

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAINING: GENERAL STANDARDS SP39-W 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. What term describes the size of the area to be treated?**
 - A. Coverage
 - B. Region
 - C. Area
 - D. Size
- 2. Which symptom indicates severe poisoning?**
 - A. Fatigue
 - B. Headache
 - C. Severe Contraction Of Pupils, Muscle Twitching, Difficulty Breathing
 - D. Dizziness
- 3. Which statement best describes drift reduction additives?**
 - A. They increase adhesion to surfaces
 - B. They decrease droplet size
 - C. They increase drift by air currents
 - D. They increase droplet Size and Reduce Drift
- 4. Noninfectious diseases are typically caused by what?**
 - A. Environmental conditions
 - B. Fungi
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Viruses
- 5. Which spray modifiers improve pesticide adhesion to the treated surface?**
 - A. Surfactants
 - B. Stickers
 - C. Penetrants
 - D. Drift Reduction
- 6. Which section of a pesticide label always includes the concentration of an active ingredient for a specific formulation?**
 - A. Labeling
 - B. Instructions
 - C. Product Information
 - D. Safety Data

7. How should contaminated rinse water be disposed of?

- A. Dilute and reapply to treated area, provided the maximum rate is not exceeded
- B. Pour rinse water into storm drains
- C. Dump rinse water into the trash
- D. Mix rinse water with drinking water

8. After each use, how should other PPE be cleaned?

- A. Wash other PPE after each use with detergent and water, dry, and store separately from pesticides
- B. Wash other PPE with only water
- C. Lay PPE out to dry in sun
- D. Do not clean PPE

9. Which of the following best describes Vapor Drift?

- A. Not applicable
- B. Movement of spray droplets associated with application
- C. Physical movement of pesticide through air
- D. Movement of pesticide in vapor or gas form

10. This type of pesticide repels insects, vertebrates.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Repellents
- C. Herbicides
- D. Fungicides

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term describes the size of the area to be treated?

- A. Coverage
- B. Region
- C. Area**
- D. Size

In planning a pesticide application, the quantity you're measuring is the size of the surface you'll treat, which is described by the term area. Area is the precise, measurable extent of space (for example, square feet, square meters, or acres) that guides how much product to mix and how much spray to apply. Coverage isn't about how large the space is; it refers to how well the area is reached or coated with the product. Region implies a larger geographic or administrative boundary, not the specific treated surface. Size is a general descriptor and isn't the technical term used to denote the measurable surface to be treated.

2. Which symptom indicates severe poisoning?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Headache
- C. Severe Contraction Of Pupils, Muscle Twitching, Difficulty Breathing**
- D. Dizziness

Severe poisoning shows itself when the nervous system is overwhelmed and the person also struggles to breathe. The combination of pinpoint pupils, muscle twitching, and trouble breathing is a clear signal of high-level pesticide exposure affecting both the muscarinic and nicotinic parts of the nervous system, plus the respiratory system. Pinpoint pupils come from parasympathetic overstimulation, muscle twitching reflects skeletal muscle stimulation, and difficulty breathing indicates bronchoconstriction and possible respiratory weakness. This set of signs means a life-threatening situation requiring immediate medical help. In contrast, fatigue, headache, and dizziness can occur with many situations and don't alone indicate severe poisoning. If safe to do so, move the person to fresh air, remove contaminated clothing, and seek emergency assistance right away.

3. Which statement best describes drift reduction additives?

- A. They increase adhesion to surfaces
- B. They decrease droplet size
- C. They increase drift by air currents
- D. They increase droplet Size and Reduce Drift**

Drift reduction additives are designed to keep spray on target by making droplets larger, which lowers the chance they will be carried away by air currents. Larger droplets have more mass and tend to settle out of the air rather than drifting off-target. So the best description is that they increase droplet size and reduce drift. The idea behind drift control isn't primarily about sticking to surfaces (that's a retention/dropping effect) and making droplets smaller would actually increase drift, not reduce it.

4. Noninfectious diseases are typically caused by what?

A. Environmental conditions

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Viruses

Noninfectious diseases come from factors other than living pathogens. They arise when environmental conditions, genetics, nutrition, or chemical exposures affect the body's systems. For example, exposure to pesticides or other toxins, heat illness, or nutritional deficiencies can cause disease without involving an infectious agent. These conditions do not spread between people. Fungi, bacteria, and viruses are infectious agents that cause diseases by invading the body and often spreading from one person to another or through other transmission routes. That's why they're not considered noninfectious causes. So, the factor most associated with noninfectious disease in this context is environmental conditions, which can include chemical exposures and other environmental stresses that impact health without involving pathogens.

5. Which spray modifiers improve pesticide adhesion to the treated surface?

A. Surfactants

B. Stickers

C. Penetrants

D. Drift Reduction

Adhesion to the treated surface is improved by film-forming modifiers known as stickers. Stickers create a thin, tacky film on the surface that helps the pesticide residue stick rather than run off with rain, irrigation, or wind. This keeps more of the product on the target long enough to work. Surfactants, which reduce surface tension to improve wetting and spreading, help the spray cover the surface better but don't specifically enhance how well the residue clings to the surface over time. Penetrants aid the product's movement into plant tissues rather than helping it stay on the surface. Drift reduction modifies how droplets behave in the air to minimize off-target movement, not adhesion to the surface.

6. Which section of a pesticide label always includes the concentration of an active ingredient for a specific formulation?

A. Labeling

B. Instructions

C. Product Information

D. Safety Data

The concentration of the active ingredient for a specific formulation is found in the Product Information section. This part of the label describes the product itself, including the exact formulation and how much active ingredient it contains, usually shown as a percentage or as a weight per unit. Knowing this concentration is essential because different formulations of the same product can have different active ingredient levels, which directly influences how much product you mix or apply to achieve the correct rate. The Instructions for Use guide how to apply and at what rates, but they rely on the documented concentration listed in Product Information to ensure you're using the right amount. The Safety Data section covers hazards and handling, not the active ingredient content.

7. How should contaminated rinse water be disposed of?

- A. Dilute and reapply to treated area, provided the maximum rate is not exceeded
- B. Pour rinse water into storm drains
- C. Dump rinse water into the trash
- D. Mix rinse water with drinking water

Rinse water that has pesticides in it must be kept out of the environment and used according to the label. Diluting the rinse water and reapplying it to the treated area, within the maximum labeled rate, is the preferred approach because it makes use of the remaining pesticide where it's needed and prevents waste or environmental harm. Pouring rinse water into storm drains would carry pesticide residues directly to waterways, harming aquatic life and violating regulations. Dumping rinse water in the trash risks leaks or exposure during handling and disposal. Mixing rinse water with drinking water creates a serious safety hazard and is illegal. By reapplying to the same treated area at or below the labeled application rate, you use the product as intended and minimize environmental impact.

8. After each use, how should other PPE be cleaned?

- A. Wash other PPE after each use with detergent and water, dry, and store separately from pesticides
- B. Wash other PPE with only water
- C. Lay PPE out to dry in sun
- D. Do not clean PPE

Cleaning PPE after each use is essential to remove pesticide residues and prevent carrying contaminants to the next job. Wash other PPE with detergent and water to break down and lift residues from fabrics and surfaces. Rinse well, then dry completely before storing. Storing PPE separately from pesticides helps prevent accidental transfer of residues to clean gear, tools, or clothing. Washing with only water may not remove oily or persistent pesticide residues. Laying PPE out to dry in the sun doesn't clean residues and can degrade materials, while not cleaning PPE at all leaves dangerous residues that can expose you or contaminate future work.

9. Which of the following best describes Vapor Drift?

- A. Not applicable
- B. Movement of spray droplets associated with application
- C. Physical movement of pesticide through air
- D. Movement of pesticide in vapor or gas form

Vapor drift is the movement of pesticide in vapor or gas form. When a chemical volatilizes, it can become a gas and travel with air currents, potentially moving far from where it was applied. This is different from spray drift, which involves the physical movement of liquid droplets that are sprayed during application. Understanding this distinction helps you recognize that even if droplets don't drift, a volatile pesticide can still pose off-target exposure risks. Vapor drift is influenced by factors like temperature, wind, and the pesticide's volatility, and can be reduced by using less volatile formulations, applying under favorable weather conditions, and employing drift-reduction practices.

10. This type of pesticide repels insects, vertebrates.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Repellents**
- C. Herbicides
- D. Fungicides

Repellents are products that deter pests rather than kill them. They work by emitting odors, tastes, or other cues that pests find unpleasant, so insects and even vertebrates will avoid treated areas or items. Because the effect is deterrence, not mortality, repellents are used to keep pests away rather than to eliminate them. Other pesticide types are intended to kill or inhibit organisms—herbicides target plants, fungicides target fungi, and insecticides target insects—so they don't fit the idea of repelling. Repellent products may need reapplication as their deterrent effect fades.

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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://pesticideapptrainingsp39w.examzify.com>

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

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