

Metro Institute WDI Termite Training 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. How do termites primarily communicate within their colony?**
 - A. By visual signals**
 - B. Through pheromones**
 - C. By sound vibrations**
 - D. Through touch and movement**
- 2. What role does trophallaxis play in termite colonies?**
 - A. Defense mechanism**
 - B. Feeding and nutrient sharing**
 - C. Building nests**
 - D. Marking territory**
- 3. What is the primary purpose of a termite inspection?**
 - A. To measure the growth of a colony**
 - B. To identify the presence of termites and assess damages**
 - C. To locate the source of moisture in a building**
 - D. To evaluate wood material quality**
- 4. What qualities are notable in a Formosan soldier termite?**
 - A. Small, flat body, sharp mandibles**
 - B. Large, big-headed, teardrop shape**
 - C. Round, smooth body, curved mandibles**
 - D. Medium-sized, no distinct shape, rough mandibles**
- 5. What is the significance of the discovery phase in termite control?**
 - A. It involves identifying the species and extent of the infestation**
 - B. It is the phase where treatment methods are selected**
 - C. It focuses on documenting structural damage**
 - D. It is mainly about applying chemical treatments**

- 6. What substance do termites primarily consume for energy?**
- A. Starch**
 - B. Protein**
 - C. Cellulose**
 - D. Sugars**
- 7. What signifies a healthy termite colony?**
- A. A constant level of soldier termites**
 - B. A consistent number of workers and a growing population**
 - C. A decrease in feeding activity over time**
 - D. The presence of multiple queens in the colony**
- 8. Why can't soldier termites feed themselves?**
- A. They are too young**
 - B. They lack the ability to see**
 - C. They do not have mandibles**
 - D. They are specialized for defense**
- 9. How can dust aid in the maintenance of heat ducts?**
- A. By improving airflow**
 - B. By indicating leaks**
 - C. By insulating ducts**
 - D. By enhancing thermal conductivity**
- 10. What type of tubes do subterranean termites construct?**
- A. Wooden and floating tubes**
 - B. Non-wood, floating tubes**
 - C. Secretive tunnels**
 - D. Mud-covered tubes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How do termites primarily communicate within their colony?

- A. By visual signals**
- B. Through pheromones**
- C. By sound vibrations**
- D. Through touch and movement**

Termites primarily communicate within their colony through pheromones, which are chemical substances secreted by individuals. This form of communication is essential for various social behaviors, such as marking trails to food sources, signaling danger, or coordinating activities like reproductive behaviors and colony defense. Pheromones can convey complex information and trigger specific responses from other termites, which helps maintain the social structure and efficient functioning of the colony. While other forms of communication, such as sound vibrations and tactile interactions, do play a role in a termite's social activities, they are not as predominant as pheromone communication. Visual signals are also minimal in a dark and underground environment where most termites reside, rendering them less effective for long-distance communication compared to the pervasive and powerful influence of pheromones. This makes pheromones the most critical means of communication within a termite colony.

2. What role does trophallaxis play in termite colonies?

- A. Defense mechanism**
- B. Feeding and nutrient sharing**
- C. Building nests**
- D. Marking territory**

Trophallaxis plays a crucial role in termite colonies primarily through feeding and nutrient sharing. This behavior involves the transfer of food and liquids among individuals within a colony through mouth-to-mouth contact or by regurgitating substances. It serves to distribute essential nutrients throughout the colony, ensuring that all members, including nymphs and workers, receive necessary sustenance. In addition to facilitating the sharing of food, trophallaxis also aids in the exchange of biochemical substances, such as hormones and gut microbes, which are vital for maintaining the health and social structure of the colony. This process reinforces social bonds and cooperation among the members, highlighting its importance in the overall survival and efficiency of the colony as a cohesive unit. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of trophallaxis, as it is not primarily a defense mechanism, nor is it directly involved in building nests or marking territory. Instead, it focuses on enhancing internal colony nutrition and metabolic coordination.

3. What is the primary purpose of a termite inspection?

- A. To measure the growth of a colony
- B. To identify the presence of termites and assess damages**
- C. To locate the source of moisture in a building
- D. To evaluate wood material quality

The primary purpose of a termite inspection is to identify the presence of termites and assess damages. During this inspection, trained professionals look for signs of termite activity, such as damage to wood structures, mud tubes, droppings, and other indicators of infestation. Understanding whether termites are present is crucial because early detection can prevent more extensive damage to a property, which can be costly to repair. Assessing the extent of any damage helps property owners make informed decisions about remediation and treatment options. Identifying both the presence of termites and the degree of damage allows for effective management and prevention strategies to be implemented, ultimately safeguarding the structural integrity of the building.

4. What qualities are notable in a Formosan soldier termite?

- A. Small, flat body, sharp mandibles
- B. Large, big-headed, teardrop shape**
- C. Round, smooth body, curved mandibles
- D. Medium-sized, no distinct shape, rough mandibles

The Formosan soldier termite is characterized by its large size and distinctive physical features, which include a big head and a teardrop shape. These traits are adaptations that aid in their role within the colony, particularly in defense. The size and shape of the soldier termite's head allow it to effectively protect the colony from predators, as their large mandibles are well-suited for fighting off threats. Additionally, the teardrop configuration enhances their mobility in tight spaces within the nesting environment. Understanding the physical characteristics of Formosan soldier termites is crucial for proper identification during termite inspections and control efforts. Their unique shape and size differentiate them from other termite species, which tend to have variations in body form and size. Recognizing these notable features is essential for anyone studying or working in pest management, particularly in identifying and addressing infestations of this aggressive species.

5. What is the significance of the discovery phase in termite control?

A. It involves identifying the species and extent of the infestation

B. It is the phase where treatment methods are selected

C. It focuses on documenting structural damage

D. It is mainly about applying chemical treatments

The discovery phase is crucial in termite control as it involves the identification of the termite species and the extent of the infestation. Understanding which species of termite is present is essential because different species may require different control methods, and their behavior can affect how they damage structures. Additionally, assessing the extent of the infestation enables pest control professionals to determine the severity of the problem and helps in devising an effective treatment plan tailored to the specific situation. Recognizing the specific characteristics of the infestation allows for more targeted and successful management strategies, ultimately contributing to preventing future damage. This foundational knowledge gained during the discovery phase is vital for the overall success of any termite treatment program.

6. What substance do termites primarily consume for energy?

A. Starch

B. Protein

C. Cellulose

D. Sugars

Termites primarily consume cellulose for energy, which is a key component found in plant material, especially in wood, leaves, and other plant-based substances. Cellulose is a complex carbohydrate that many organisms, including termites, rely on as a primary energy source. Termites possess symbiotic microorganisms in their guts, such as bacteria and protozoa, which help them digest cellulose, breaking it down into simpler sugars that the termites can then utilize. This ability to digest cellulose is what allows termites to thrive on a diet that many other creatures find indigestible. While starch, protein, and sugars are important nutrients for various organisms, they are not the primary energy source for termites. Understanding this relationship with cellulose is crucial for comprehending termite biology and their role in the ecosystem, particularly in nutrient recycling within wooded environments.

7. What signifies a healthy termite colony?

- A. A constant level of soldier termites
- B. A consistent number of workers and a growing population**
- C. A decrease in feeding activity over time
- D. The presence of multiple queens in the colony

A healthy termite colony is characterized by a consistent number of workers and a growing population. Worker termites play a crucial role in the colony as they are responsible for foraging for food, caring for the nymphs, and maintaining the nest. A stable population of workers ensures that the colony can efficiently gather resources and support the growth of the colony through reproduction. When the population is on the rise, it indicates that the colony is thriving and successfully reproducing, which leads to a healthy ecosystem. This growth can be influenced by factors such as adequate food supply, suitable environmental conditions, and effective colony dynamics. The presence of a healthy number of workers alongside a growing population demonstrates that the colony is capable of sustaining itself and expanding over time, which is essential for its long-term survival and stability. Other options do not accurately reflect the indicators of a thriving termite colony. For example, while soldiers are important for colony defense, their number alone doesn't determine the overall health of the colony. A decrease in feeding activity may suggest stress or other issues within the colony. Although some termite species have multiple queens, this is not universally about colony health; it depends on the species and context. Overall, a consistent workforce and population growth are the most telling signs of a

8. Why can't soldier termites feed themselves?

- A. They are too young
- B. They lack the ability to see**
- C. They do not have mandibles
- D. They are specialized for defense

Soldier termites cannot feed themselves because they have evolved to specialize in defense rather than foraging or feeding. This specialization results in a significant morphological change; soldiers possess heavily fortified bodies and strong jaws, which are specifically adapted for protecting the colony from predators. Their mandibles are indeed well-developed, but their mouthparts are not suited for the typical feeding function seen in worker termites. Consequently, soldier termites rely on the worker termites for feeding, as the latter are responsible for gathering food and caring for the colony's needs. Therefore, the specialization of soldier termites for defense is the primary reason they cannot feed independently.

9. How can dust aid in the maintenance of heat ducts?

- A. By improving airflow
- B. By indicating leaks**
- C. By insulating ducts
- D. By enhancing thermal conductivity

Dust can serve as a valuable indicator of leaks in heat ducts. When there are leaks present in the duct system, air can escape or enter, moving dust along with it. If dust accumulates at certain points within or around the ducts, it often signifies that there are gaps or holes where air is flowing improperly. This accumulation can help technicians identify areas needing repair or maintenance, ensuring the ducts operate efficiently. In contrast, while airflow improvement, insulation, and thermal conductivity are important factors related to duct efficiency, they do not have the same direct diagnostic value in terms of leak detection as the observation of dust patterns does. Thus, the presence of dust effectively highlights areas that require attention and maintenance within the ductwork.

10. What type of tubes do subterranean termites construct?

- A. Wooden and floating tubes
- B. Non-wood, floating tubes**
- C. Secretive tunnels
- D. Mud-covered tubes

Subterranean termites construct mud-covered tubes as a protective measure for their colonies. These tubes are built from soil, wood particles, and saliva, which help to shield them from predators and maintain the moisture levels necessary for their survival. The mud tubes serve as highways for termites, allowing them to travel between their underground nests and above-ground food sources while avoiding exposure to the open air, which can be detrimental to their delicate bodies. The correct choice highlights the specific construction materials and characteristics of the tunnels that subterranean termites create, emphasizing their adaptation to their environment and their need for moisture and protection. This behavior is crucial for the survival and efficiency of their colony. In contrast, the other options do not accurately describe the nature of the structures built by subterranean termites.

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://metroinstitutewditermitetraining.examzify.com>

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