

New Jersey Termite and Wood Destroying Insects (7B) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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 of the following is an indication that wood is infested with powderpost beetles?**
 - A. Soft and crumbly texture**
 - B. Presence of frass (powdery wood dust)**
 - C. Cracked surface**
 - D. Unusual odors**

- 2. Should termite baits be used without additional traditional control measures?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in specific situations**
 - D. Only for certain types of termites**

- 3. If termites are suspected under a concrete slab, what is an important inspection consideration?**
 - A. Presence of decorative items**
 - B. Utility lines**
 - C. Soil type**
 - D. Foundation color**

- 4. What type of pesticides can untrained individuals not purchase in New Jersey?**
 - A. Only general use pesticides**
 - B. Only organic pesticides**
 - C. Restricted use pesticides**
 - D. Both general and restricted pesticides**

- 5. Why is it important to perform a pre-treatment inspection before a home is built?**
 - A. To decorate the home**
 - B. To identify and mitigate potential termite issues**
 - C. To evaluate the property value**
 - D. To choose the best building materials**

6. Which insect is described as being 3/8th inch long with a black tip band on each wing cover?

- A. Powderpost beetle**
- B. Wharf borer**
- C. Termite**
- D. Carpenter bee**

7. Chronic toxicity is associated with which of the following?

- A. One-time exposure to a pesticide**
- B. Frequently repeated small exposures**
- C. Exposure to heavy metals only**
- D. Immediate reactions to chemicals**

8. Why might a pest management technician recommend bait systems over traditional treatments?

- A. They can be effective for large infestations and are less hazardous to the environment**
- B. They are more expensive but quicker**
- C. They require no follow-up visits**
- D. They only target non-destructive pests**

9. What is the life cycle of a termite?

- A. Egg, nymph, adult**
- B. Egg, larva, cocoon**
- C. Nymph, pupae, adult**
- D. Egg, adult, larva**

10. What is the best practice for maintaining equipment safety?

- A. Weekly thorough inspections**
- B. Daily rinsing and hose inspection**
- C. Only cleaning after major use**
- D. Using equipment without checking**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is an indication that wood is infested with powderpost beetles?

- A. Soft and crumbly texture**
- B. Presence of frass (powdery wood dust)**
- C. Cracked surface**
- D. Unusual odors**

The presence of frass, which is the powdery wood dust that results from powderpost beetle infestations, is a key indicator that wood is affected. This fine dust is produced as the beetles tunnel through the wood to develop their larvae. It is often found at exit holes in the wood where adult beetles have emerged, providing visible evidence of their presence and activity. The other indicators, such as a soft and crumbly texture, cracked surfaces, and unusual odors, can relate to various forms of wood damage or decay but are not specifically indicative of powderpost beetles. Soft and crumbly texture may suggest fungal rot, cracked surfaces can result from environmental factors, and unusual odors might stem from other wood-destroying organisms or moisture issues. However, frass is a definitive sign uniquely tied to the activity of powderpost beetles, making it the most accurate indicator of their infestation.

2. Should termite baits be used without additional traditional control measures?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in specific situations**
- D. Only for certain types of termites**

Using termite baits as a standalone method without additional traditional control measures is generally not advisable. While termite baits can be an effective tool in managing and controlling termite populations, relying solely on them may not address the broader infestation and structural damage that could occur if termites are actively present in significant numbers. In practice, combining baiting systems with other methods, such as liquid treatments or physical barriers, enhances the overall effectiveness of termite control strategies. This integrated approach helps tackle both the existing termites and prevents future infestations effectively. Traditional control measures can include applying chemical barriers or addressing conducive conditions around the property. By utilizing termite baits alongside these methods, pest control professionals can ensure a more comprehensive treatment plan, leading to better protection and prevention against wood-destroying insects.

3. If termites are suspected under a concrete slab, what is an important inspection consideration?

- A. Presence of decorative items**
- B. Utility lines**
- C. Soil type**
- D. Foundation color**

When termites are suspected under a concrete slab, one critical inspection consideration is the presence of utility lines. This is important because utility lines can provide access points for termites, allowing them to enter the structure undetected. During an inspection, understanding the layout and location of these utility lines can help identify potential entry paths for termites. Additionally, access to hidden areas beneath concrete slabs may be influenced by these lines, affecting how an inspection is conducted. The other options, while they may have some relevance in broader contexts, do not directly impact the potential for termite entry or detection under a slab. For example, decorative items and foundation color do not provide insight into termite activity, while soil type, although it can influence termite presence in other scenarios, is less relevant when specifically addressing concerns under a concrete slab where the termites would be using existing routes to infiltrate the structure.

4. What type of pesticides can untrained individuals not purchase in New Jersey?

- A. Only general use pesticides**
- B. Only organic pesticides**
- C. Restricted use pesticides**
- D. Both general and restricted pesticides**

In New Jersey, untrained individuals are prohibited from purchasing restricted use pesticides because these substances are classified as potentially hazardous and require a certain level of specialized knowledge to use safely and effectively. Restricted use pesticides often have specific application guidelines and safety protocols that must be followed, which ensures that they are used in a manner that minimizes risks to human health and the environment. General use pesticides, on the other hand, are designed to be safe for public use and do not require specialized training or certification for purchase. Organic pesticides also tend to fall under general use, as they are typically perceived as safer alternatives. Thus, they can be obtained by the general public without the same restrictions that apply to the restricted use category. Understanding the classification of these pesticides is critical for ensuring proper usage and compliance with state regulations, emphasizing the importance of training and certification for handling more dangerous substances.

5. Why is it important to perform a pre-treatment inspection before a home is built?

- A. To decorate the home**
- B. To identify and mitigate potential termite issues**
- C. To evaluate the property value**
- D. To choose the best building materials**

Performing a pre-treatment inspection before a home is built is crucial for identifying and mitigating potential termite issues. This process allows professionals to assess the soil and surrounding area for conditions favorable to termites, such as moisture and organic matter, which can attract these wood-destroying insects. By addressing any identified risks at this stage, preventive measures can be implemented—such as chemical treatments or physical barriers—which can significantly reduce the likelihood of a termite infestation in the future. This proactive approach not only protects the structural integrity of the home but also helps homeowners avoid costly repairs and damages associated with termite activity. While other options mention aspects like decorating, property value evaluation, or choosing materials, these do not directly contribute to the immediate concern of preventing termite damage, highlighting the importance of the pre-treatment inspection specifically for pest control.

6. Which insect is described as being 3/8th inch long with a black tip band on each wing cover?

- A. Powderpost beetle**
- B. Wharf borer**
- C. Termite**
- D. Carpenter bee**

The wharf borer is characterized by its size, typically around 3/8 inch long, and its distinctive appearance featuring a black tip band on each wing cover. This physical description helps differentiate it from other wood-destroying insects. In the context of wood-destroying pests, knowing the specific characteristics of the wharf borer is crucial for identification and implementing appropriate control measures. This beetle is known for its ability to infest wood, especially in wet or decayed conditions, making it a concern for structural integrity in buildings. Understanding the morphological traits of these pests assists in effective pest management and helps prevent further damage to wooden structures.

7. Chronic toxicity is associated with which of the following?

- A. One-time exposure to a pesticide**
- B. Frequently repeated small exposures**
- C. Exposure to heavy metals only**
- D. Immediate reactions to chemicals**

Chronic toxicity refers to the harmful effects that result from prolonged exposure to a substance, typically at lower doses. This type of toxicity is often associated with frequently repeated small exposures over time rather than a single, acute instance of exposure. When individuals are subjected to frequent small doses of a toxic substance, their bodies may accumulate the chemical over time, leading to increased risk of adverse health effects. This is particularly pertinent for substances such as pesticides, where long-term exposure can manifest in various chronic health conditions. In contrast, one-time exposure generally leads to acute toxicity if the dose is high enough to cause immediate harm, and chronic toxicity doesn't typically apply solely to heavy metals but can involve various types of chemicals, including pesticides. Immediate reactions to chemicals are characterized by acute toxicity, not chronic effects. Thus, the association of chronic toxicity with frequent and repeated exposures solidifies the validity of the selected answer.

8. Why might a pest management technician recommend bait systems over traditional treatments?

- A. They can be effective for large infestations and are less hazardous to the environment**
- B. They are more expensive but quicker**
- C. They require no follow-up visits**
- D. They only target non-destructive pests**

A pest management technician might recommend bait systems over traditional treatments primarily because they can be effective for large infestations and are less hazardous to the environment. Bait systems work by using attractants to lure pests to the bait, which they consume and then carry back to their colony. This process not only targets the individual pests but can also significantly reduce the population over time, even in larger infestations. Additionally, bait systems often utilize specific active ingredients that are generally considered to be less toxic to non-target organisms and the environment compared to traditional chemical treatments, which may involve broader-spectrum insecticides. This is particularly important as there is a growing emphasis on using less harmful methods in pest management to protect the ecosystem and human health. This option emphasizes both the effectiveness against significant pest problems and the environmental benefits, making it a highly preferred choice for pest management professionals. The other responses do not accurately reflect the following facts: bait systems may not always be the most expensive or quickest option, they typically do require follow-up visits to ensure continued effectiveness, and they are not designed only for non-destructive pests, which means they can be used against a variety of pests that may cause damage.

9. What is the life cycle of a termite?

- A. Egg, nymph, adult**
- B. Egg, larva, cocoon**
- C. Nymph, pupae, adult**
- D. Egg, adult, larva**

The life cycle of a termite consists of three primary stages: egg, nymph, and adult. In this process, the queen termite lays eggs, which hatch into nymphs. Nymphs are immature termites that undergo a series of molts as they grow. Depending on environmental conditions and genetic factors, some nymphs will develop into reproductive adults, while others may become workers or soldiers within the colony. This three-stage life cycle allows for the continuous growth and maintenance of termite colonies, with each stage playing a crucial role in the social structure and functioning of the colony. The other choices describe incorrect stages of development for termites; for example, the inclusion of larva and cocoons is more characteristic of insects like moths and butterflies, not termites, which do not undergo a pupal stage. The correct answer reflects the specific developmental process that termites undergo, making it a key aspect of understanding termite biology and management.

10. What is the best practice for maintaining equipment safety?

- A. Weekly thorough inspections**
- B. Daily rinsing and hose inspection**
- C. Only cleaning after major use**
- D. Using equipment without checking**

Maintaining equipment safety is crucial in ensuring that tools and machinery operate effectively without posing risks to users. Daily rinsing and hose inspection is the best practice because it addresses potential hazards proactively. Regularly rinsing equipment helps to clean off residues that may impair its operation or result in corrosion.

Additionally, inspecting hoses daily ensures that any wear, leaks, or potential failures are identified early, thereby preventing accidents and maintaining the equipment in optimal condition. Routine inspections create a culture of safety and accountability, ensuring that equipment is not only functional but also safe for use. While thorough weekly inspections are beneficial, daily maintenance allows for the immediate correction of issues, leading to safer equipment usage. Relying solely on cleaning after major use does not adequately address ongoing wear or dirt accumulation. Using equipment without checking poses a significant risk, as it increases the likelihood of equipment failure and accidents.

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://njtermite7b.examzify.com>

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

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