

ONTARIO PESTICIDE TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION STRUCTURAL MODULE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. The only venomous snake found in Ontario is the Mississauga rattlesnake.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not sure
 - D. It depends
- 2. The Aunt commonly found associated with slabs of grade concrete is the**
 - A. Pavement Aunt
 - B. Field Ant
 - C. Acrobat Ant
 - D. Thief Aunt
- 3. Booklice are commonly associated with fungus on mouldy cereals.**
 - A. Booklice are commonly associated with fungus on mouldy cereals.
 - B. They feed on meat.
 - C. They feed on fresh produce.
 - D. They are nocturnal.
- 4. Which of the following best describes the Surinam cockroach's lifetime egg-case production?**
 - A. 3
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 4
- 5. Which beetle prefers to infest seasoned hardwood?**
 - A. Lyctids
 - B. Buprestids
 - C. Ward borers
 - D. Anobiids
- 6. Carpenter bees usually nest in post, porch beams, and fascia.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Unknown

7. The home range of a Norway rat is approximately how many meters?

- A. 5 to 10 meters
- B. 30 to 50 meters
- C. 60 to 80 meters
- D. 15 to 30 meters

8. The larva of the cheese skipper is called a maggot.

- A. False
- B. Not applicable
- C. Uncertain
- D. True

9. Which statement about groundhogs is correct?

- A. They are always bright white.
- B. They have a bushy tail.
- C. They hibernate starting in October.
- D. They are carnivorous.

10. Skunks' litter size is usually 4-7 young.

- A. 2-3 young
- B. 4-7 young
- C. 8-12 young
- D. 0-1 young

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The only venomous snake found in Ontario is the Mississauga rattlesnake.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. It depends

Ontario has one venomous snake species—the eastern massasauga rattlesnake. There isn't any snake known as the "Mississauga rattlesnake," and no recognized species by that name exists in Ontario. So the statement isn't correct. The massasauga is the proper venomous species to know, and it's found in suitable wetland habitats in the province.

2. The Aunt commonly found associated with slabs of grade concrete is the

- A. Pavement Aunt**
- B. Field Ant
- C. Acrobat Ant
- D. Thief Aunt

Pavement ants are the species most commonly found nesting under concrete slabs and sidewalks. They establish colonies in the cracks and voids beneath hard surfaces, pushing out small amounts of soil and creating visible trails around the edge of the slab. When a structure shows ants emerging from under a concrete slab, pavement ants are the typical culprits because of their preference for nesting directly beneath paved or poured concrete. The other ants have different preferred habitats: field ants usually nest in outdoor soil and debris, acrobat ants prefer wood in damp or decaying areas, and thief ants are tiny and more often found in indoor food areas rather than beneath concrete slabs.

3. Booklice are commonly associated with fungus on mouldy cereals.

- A. Booklice are commonly associated with fungus on mouldy cereals.**
- B. They feed on meat.
- C. They feed on fresh produce.
- D. They are nocturnal.

Booklice are tiny insects that thrive where moisture and mold are present because their main food is fungi, including the molds that grow on stored cereals. When cereals become damp and develop mold, booklice feed on that fungi, so finding them is a sign of moldy, humid conditions in the storage area. They don't feed on meat or on fresh produce, so those foods aren't their typical food sources. Whether they're active at night or day isn't the defining factor here; what matters is their association with moldy, damp materials. In practice, controlling moisture and removing moldy cereals reduces booklice populations, which is why the statement about their association with fungus on mouldy cereals is the correct understanding.

4. Which of the following best describes the Surinam cockroach's lifetime egg-case production?

- A. 3**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 4

Understanding how many egg cases a Surinam cockroach can produce in its lifetime helps you predict how quickly a population can grow and what kind of control effort is needed. The Surinam cockroach typically produces about three egg cases over its life. This relatively modest number means population growth isn't as explosive as with some other cockroach species, but those egg cases still represent potential new generations that can persist if conditions allow. In terms of management, this means you should still target egg cases and the hiding places where females lay them, and combine this with sanitation, moisture reduction, and bait placement to interrupt any new cohorts that hatch from those cases. The other numeric options would imply much higher or lower reproductive output, which isn't consistent with the typical lifetime production for this species; three egg cases is the best estimate for planning control.

5. Which beetle prefers to infest seasoned hardwood?

- A. Lyctids**
- B. Buprestids
- C. Ward borers
- D. Anobiids

Lyctids are the hardwood specialists. These true powderpost beetles target hardwoods that have already been dried to a low moisture content—seasoned wood. Their larvae develop in the sapwood of hardwoods such as oak and maple, so seasoned hardwood is exactly the type of material they're drawn to. The other beetle groups tend to favor different conditions—some attack softwoods, some prefer damp or stressed wood, and they're not the same hardwood-seasoning preference that lyctids have. So when a dry, seasoned hardwood is involved, lyctids are the most likely culprits.

6. Carpenter bees usually nest in post, porch beams, and fascia.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Unknown

Carpenter bees carve into wood to create brood galleries, so they favor exposed, unfinished wood where it's easier to bore. Structural wood elements like posts, porch beams, and fascia boards are common nesting sites because they are often readily accessible, unpainted, and exposed to sun and weather. That combination makes these locations ideal for nesting, which is why you'll frequently find carpenter bee activity in these areas. Recognizing this pattern helps explain why the statement is considered true: carpenter bees usually nest in these kinds of wooden structural components. If you're looking to discourage nesting, keeping wood painted or sealed and repairing damaged areas reduces attractive nesting sites.

7. The home range of a Norway rat is approximately how many meters?

- A. 5 to 10 meters
- B. 30 to 50 meters
- C. 60 to 80 meters
- D. 15 to 30 meters**

The home range represents the area a Norway rat regularly uses for feeding, nesting, and daily activity. For this species, that typical distance is about 15 to 30 meters. This range reflects how far a rat will roam from its nest to access food and shelter in common environments, especially urban settings where food sources are dispersed but nearby. Within this radius, a rat may have several interconnected sites—bedding, latrines, and foraging spots—that it uses consistently, while still making occasional longer forays when resources are scarce. Knowing this distance helps in planning control measures; placing baits or monitoring devices within roughly 15–30 meters of a suspected nest or harborage aligns with how far rats are likely to travel in their regular routines. Options smaller than this would underestimate the space a rat needs to access multiple resources, while options much larger would overstate their typical foraging reach in most environments.

8. The larva of the cheese skipper is called a maggot.

- A. False
- B. Not applicable
- C. Uncertain
- D. True**

The larval stage of a fly is called a maggot. The cheese skipper is a small fly, and its larvae are the familiar soft, worm-like maggots that infest stored foods. Since “maggot” is the standard term for the larva of many flies, this statement is true. The other options don’t fit because they don’t reflect the accepted name for fly larvae, whereas this one does. In pesticide training, recognizing that fly larvae are maggots helps in identifying the pest and choosing appropriate control measures.

9. Which statement about groundhogs is correct?

- A. They are always bright white.
- B. They have a bushy tail.
- C. They hibernate starting in October.**
- D. They are carnivorous.

Groundhogs hibernate as a winter survival strategy, slowing their metabolism to live off stored fat. As days get shorter and temperatures fall, they retreat to their burrows and enter this long period of torpor, which in many areas begins in October and continues through winter until spring. This behavior is a reliable adaptation to scarce food and cold conditions, making the statement about starting hibernation in October the best fit. Think of them as primarily herbivores that fatten up in late summer to fuel the winter. They don’t rely on meat for energy, and their fur is brownish, not bright white, with a short, not particularly bushy tail.

10. Skunks' litter size is usually 4-7 young.

- A. 2-3 young
- B. 4-7 young**
- C. 8-12 young
- D. 0-1 young

The main idea here is understanding how many offspring skunks typically have in one litter. For striped skunks, the usual litter size is four to seven young. This range is the most commonly observed in the species, which is why it's the correct choice. The other options fall outside what's typically seen: two to three is smaller than normal, eight to twelve is larger than normal, and zero to one would not reflect typical reproductive output. So four to seven young best represents the common litter size.

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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!

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