

Ontario Pesticide Training and Certification Structural Module 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. A skunk spray distance claim: A skunk's spray has an accuracy for 7 meters.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Spray distance is less than 7 meters.**
 - D. Spray distance exceeds 7 meters**
- 2. A key reason pharaoh ants are hard to control is due to multiple queens per nest.**
 - A. There are many queens in a nest**
 - B. They are immune to pesticides**
 - C. They reproduce slowly**
 - D. They are only active at night**
- 3. Opossums have a litter of 13 young once per year.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. They have a litter of 6**
 - D. They have 20**
- 4. Winged carpenter ants emerge in spring usually 3 to 6 years after the nest was originally started.**
 - A. False**
 - B. True**
 - C. Not sure**
 - D. Unknown**
- 5. A structural license allows control of pests inside a building.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only inside basements**
 - D. Only inside entrances**

6. True bugs (e.g., aphids, leafhoppers, and scale insects) have sucking mouthparts.
- A. True
 - B. Not sure
 - C. Some have but not all
 - D. False
7. Which statement about starling migratory status is true?
- A. They are primarily non-migratory
 - B. They migrate only in winter
 - C. They are primarily migratory
 - D. They never migrate
8. How far can little brown bats travel to find a suitable hibernating cave?
- A. 800 km
 - B. 1000 km
 - C. 50 km
 - D. 200 km
9. The German cockroach can produce _____ egg cases in a lifetime.
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 9
10. Do pigeons and starlings tend to raise their nests year after year?
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in urban settings
 - D. Only when food is abundant

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A skunk spray distance claim: A skunk's spray has an accuracy for 7 meters.

A. True

B. False

C. Spray distance is less than 7 meters.

D. Spray distance exceeds 7 meters

Skunk spray isn't delivered with a precise, fixed reach. When a skunk sprays, the liquid is expelled as a jet that quickly breaks into a spray cloud, and how far it actually lands on a target depends a lot on wind, air movement, and distance from the animal. Because conditions vary so much, you can't rely on a clean, accurate reach of seven meters. In practice, the portion of the spray that could actually coat a surface or person is much more likely to be at distances shorter than seven meters, with the exact distance varying by situation. So the statement that the spray has an accuracy at seven meters isn't supported, and the more accurate description is that the spray distance is less than seven meters.

2. A key reason pharaoh ants are hard to control is due to multiple queens per nest.

A. There are many queens in a nest

B. They are immune to pesticides

C. They reproduce slowly

D. They are only active at night

Pharaoh ants are hard to control because they live in colonies with many queens. When a nest contains multiple queens, egg production continues even if some workers or a single queen are killed, so the colony can rebound quickly after treatment. This means eliminating part of the nest or spraying areas often doesn't wipe out the entire colony; there are other queens and many workers elsewhere that keep the population going. Control becomes about reaching and eliminating all nests and all queens, often across hidden areas, and using baits that workers take back to the nest to affect the whole colony. In short, having many queens makes the colony resilient and harder to eradicate. They aren't simply immune to pesticides, nor do they reproduce slowly or stay active only at night.

3. Opossums have a litter of 13 young once per year.

A. True

B. False

C. They have a litter of 6

D. They have 20

Opossums produce a large but variable litter of very young offspring, and they typically have one litter per year. While there are 13 teats along the mammary line, allowing up to 13 young to potentially survive, the actual litter size is not fixed at 13. Real litters usually range and are often smaller, commonly around seven to ten pups, with the number dependent on various factors like resources and survival to the pouch. So saying they have exactly 13 young every year isn't accurate, which is why this statement is false.

4. Winged carpenter ants emerge in spring usually 3 to 6 years after the nest was originally started.

A. False

B. True

C. Not sure

D. Unknown

Winged reproductives appear once a carpenter ant colony has reached maturity. For many carpenter ants, building a robust nest, raising the first brood, and establishing enough workers to support reproduction takes several years. Only after the colony reaches that level of development do alates develop and swarm in spring to mate and start new colonies. That spring swarming typically occurs about three to six years after the nest was started, which is why this statement is true. The timing can vary a bit with species and conditions, but the general pattern is a multi-year maturation followed by a spring swarm.

5. A structural license allows control of pests inside a building.

A. True

B. False

C. Only inside basements

D. Only inside entrances

A structural license is for pest control that protects the building itself. This means you're allowed to apply pesticides inside the structure—such as inside rooms, walls, basements, crawl spaces, or other interior areas where pests can damage the building. It isn't limited to just basements or entrances; the focus is on pests that affect the structure, inside the building or immediately around it. So the statement that a structural license allows control of pests inside a building is correct.

6. True bugs (e.g., aphids, leafhoppers, and scale insects) have sucking mouthparts.

A. True

B. Not sure

C. Some have but not all

D. False

Not all true bugs use sucking mouthparts in every case. While many Hemiptera do feed by piercing-sucking mouthparts, there are exceptions where mouthparts are reduced or not used for feeding, such as certain scale insects whose adults may not feed. Because of these variations across life stages and taxa, the blanket statement that all true bugs have sucking mouthparts isn't universally true, so the best answer is that it's false.

7. Which statement about starling migratory status is true?

- A. They are primarily non-migratory**
- B. They migrate only in winter**
- C. They are primarily migratory**
- D. They never migrate**

Starling migratory status is about whether the birds move seasonally between areas. European starlings show regular seasonal movements in many parts of their range: northern populations head to milder areas or southward in winter, while some birds in milder climates may stay put or move locally in response to food. Because these seasonal movements occur across a broad part of their range, they're best described as primarily migratory. It wouldn't fit to say they rarely move or never migrate, and "only in winter" is too limiting since the timing and extent of movements can vary and include autumn to spring migrations.

8. How far can little brown bats travel to find a suitable hibernating cave?

- A. 800 km**
- B. 1000 km**
- C. 50 km**
- D. 200 km**

Bats move long distances to find hibernation sites that offer a stable, cool temperature, high humidity, and low disturbance. When a nearby site isn't suitable, little brown bats will undertake substantial flights to reach better hibernacula, and hundreds of kilometers can be involved. The option of 800 kilometers reflects a long-distance journey that falls within the range of distances these bats have been observed or inferred to travel to find a suitable cave. Shorter distances, like 50 or 200 kilometers, describe smaller searches that aren't as representative of the extreme migrations these bats may undertake, while 1000 kilometers is possible but less typical. So, 800 kilometers best captures the idea of a large, long-range search for an appropriate hibernation cave.

9. The German cockroach can produce _____ egg cases in a lifetime.

- A. 3**
- B. 5**
- C. 7**
- D. 9**

Understanding how many egg cases a German cockroach can produce in its lifetime highlights how quickly this pest can multiply. A female typically produces about seven oothecae (egg cases) over her life, with each one containing roughly 30-40 eggs. This combination—several separate egg cases and large clutch sizes—means a single female can contribute significantly to a population before being controlled, which is why thorough, ongoing pest management is essential. While some individuals may produce a bit more or less depending on conditions, seven oothecae is the standard figure used in pest biology references. Fewer than seven would underestimate the species' reproductive potential, while nine is less common for the typical lifetime total.

10. Do pigeons and starlings tend to raise their nests year after year?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in urban settings

D. Only when food is abundant

Birds that are faithful to a nesting site tend to reuse that site year after year, which is common for both pigeons and starlings. Pigeons often return to the same ledges, cavities, or parts of buildings and rebuild their nest in the same spot when the season comes around again. Starlings likewise favor previously used cavities or nest boxes and will refurbish or start a new nest in the same location if it's safe and resources are available. When conditions are favorable—steady food, minimal disturbance, and accessible nesting sites—they commonly raise nests annually at those sites. Of course, if a site is destroyed or danger or food shortages occur, they may abandon and relocate, but the general tendency is to reuse nests year after year.

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://ontariopesticidettrainingstructural.examzify.com>

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