

Tennessee Category 7 Pest Control 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

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bumblebees?**
 - A. They have a hairy body**
 - B. They typically have a round shape**
 - C. They can produce honey**
 - D. They live in small colonies**

- 2. What part of the product formulation determines what glove type is needed?**
 - A. Active ingredients**
 - B. Inert ingredients**
 - C. Solvents**
 - D. Fillers**

- 3. Which statement about action thresholds is true?**
 - A. Action thresholds do not consider pest population densities.**
 - B. The action threshold for a pest may be set at zero pest population density.**
 - C. Action thresholds are only defined for agricultural pests.**
 - D. They should always be high to minimize pesticide use.**

- 4. What behaviors are used to identify camel crickets?**
 - A. Flight speed and color variation**
 - B. High jumping ability and upside down resting state**
 - C. Nest-building and nocturnal activity**
 - D. Hiding and burrowing**

- 5. Which variety of ants has a unique structure whereby they are uniform in size?**
 - A. Polymorphic**
 - B. Monomorphic**
 - C. Dimorphic**
 - D. Hierarchical**

- 6. What role do traps play in pest management?**
- A. Monitoring pest populations**
 - B. Repelling pests**
 - C. Preventing pests from entering buildings**
 - D. Destroying pests instantly**
- 7. The food of flea larvae is primarily composed of what substance?**
- A. Dried blood from the female flea**
 - B. Plant material**
 - C. Other insect excrement**
 - D. Leaf litter**
- 8. Which chemical is specifically designed to control weedy plants?**
- A. Fungicide**
 - B. Insecticide**
 - C. Herbicide**
 - D. Acaracide**
- 9. Are rodent baits toxic to fish as well as mammals?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in high doses**
 - D. Only if the bait is wet**
- 10. How far must a pesticide storage facility be from creeks or rivers?**
- A. 100 ft**
 - B. 150 ft**
 - C. 200 ft**
 - D. 250 ft**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bumblebees?

- A. They have a hairy body**
- B. They typically have a round shape**
- C. They can produce honey**
- D. They live in small colonies**

Bumblebees are indeed known for having several distinct characteristics. One notable trait is their hairy body, which helps them in pollination by trapping pollen as they visit flowers. Additionally, bumblebees typically have a round shape, which contributes to their robust appearance. They can also produce honey, although not on the same scale as honeybees, and this honey is typically stored only for their own use and not in large quantities. In terms of their social structure, bumblebees live in relatively small colonies compared to honeybees. Their colonies usually consist of a queen, a few hundred worker bees, and are often temporary, lasting only one season. Therefore, stating that bumblebees live in small colonies accurately captures an essential aspect of their behavior, making this the correct choice for the question regarding characteristics that do not align with those of bumblebees.

2. 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.

3. Which statement about action thresholds is true?

- A. Action thresholds do not consider pest population densities.
- B. The action threshold for a pest may be set at zero pest population density.**
- C. Action thresholds are only defined for agricultural pests.
- D. They should always be high to minimize pesticide use.

The statement that the action threshold for a pest may be set at zero pest population density is accurate because action thresholds are defined as the specific pest population density at which management action must be taken to prevent unacceptable damage or economic loss. In some situations, particularly with highly destructive pests or in highly sensitive environments, it is appropriate to adopt a zero tolerance policy, meaning that any detection of the pest requires immediate action. This is especially relevant in scenarios where even a single pest could lead to significant issues, such as in food production or in cases involving invasive species that can have detrimental impacts on ecosystems. Setting an action threshold at zero pest population density reflects the need for proactive measures rather than reactive ones, ensuring that pest populations are kept at bay before they cause severe damage. This approach is part of an integrated pest management strategy that emphasizes careful monitoring and decision-making based on the specific context and acceptable risk levels for the situation at hand.

4. What behaviors are used to identify camel crickets?

- A. Flight speed and color variation
- B. High jumping ability and upside down resting state**
- C. Nest-building and nocturnal activity
- D. Hiding and burrowing

Camel crickets are distinctive insects that exhibit specific behaviors which set them apart from other cricket types. One key identification feature is their remarkable high jumping ability. This characteristic allows them to evade predators and move quickly within their environment. Additionally, camel crickets often rest in an upside-down position, which is quite different from the typical resting posture observed in many other cricket species. This behavior can be a helpful indicator when trying to recognize camel crickets in their natural habitat or when assessing a pest situation. While other behaviors, such as nocturnal activity or hiding, are common among various insect species, the unique combination of high jumping ability and the upside-down resting state is particularly emblematic of camel crickets. These identification traits are crucial for pest control professionals when assessing populations and implementing effective control measures.

5. 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.

6. What role do traps play in pest management?

- A. Monitoring pest populations**
- B. Repelling pests**
- C. Preventing pests from entering buildings**
- D. Destroying pests instantly**

Traps play a crucial role in pest management primarily by monitoring pest populations. By using traps, pest management professionals can gather important data about the presence, abundance, and behavior of various pest species. This information helps in assessing the level of infestation and determining the appropriate control measures to implement. Monitoring through traps can also indicate the effectiveness of a treatment over time and signal when re-treatment may be necessary. While traps may inadvertently catch some pests, their primary function in a pest management program is to provide insights into pest activity rather than to repel, prevent entry, or destroy pests instantly. Understanding pest populations allows for targeted and environmentally sound pest management strategies, leading to more effective and sustainable control methods.

7. The food of flea larvae is primarily composed of what substance?

- A. Dried blood from the female flea**
- B. Plant material**
- C. Other insect excrement**
- D. Leaf litter**

Flea larvae primarily feed on organic matter found in their environment, which predominantly consists of dried blood from adult fleas, as it is a rich source of protein. Adult fleas consume blood but also excrete bits of it, which the larvae then scavenge. This specialized diet allows them to thrive in areas where adult fleas are present, as they rely heavily on this nutrient source during their development. While leaf litter and plant material may provide some general organic matter, they do not supply the specific nutrients that flea larvae require for optimal growth and development. Other insect excrement, although it might be encountered in their environment, does not serve as the primary food source and lacks the nutritional value that dried blood provides. Thus, the consumption of dried blood is essential for flea larvae to successfully develop into adults.

8. Which chemical is specifically designed to control weedy plants?

- A. Fungicide**
- B. Insecticide**
- C. Herbicide**
- D. Acaricide**

Herbicides are specifically formulated to control weedy plants, targeting unwanted vegetation while minimizing damage to desirable plants. They work by disrupting the growth processes of plants, which can include blocking photosynthesis or interfering with other essential metabolic pathways. Herbicides come in various types, with some acting on broadleaf weeds and others on grasses, allowing for targeted control depending on the species being managed. Fungicides are chemicals designed to combat fungal infections in plants and do not have the desired effect on weedy plants. Insecticides target insects, aiming to control pest populations that may harm crops or plants. Acaricides are used to control mites and ticks. Each of these chemicals serves a specific purpose in pest management, and herbicides are uniquely suited for managing plant growth, particularly undesirable weeds.

9. Are rodent baits toxic to fish as well as mammals?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in high doses**
- D. Only if the bait is wet**

Rodent baits often contain anticoagulants and other toxic substances intended to kill rodents. When these baits enter the environment, they have the potential to harm non-target species, including fish. Many of the active ingredients in rodenticides can be harmful to a wide range of organisms, not just mammals. This is especially true because if rodents that have consumed these baits die near water sources or if the bait gets washed into waterways, there is a risk that the toxins could be ingested by fish. The composition of these baits, combined with the potential for environmental contamination, means that caution must be exercised when using rodenticides, particularly in aquatic environments. Thus, the assertion that rodent baits are toxic to fish, as well as mammals, is substantiated by the chemical properties of the ingredients commonly used in such products.

10. How far must a pesticide storage facility be from creeks or rivers?

- A. 100 ft**
- B. 150 ft**
- C. 200 ft**
- D. 250 ft**

A pesticide storage facility must be located 200 feet away from creeks or rivers to ensure environmental safety and protection of water sources. This distance helps minimize the risk of pesticide runoff during rainfall or other events, which could contaminate surface water bodies. The 200-foot rule is in place as a precautionary measure to mitigate potential harm to aquatic life, drinking water supplies, and overall ecosystem health. Properly positioning storage facilities with this distance in mind demonstrates responsible pest management practices by prioritizing environmental regulations and public health.

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://tncat7petcontrol.examzify.com>

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

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