

METRO INSTITUTE WDI TERMITE TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. How does temperature affect termite activity?**
 - A. Cooler temperatures enhance their feeding
 - B. Warmer temperatures increase their activity and feeding
 - C. Temperature has no impact on termite activity
 - D. Extreme cold makes them dormant
- 2. Which of the following terms is closely associated with drywood termite feeding behavior?**
 - A. Siphoning
 - B. Wood boring
 - C. Xylophagy
 - D. Decomposition
- 3. What does bee frass resemble?**
 - A. Dust particles
 - B. Sawdust, larger than ant frass
 - C. Timber shavings
 - D. Pulp residue
- 4. What is the typical size of an old house borer beetle?**
 - A. 1/4 inch long
 - B. 1/2 inch long
 - C. 1 inch long
 - D. 3/4 inch long
- 5. How would you describe drywood termite nymphs?**
 - A. Brown and wingless
 - B. White and wormlike
 - C. Yellow with segmented bodies
 - D. Transparent and smooth
- 6. What is a notable physical characteristic of drywood termite alates?**
 - A. Brown segmented body
 - B. Yellow/orange segmented body
 - C. White and transparent body
 - D. Black and sturdy body

- 7. What key factor differentiates drywood termites from subterranean termites?**
- A. Size of their colonies
 - B. Habitat preference
 - C. Method of feeding
 - D. Appearance of their soldiers
- 8. What is the typical moisture threshold that makes an environment favorable for termite activity?**
- A. Less than 10% humidity
 - B. Between 10% to 25% humidity
 - C. Above 25% humidity
 - D. Between 30% to 50% humidity
- 9. What is an effective measure to control termite swarming?**
- A. Increasing the humidity in the area
 - B. Sealing cracks and openings in the home's exterior
 - C. Using air conditioning to regulate temperature
 - D. Planting more trees around the property
- 10. What is the main role of worker termites in a colony?**
- A. To reproduce and lay eggs
 - B. To gather food, care for the queen, and maintain the nest
 - C. To defend the colony against predators
 - D. To explore new areas for nesting

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How does temperature affect termite activity?

- A. Cooler temperatures enhance their feeding
- B. Warmer temperatures increase their activity and feeding**
- C. Temperature has no impact on termite activity
- D. Extreme cold makes them dormant

Termite activity is closely tied to temperature, with warmer weather typically leading to increased activity levels. As the temperature rises, termites become more active, which includes enhanced foraging, feeding, and reproductive behaviors. Warmer temperatures stimulate their metabolism and encourage them to seek food sources more vigorously. In contrast, cooler temperatures can lead to a decrease in activity levels, as termites may become sluggish and feed less frequently. This is why it is essential to monitor temperature changes when assessing termite infestations and potential damage. The impact of extreme cold can also push termites into a dormant state, where their activities are significantly reduced until more favorable conditions return. Thus, the correlation between higher temperatures and increased termite activity explains why warmer temperatures are recognized as a significant factor in promoting feeding and movement within termite populations.

2. Which of the following terms is closely associated with drywood termite feeding behavior?

- A. Siphoning
- B. Wood boring
- C. Xylophagy**
- D. Decomposition

The term closely associated with drywood termite feeding behavior is xylophagy. Xylophagy specifically refers to the eating of wood, which is a key characteristic of drywood termites. These termites are known for their ability to infest and feed on dry, sound wood without needing any contact with soil. They consume the cellulose in wood, leading to structural damage over time. While "wood boring" might seem related, as it refers to the general behavior of boring into wood, it is more of a broad term that can apply to various wood-destroying organisms, not just drywood termites. Siphoning typically describes the feeding behavior of certain insects that extract fluids, and decomposition refers to the breakdown of organic matter, neither of which specifically relates to the feeding of drywood termites. Thus, xylophagy is the most accurate term connected to the feeding habits of drywood termites.

3. What does bee frass resemble?

- A. Dust particles
- B. Sawdust, larger than ant frass**
- C. Timber shavings
- D. Pulp residue

Bee frass, which consists of droppings from bees, bears a resemblance to sawdust and is typically larger than ant frass. The texture and appearance of bee frass come from the plant material that bees consume as part of their diet; when digested, it sometimes takes on a pellet-like shape, similar to small particles of sawdust. This distinction is important because identifying bee frass can help distinguish it from other forms of frass, such as that left by ants or termites, which may be smaller and have a different composition. Understanding the characteristics of bee frass is essential for pest identification and management in various settings.

4. What is the typical size of an old house borer beetle?

- A. 1/4 inch long
- B. 1/2 inch long**
- C. 1 inch long
- D. 3/4 inch long

The correct answer is based on the general knowledge of the old house borer beetle, which typically measures around 1/2 inch long. This size is consistent with the most commonly observed measurements for this species, making it identifiable to those who are educated on pest identification. Knowing the approximate size helps in recognizing the potential signs of infestation, as well as in making effective pest management decisions. Old house borer beetles tend to have a varying size range, but 1/2 inch is widely accepted as the standard measurement for these insects, which is crucial when distinguishing them from other wood-boring beetles that may appear similar but differ in size and behavior. Understanding this aspect of the old house borer's characteristics is key to addressing wood damage concerns in structures.

5. How would you describe drywood termite nymphs?

- A. Brown and wingless
- B. White and wormlike**
- C. Yellow with segmented bodies
- D. Transparent and smooth

Drywood termite nymphs are typically described as white and wormlike. This characteristic appearance indicates that they are in a developmental stage where they have not yet developed wings or matured into adult termites. The white coloration is often due to their soft exoskeleton, which lacks pigmentation. Their wormlike shape signifies that they are still in the nymph stage, preparing for eventual growth into reproductive adults or worker termites. The other descriptions do not accurately portray the physical characteristics of drywood termite nymphs. They lack the pigmentation and distinct segmentation found in other insect larvae or pests that have more developed physical features. Therefore, identifying nymphs by their white and elongated, wormlike form is crucial for pest management and understanding their life cycle.

6. What is a notable physical characteristic of drywood termite alates?

- A. Brown segmented body
- B. Yellow/orange segmented body**
- C. White and transparent body
- D. Black and sturdy body

The notable physical characteristic of drywood termite alates is their yellow/orange segmented body. This color is distinct and helps in identifying drywood termites, especially when compared to other termite species which may have different coloration. The yellow/orange coloration, along with their segmented bodies, provides a visual cue that is critical for pest identification and management. Drywood termites also possess wings that are twice the length of their bodies, which aid in their identification during their swarming phase. Recognizing their physical traits is essential for effective termite control measures and understanding their behavior and habits.

7. What key factor differentiates drywood termites from subterranean termites?

- A. Size of their colonies
- B. Habitat preference**
- C. Method of feeding
- D. Appearance of their soldiers

The key factor that differentiates drywood termites from subterranean termites is their habitat preference. Drywood termites typically infest dry wood and do not require contact with soil to survive, as they create colonies within the wood itself. This allows them to inhabit a wide range of wooden structures, such as furniture and wooden frames. In contrast, subterranean termites thrive in soil and require moisture, often building extensive tunnels and colonies underground. Their reliance on soil makes them more common in areas where they can access the moisture and organic material found below ground. The differences in habitat preference are significant as they also inform the behavior and treatment options for managing infestations. Understanding these habitat preferences is crucial for effective termite control strategies, as it helps in tailoring treatments to the specific species and their unique environmental needs.

8. What is the typical moisture threshold that makes an environment favorable for termite activity?

- A. Less than 10% humidity
- B. Between 10% to 25% humidity
- C. Above 25% humidity**
- D. Between 30% to 50% humidity

Termites thrive in environments with moisture levels that exceed a certain threshold because they require a damp environment to survive and reproduce. A moisture content above 25% creates ideal conditions for termites to flourish. This level of humidity is conducive to their activity because it supports their need for water and contributes to the decay of wood, which is their primary food source. Higher moisture levels facilitate the breakdown of cellulose found in wood, making it more accessible for termites. This is why environments that consistently maintain humidity above this threshold are often at higher risk for termite infestations. Additionally, various types of termites, such as subterranean termites, specifically seek out these damp conditions to create colonies and expand their populations.

9. What is an effective measure to control termite swarming?

- A. Increasing the humidity in the area
- B. Sealing cracks and openings in the home's exterior**
- C. Using air conditioning to regulate temperature
- D. Planting more trees around the property

Sealing cracks and openings in the home's exterior is an effective measure to control termite swarming because it helps to create a barrier that prevents termites from entering the structure. Termites are attracted to moisture and warmth, so any small openings can serve as entry points for them to invade. By ensuring that all potential access points, such as cracks in the foundation, gaps around windows and doors, and vents, are properly sealed, homeowners can significantly reduce the likelihood of a termite infestation. This measure complements other pest management strategies by reinforcing the physical defenses of the home, thereby minimizing areas where termites can gain access. It is important for homeowners to maintain this aspect of their property as part of an ongoing pest control routine. In contrast, other options do not target the entry of termites as directly or effectively. For instance, increasing humidity can actually create a more enticing environment for termites, while using air conditioning might only offer temporary temperature control without addressing structural vulnerabilities. Planting trees around the property could inadvertently attract termites by providing additional sources of cellulose, which is a food source for them.

10. What is the main role of worker termites in a colony?

- A. To reproduce and lay eggs
- B. To gather food, care for the queen, and maintain the nest**
- C. To defend the colony against predators
- D. To explore new areas for nesting

The main role of worker termites in a colony is indeed to gather food, care for the queen, and maintain the nest. Worker termites are responsible for foraging for cellulose, which is their primary food source, derived from wood and plant material. They break down this cellulose and digest it with the help of microorganisms in their guts, providing nourishment not only for themselves but also for other members of the colony, including the queen and the nymphs. In addition to food gathering, worker termites are crucial for the upkeep of the colony's structure and environment. They build and repair the nest, ensuring that it remains a safe and suitable habitat. This includes managing the moisture levels and temperature within the nest, which is vital for the colony's survival. While defending the colony against predators and exploring new areas for nesting are important functions within a termite community, these tasks are typically carried out by soldier termites and reproductive alates, respectively. Therefore, the worker termites are primarily focused on sustaining the life of the colony through their dedicated roles in foraging, nurturing, and nest maintenance.

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!

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