

Tennessee Category 7 Pest Control 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. What distinctive physical characteristic do brown recluse spiders have?**
 - A. A pair of red stripes along the back**
 - B. A brown violin marking on their back**
 - C. Bright yellow spots**
 - D. A unique web pattern**
- 2. One may earn up to what percentage of in-house points in the recertification program?**
 - A. 25%**
 - B. 50%**
 - C. 75%**
 - D. 100%**
- 3. What role does the USDA play in relation to pest control?**
 - A. Enforces pesticide labeling**
 - B. Regulates pesticide sales**
 - C. Researches pest control methods**
 - D. Creates public awareness campaigns**
- 4. Which variety of ants has a unique structure whereby they are uniform in size?**
 - A. Polymorphic**
 - B. Monomorphic**
 - C. Dimorphic**
 - D. Hierarchical**
- 5. What insect pest is known to commonly infest stored grains and products?**
 - A. Indianmeal moth**
 - B. Housefly**
 - C. Ants**
 - D. Termites**

6. What part of the product formulation determines what glove type is needed?

- A. Active ingredients**
- B. Inert ingredients**
- C. Solvents**
- D. Fillers**

7. Which structure helps ants identify their environment?

- A. Wings**
- B. Legs**
- C. Thorax**
- D. Antennae**

8. Which statement is true about opening pesticide containers?

- A. It is safe to use a hammer to open stubborn containers**
- B. Always shake the container before opening**
- C. Use a sharp knife or scissors to open paper or cardboard containers**
- D. Use your hands to pull apart plastic containers**

9. What characteristic do female oriental cockroaches have?

- A. Short wings**
- B. Long antennae**
- C. Bright color**
- D. Large eyes**

10. How large is the emergence hole created by old house borers?

- A. 1/4 inch**
- B. 1/2 inch**
- C. 1/8 inch**
- D. 3/8 inch**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What distinctive physical characteristic do brown recluse spiders have?

- A. A pair of red stripes along the back**
- B. A brown violin marking on their back**
- C. Bright yellow spots**
- D. A unique web pattern**

Brown recluse spiders are indeed characterized by the distinctive brown violin marking on their back. This marking is an important identification feature, as it resembles a violin or fiddle, with the neck of the violin pointing toward the rear of the spider. This unique shape helps distinguish them from other spider species that may share similar coloration. The brown recluse's coloration, typically a light to medium brown, combined with this violin shape, makes it easier for someone to identify them in their natural habitat or in places where they may come into contact with humans. Other characteristics, such as the number of eyes (which is six instead of the usual eight found in most spiders) and the fact that they have long legs, also assist in identification, but the violin marking is the most distinctive and widely recognized feature. This identification is crucial for pest control and public awareness due to the spider's potential for causing necrotic skin lesions in humans after a bite, making it important for individuals to accurately recognize them.

2. One may earn up to what percentage of in-house points in the recertification program?

- A. 25%**
- B. 50%**
- C. 75%**
- D. 100%**

In the recertification program for pest control, earning up to 50% of in-house points is a specific guideline that allows professionals to meet their continuing education requirements through training provided within their own organization. This approach acknowledges the importance of practical, hands-on training and knowledge sharing that can take place in the workplace, enhancing the skills of the technicians while ensuring that they stay current with industry standards and practices. This focus on in-house training is significant, as it allows companies to tailor their training to the specific needs of their staff and the challenges they face in their particular environment. It helps to foster a consistent understanding of pest management practices and safety protocols unique to the company's operations. Additionally, the limit of 50% encourages the participation in external training and education programs, ensuring that pest control professionals are exposed to a wider range of information, techniques, and innovations that may not be covered in-house. Thus, this balance between in-house and external learning opportunities contributes to well-rounded professional development in the pest control field.

3. What role does the USDA play in relation to pest control?

- A. Enforces pesticide labeling**
- B. Regulates pesticide sales**
- C. Researches pest control methods**
- D. Creates public awareness campaigns**

The USDA, or United States Department of Agriculture, is indeed involved in researching pest control methods. This includes investigating and developing new strategies for managing pests that affect agricultural production and the environment. The USDA conducts studies that focus on understanding pest biology, ecology, and the effectiveness of various pest control approaches, which may include biological control, integrated pest management (IPM), and the development of resistant crop varieties. This research is critical for informing farmers and pest control professionals about effective and sustainable pest management practices. By supporting scientific study and innovation in pest control, the USDA plays a vital role in enhancing agricultural productivity and environmental health. In contrast, the enforcement of pesticide labeling and regulation of pesticide sales are primarily the responsibilities of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Public awareness campaigns might be conducted by various organizations, including state agricultural extensions or non-profit entities, rather than being a dedicated role of the USDA itself. Therefore, the emphasis on the USDA's role in research helps clarify its function within the broader framework of pest management in agricultural contexts.

4. Which variety of ants has a unique structure whereby they are uniform in size?

- A. Polymorphic**
- B. Monomorphic**
- C. Dimorphic**
- D. Hierarchical**

The variety of ants that is uniform in size is known as monomorphic ants. This classification indicates that all individuals within the colony are of the same size and physical form. Monomorphic ants typically do not exhibit the size variation seen in other types of ant colonies, such as polymorphic ants, where there are different castes with varying sizes. This is significant in understanding ant biology and behavior, as the uniform structure of monomorphic ants can influence how they interact with their environment, gather food, and defend their nests. Monomorphic species often rely more on cooperation due to their size similarities, as each individual will have similar roles within the colony structure. In contrast, other types of ants, such as those that exhibit dimorphic characteristics (having two sizes) or polymorphic characteristics (having multiple sizes), carry different social structures and behavioral adaptations that reflect their diverse physical characteristics. Thus, recognizing the size uniformity of monomorphic ants is essential for grasping the diverse world of ant species and their ecological roles.

5. What insect pest is known to commonly infest stored grains and products?

A. Indianmeal moth

B. Housefly

C. Ants

D. Termites

The Indianmeal moth is the correct choice because it is a well-documented pest that specifically targets stored grains and processed food products. This moth is recognized for its larvae, which feed on a variety of grains, flours, cereals, and dried fruits, causing significant damage and contamination. The adults are small moths that can often be seen fluttering around food storage areas, and their presence usually indicates an infestation. In contrast, other pests like the housefly are not specifically associated with stored grains; they can be found in various environments but are more generalist feeders. Ants, while they can invade pantries in search of food, do not have the same specific association with stored grains as the Indianmeal moth does. Termites primarily feed on wood and cellulose materials, making them irrelevant in the context of stored food products. Therefore, the Indianmeal moth stands out as the primary insect pest linked to the infestation of stored cereal products.

6. What part of the product formulation determines what glove type is needed?

A. Active ingredients

B. Inert ingredients

C. Solvents

D. Fillers

The type of glove necessary for handling a pesticide product is primarily influenced by the solvents used in its formulation. Solvents can affect the permeability of gloves, meaning they can either allow the chemical compounds to pass through the glove material or provide a protective barrier. Solvents often determine the toxicity and volatility of the product, and certain solvents can degrade specific glove materials, leading to compromised protection for the handler. For example, solvents like acetone or alcohol can break down latex gloves, whereas nitrile or PVC gloves may provide better resistance. While active ingredients, inert ingredients, and fillers can contribute to the overall hazards of a chemical product, it is the solvents that have the most direct impact on the choice of personal protective equipment, specifically gloves. Understanding the nature of the solvents in a formulation ensures proper safety measures are taken during pest control operations.

7. Which structure helps ants identify their environment?

- A. Wings**
- B. Legs**
- C. Thorax**
- D. Antennae**

The correct answer is the structure known as antennae. Antennae are sensory organs that play a crucial role in how ants perceive their environment. They are equipped with receptors that allow ants to detect various chemicals, which is vital for communication, foraging, and navigation. Through their antennae, ants can pick up pheromones and other scents released by colony members or prey, helping them to orient themselves and make decisions based on the information gathered from their surroundings. In contrast, while wings, legs, and the thorax serve important functions in an ant's life, they do not primarily focus on environmental identification. Wings, for instance, are mainly associated with flight, which is not commonly relevant for worker ants. Legs provide mobility and support, allowing ants to move around and explore their environment but do not directly assist in sensory perception. The thorax is the body segment that connects the head to the abdomen and does not have sensory functions related to environmental identification. Thus, the antennae stand out as the key structure for this purpose.

8. Which statement is true about opening pesticide containers?

- A. It is safe to use a hammer to open stubborn containers**
- B. Always shake the container before opening**
- C. Use a sharp knife or scissors to open paper or cardboard containers**
- D. Use your hands to pull apart plastic containers**

Using a sharp knife or scissors to open paper or cardboard containers is the appropriate method because these tools are designed to safely cut through the material without causing spills or creating hazardous situations. It allows for a clean and controlled opening, minimizing the risk of accidentally puncturing a container, which could lead to spills or splashes of the pesticide. Additionally, using dull or inappropriate tools can increase the risk of injury or contamination. The other options suggest unsafe practices. For example, using a hammer to force open containers can lead to breakage and create a hazardous environment due to potential exposure to the pesticide. Shaking the container before opening can also be inadvisable, as it may cause the contents to become agitated, increasing the risk of spills upon opening. Lastly, pulling apart plastic containers with your hands can be equally risky, as excess force might cause breakage or spray contents, potentially causing harm or exposure. Thus, option C is the safest and most effective choice for opening pesticide containers.

9. What characteristic do female oriental cockroaches have?

- A. Short wings**
- B. Long antennae**
- C. Bright color**
- D. Large eyes**

Female oriental cockroaches are characterized by their short, non-functional wings. Unlike males, which have longer wings that can help them glide or fly short distances, female oriental cockroaches are not able to use their wings for flight. The short wings of females are often described as being less prominent, which aligns with their role and behavior in the environment, primarily relying on their crawling ability to move around. This distinction in wing size and functionality is a significant characteristic that helps in identifying the sex of oriental cockroaches. Understanding the physical features of these pests is crucial for pest control professionals to effectively manage and control their populations.

10. How large is the emergence hole created by old house borers?

- A. 1/4 inch**
- B. 1/2 inch**
- C. 1/8 inch**
- D. 3/8 inch**

The emergence hole created by old house borers is typically around 1/4 inch in diameter. This size is significant because it helps in identifying the presence of these pests during an inspection. The 1/4 inch hole is a distinct indicator of infestation and is characteristic of the species, making it easier for pest control professionals to diagnose and take appropriate action. Recognizing the size of the emergence hole can assist in understanding the life cycle of the old house borer and the potential structural damage they may cause, as they can bore into wooden structures. Understanding these characteristics is essential for effective pest management and control strategies.

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://tnccat7petcontrol.examzify.com>

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

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