causes elevated calcium levels that can damage the heart. Cholecalciferol, or vitamin D3, acts by increasing intestinal absorption of calcium and phosphate and promoting calcium release from bones. When taken in enough amounts, this leads to marked hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia, with soft tissue calcification in organs such as the kidneys and heart. The excess calcium burdens cardiac tissue and the conduction system, promoting arrhythmias and ultimately heart failure if not treated. That's why this agent uniquely fits the scenario of hypercalcemia driving cardiac failure. In contrast, bromethalin is a neurotoxin that disrupts cellular energy in brain cells, causing neuro signs like tremors and seizures rather than calcium-related heart effects. Zinc phosphide releases phosphine gas in the stomach, leading to severe GI symptoms and systemic toxicity through different mechanisms, not primarily through calcium elevation. Vitamin K1 is used as an antidote for anticoagulant rodenticides and is not itself associated with hypercalcemia or heart failure.

9. What should be done with traps to ensure safety?

- A. Place them in open, high-traffic areas.
- B. Place them at eye level for easy access.
- C. Place them where children and pets cannot contact them.**
- D. Hide them behind furniture.

Placing traps where children and pets cannot contact them protects people and non-target animals while allowing effective rodent control. Traps and baits pose real injury and poisoning risks if accessed by curious kids or pets, so keeping them out of reach minimizes accidents and tampering. Placing traps in open, high-traffic areas increases the chance of contact; at eye level makes them easy for children to reach; hiding behind furniture may reduce visibility but can be hard to monitor and still pose risk if someone uncovers or moves them. The safest, most responsible approach is to locate traps in places that are inaccessible to children and pets while still allowing you to check and service them regularly.

10. What is the benefit of rodent-proofing in food plants?

A. It Helps Prevent Contamination And Makes Control Easier

B. It Reduces Electricity Use

C. It Speeds Up Production

D. It Attracts More Customers

Rodent-proofing in food plants centers on exclusion and sanitation to keep rodents from entering and nesting. The most important benefit is preventing contamination of food, packaging, and surfaces with droppings, urine, hair, and pathogens, which directly protects food safety. When entry points are sealed and materials resist gnawing, fewer rodents gain access, making cleaning easier and reducing the spread of contamination. This also helps control efforts work more efficiently because there are fewer animals to trap or bait and fewer routes for reinvasion. While there can be additional advantages like improved overall cleanliness or customer confidence, the core benefit is contamination prevention and easier, more effective 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:

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

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