

NEW JERSEY TERMITE AND WOOD DESTROYING INSECTS (7B) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. Name a key indicator a property may be at risk for subterranean termite infestation.**
 - A. Proximity to moisture sources, such as leaky gutters
 - B. High levels of foot traffic
 - C. Presence of garden gnomes and ornaments
 - D. Use of recycled wood materials in construction
- 2. What is a common sign of powderpost beetle infestation in wood?**
 - A. Excessive moisture
 - B. Small exit holes
 - C. Discoloration
 - D. Warping
- 3. What is one method for preventing the emergence of powderpost beetles?**
 - A. Using varnish
 - B. Freezing with temperatures near 0 degrees F
 - C. Keeping wood dry
 - D. Using chemical pesticides
- 4. What elements are included in an ecosystem related to pest populations?**
 - A. A community and environmental forces
 - B. A community and biological and physical supports
 - C. Only physical supports
 - D. Only biological interactions
- 5. What is the role of the queen in a termite colony?**
 - A. To reproduce and ensure the survival of the colony
 - B. To lead the foraging activities
 - C. To build and repair the nest
 - D. To scout for new locations
- 6. What are two benefits of using baiting systems for termite control?**
 - A. Costly and labor-intensive
 - B. Reduced chemical use and targeted elimination
 - C. Immediate action but no long-term effects
 - D. Only affects the visible termites

- 7. What preventative measures can homeowners take to protect against wood-destroying insects?**
- A. Regular inspections, maintaining proper drainage, and reducing wood contacts
 - B. Ignore any signs of pests until they get worse
 - C. Seal all windows and doors completely
 - D. Increase humidity levels in the home
- 8. In New Jersey, restricted use pesticides can be purchased by whom?**
- A. Anyone with a valid ID
 - B. Certified pesticide applicators
 - C. Registered businesses only
 - D. General public with training
- 9. What chemical property is often used to treat wood against powderpost beetles?**
- A. Acidity
 - B. Boric acid
 - C. Alkalinity
 - D. Chlorine
- 10. What is the primary wood product that is affected by powderpost beetles?**
- A. Plywood
 - B. Softwood lumber
 - C. Hardwood flooring
 - D. Particle board

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Name a key indicator a property may be at risk for subterranean termite infestation.

- A. Proximity to moisture sources, such as leaky gutters**
- B. High levels of foot traffic
- C. Presence of garden gnomes and ornaments
- D. Use of recycled wood materials in construction

Proximity to moisture sources, such as leaky gutters, is a key indicator that a property may be at risk for subterranean termite infestation because these termites thrive in environments that are damp and conducive to their survival. Moisture is a critical factor for subterranean termites as it supports their habitat and allows them to maintain the necessary humidity levels they require to prevent desiccation. Termites are particularly attracted to areas where wood is in contact with moist soil, as well as places where wood can absorb excess moisture from the environment. When gutters leak or when there is poor drainage around the property, it can create the ideal conditions for subterranean termites to establish colonies close to or within a structure. Other options, such as high levels of foot traffic or the presence of garden ornaments, do not directly contribute to the risk of termite infestation in the same way. Likewise, while the use of recycled wood might suggest the introduction of materials that could harbor pests, it does not inherently connect to the moisture conditions that make a property vulnerable to termite activity.

2. What is a common sign of powderpost beetle infestation in wood?

- A. Excessive moisture
- B. Small exit holes**
- C. Discoloration
- D. Warping

A common sign of powderpost beetle infestation in wood is the presence of small exit holes. These holes indicate that adult beetles have emerged from the wood after developing inside, specifically indicating that they are leaving behind signs of their life cycle. The size of the exit holes is typically very small, often ranging from 1/16 to 1/8 of an inch in diameter, depending on the species of powderpost beetle. The presence of such exit holes serves as a clear indicator of an active infestation, as they occur when beetles exit the wood to mate and reproduce, leaving behind the evidence of their presence. This characteristic is crucial for identifying infestations, as it helps pest control professionals and homeowners recognize and address the problem effectively before more extensive damage occurs. While excessive moisture can contribute to wood decay and attract various wood-destroying insects, it is not a specific indicator of powderpost beetles. Discoloration may indicate other types of damage or infestations but does not specifically point to powderpost beetles. Warping in wood can result from moisture or structural issues rather than being a direct sign of a powderpost beetle issue. Therefore, the identification of small exit holes is a distinct sign that indicates the presence of

3. What is one method for preventing the emergence of powderpost beetles?

- A. Using varnish
- B. Freezing with temperatures near 0 degrees F**
- C. Keeping wood dry
- D. Using chemical pesticides

Freezing with temperatures near 0 degrees F is an effective method for preventing the emergence of powderpost beetles because it targets the life stages of the insects. When wood infested with powderpost beetles is exposed to such low temperatures for an extended period, it can kill the larvae and adult beetles that may be present. This method is particularly useful for smaller or easily transportable items, as it ensures that the pests are eliminated without introducing chemicals into the environment. Other methods, while helpful in pest control, may not address the immediate prevention of emergence in the same manner. Using varnish can provide a barrier against moisture and pest entry but may not eliminate existing infestations. Keeping wood dry is a preventative measure against many wood-destroying insects, including powderpost beetles, but it does not directly affect those already in the wood. Utilizing chemical pesticides can control pests but also comes with the potential for environmental concerns and application limitations. This makes freezing a direct and efficient approach to managing powderpost beetle populations.

4. What elements are included in an ecosystem related to pest populations?

- A. A community and environmental forces
- B. A community and biological and physical supports**
- C. Only physical supports
- D. Only biological interactions

The inclusion of a community and biological and physical supports in an ecosystem is crucial for understanding pest populations. A community refers to the various species living and interacting within a specific environment, which plays a vital role in the dynamics of pest populations. Biological supports encompass the interactions among organisms, such as predation, competition, and symbiosis, which can influence pest abundance and distribution. Physical supports include environmental factors like climate, soil, and habitat structure, which also affect pest survival and proliferation. Together, these components form a comprehensive view of the ecosystem that shapes pest dynamics, illustrating how both biological interactions and physical conditions create a framework in which pest populations thrive or decline. This holistic perspective is essential for effective pest management strategies, as understanding the interplay of these elements can help identify control measures that are more sustainable and effective.

5. What is the role of the queen in a termite colony?

- A. To reproduce and ensure the survival of the colony**
- B. To lead the foraging activities
- C. To build and repair the nest
- D. To scout for new locations

The queen's role in a termite colony is primarily to reproduce and ensure the survival of the colony. This means she is responsible for laying thousands of eggs that contribute to the population of workers, soldiers, and future reproductives. The queen's continuous reproduction is crucial for maintaining the colony's size and health, as it allows the colony to grow and thrive. While other roles exist within the colony, such as foraging for food or building and repairing the nest, these are typically performed by worker termites. The queen does not engage in these activities; instead, her focus is solely on reproduction. This division of labor within the colony is essential for its success and stability.

6. What are two benefits of using baiting systems for termite control?

- A. Costly and labor-intensive
- B. Reduced chemical use and targeted elimination**
- C. Immediate action but no long-term effects
- D. Only affects the visible termites

Using baiting systems for termite control offers significant advantages, particularly in reduced chemical use and targeted elimination. One of the primary benefits is that baiting systems focus on the specific location of the termites, delivering a lethal substance directly to them. This targeted approach minimizes the need for broad-spectrum chemical treatments, which can have undesirable effects on surrounding environments, such as non-target insects, plants, and soil health. Additionally, by using bait systems, pest control professionals can effectively disrupt the life cycle of termites, attacking the colony at its source. The bait is usually consumed and shared within the colony, leading to the elimination of not just the foraging termites but also those that remain hidden, thus enhancing the overall efficacy of the treatment. This method contrasts with more traditional, non-targeted chemical treatments that may fail to address the full scope of the infestation. While other choices mention characteristics like being costly and labor-intensive, or affecting only visible termites, these do not align with the benefits provided by baiting systems. Rather, option B encapsulates the essential benefits of using baiting systems, which are efficient and environmentally responsible in managing termite populations.

7. What preventative measures can homeowners take to protect against wood-destroying insects?

- A. Regular inspections, maintaining proper drainage, and reducing wood contacts**
- B. Ignore any signs of pests until they get worse
- C. Seal all windows and doors completely
- D. Increase humidity levels in the home

Homeowners can effectively protect against wood-destroying insects through a combination of regular inspections, maintaining proper drainage, and reducing wood contact with the ground. Regular inspections allow homeowners to identify early signs of infestation or damage, enabling prompt action before the problem escalates. Such inspections can help detect issues with wood structures that may not be immediately visible. Maintaining proper drainage is crucial because moisture attracts wood-destroying insects, especially termites. Ensuring that water drains away from the foundation and that gutters are clean and functional prevents water accumulation, which can create a favorable environment for pests. Additionally, reducing wood-to-soil contact minimizes the pathways for wood-destroying insects to access structural timber. Utilizing concrete bases or metal barriers can further enhance this protection, as it makes it harder for pests to reach the wood structures that could be at risk. The other options do not contribute to effective pest management. Ignoring signs of pests postpones necessary action, which can lead to increased damage. Sealing windows and doors completely does not address the primary issue of wood exposure and might not prevent insect access through other means. Lastly, increasing humidity levels would create a more inviting environment for wood-destroying insects rather than discourage them.

8. In New Jersey, restricted use pesticides can be purchased by whom?

- A. Anyone with a valid ID
- B. Certified pesticide applicators**
- C. Registered businesses only
- D. General public with training

In New Jersey, the purchase of restricted use pesticides is limited to certified pesticide applicators. This requirement is in place to ensure that individuals handling these pesticides have the necessary knowledge and training to use them safely and effectively. Certified applicators are trained to understand the risks associated with these chemicals and are knowledgeable about proper application techniques, safety precautions, and environmental considerations. This regulation helps to protect both public health and the environment by ensuring that only those with appropriate qualifications can access products that may pose higher risks if not used correctly.

9. What chemical property is often used to treat wood against powderpost beetles?

- A. Acidity
- B. Boric acid**
- C. Alkalinity
- D. Chlorine

Boric acid is effective in treating wood against powderpost beetles due to its insecticidal properties. It works by disrupting the digestive processes of insects when ingested, ultimately leading to dehydration and death. This chemical not only helps in controlling powderpost beetle infestations but also serves as a preventive measure for future infestations. Boric acid is favored because it poses less risk to human health and the environment compared to more toxic insecticides. Its ability to penetrate wood also allows it to provide long-lasting protection. Other options such as acidity, alkalinity, and chlorine do not possess the same efficacy or practical application in addressing powderpost beetle infestations.

10. What is the primary wood product that is affected by powderpost beetles?

- A. Plywood
- B. Softwood lumber
- C. Hardwood flooring**
- D. Particle board

The primary wood product affected by powderpost beetles is hardwood flooring. Powderpost beetles are known for targeting hardwood products, particularly those with a high starch content. They thrive in the dense, hard fibers of hardwoods, where they lay their eggs. When the larvae hatch, they tunnel through the wood, creating small exit holes and causing structural damage. Hardwood flooring is often made from types of wood that are particularly susceptible to these pests, including oak and walnut. The damage caused by powderpost beetles can significantly affect the integrity of the flooring, leading to costly repairs or replacements. While plywood, softwood lumber, and particle board may experience infestations from other wood-destroying insects, they are not the primary target of powderpost beetles like hardwood flooring is. This distinction makes hardwood flooring the correct answer in identifying what product is most significantly affected by powderpost beetles.

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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