

TERMINIX LICENSED TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 is the recommended approach after implementing a pest control program?**
 - A. Modify the program
 - B. Terminate the program
 - C. Ignore the program
 - D. Evaluate the program
- 2. If you increase the pressure in the spray nozzle, what happens to the droplets?**
 - A. They get bigger
 - B. They get smaller
 - C. They turn into a mist
 - D. No effect on the droplet size
- 3. When is it necessary to wear a respirator?**
 - A. During all pesticide applications
 - B. Only when mixing pesticides
 - C. When the label instructs you to wear a respirator
 - D. When working outdoors
- 4. True or False: It is always necessary to drill and treat brick veneer voids when treating for termites.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in certain conditions
 - D. Only if specified by the manufacturer
- 5. What is a major drawback of using cartridge respirators?**
 - A. They are too expensive
 - B. They require frequent replacement
 - C. Leakage around the face shield
 - D. They are uncomfortable to wear

- 6. What is one common entry point for subterranean termites in structures?**
- A. Roof vents
 - B. Basement windows
 - C. Plumbing penetrations
 - D. Attic spaces
- 7. Which of the following is NOT considered a biological agent?**
- A. Fungi
 - B. Bacteria
 - C. Chitin inhibitor
 - D. Virus
- 8. Pesticides that build up in the bodies of animals or humans are referred to as what?**
- A. Non-accumulative
 - B. Fatty deposits
 - C. Accumulative
 - D. Residual
- 9. Which statement accurately describes the behavior of mice and rats?**
- A. Mice are aggressive while rats are timid
 - B. Mice avoid water, while rats need it daily
 - C. Mice are inquisitive and like to explore, while rats avoid new things
 - D. Mice live in burrows while rats prefer homes
- 10. What is the full name and acronym of the law the EPA uses to manage pesticides?**
- A. Federal Environmental Protection Act (FEPA)
 - B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
 - C. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA)
 - D. Federal Pesticide Management Act (FPMA)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the recommended approach after implementing a pest control program?

- A. Modify the program
- B. Terminate the program
- C. Ignore the program
- D. Evaluate the program**

Evaluating a pest control program after implementation is crucial for several reasons. This process allows technicians to assess the effectiveness of the strategies used and determine if the goals of the program are being met. By conducting a thorough evaluation, technicians can identify any areas that may need adjustment, improvements, or additional measures to enhance pest control outcomes. This evaluation typically includes monitoring pest populations, checking for signs of infestation, and reviewing the overall effectiveness of the methods applied. The results of this evaluation inform further actions, whether that involves continuing with the current strategies or modifying them to achieve better results. By systematically evaluating the program, pest control professionals maintain a proactive stance in managing pest issues rather than simply responding to them as they arise. Other options, like modifying or terminating the program without thorough evaluation, may lead to incomplete understanding and ineffective pest management. Ignoring the program altogether could result in unchecked pest issues and potential escalations of infestations, which can be detrimental to the environment and the property being treated. Thus, a structured evaluation ensures that pest control efforts are both efficient and effective over time.

2. If you increase the pressure in the spray nozzle, what happens to the droplets?

- A. They get bigger
- B. They get smaller**
- C. They turn into a mist
- D. No effect on the droplet size

When the pressure in the spray nozzle is increased, the droplets that are produced become smaller. This phenomenon occurs due to the physics of fluid dynamics and spray mechanisms. Higher pressure forces the liquid through the nozzle at a greater velocity, which increases the shear forces acting on the liquid as it exits the nozzle. As the liquid is atomized, these forces break the liquid stream into finer droplets. The smaller droplets created are advantageous for various applications, such as ensuring more rapid evaporation, improving coverage, and enhancing penetration of the applied material in pest control scenarios. The smaller size allows the droplets to remain suspended in the air for longer, increasing the effectiveness of the treatment and reducing drift, which can occur with larger droplets. In contrast to the correct answer, larger droplets typically result from lower pressure, which does not provide enough energy to break the liquid into finer particles. Hence, increased pressure leads to smaller droplets rather than larger or unchanged sizes.

3. When is it necessary to wear a respirator?

- A. During all pesticide applications
- B. Only when mixing pesticides
- C. When the label instructs you to wear a respirator**
- D. When working outdoors

A respirator is an essential piece of personal protective equipment that is designed to protect the wearer from inhaling harmful substances present in the environment, particularly during the handling and application of pesticides. The critical point to remember is that the use of a respirator is specifically tied to the instructions provided on the pesticide label. Pesticide labels are legally binding documents that outline the necessary safety precautions that must be followed during the use of the product, including the requirement for respiratory protection. If a pesticide label specifies that a respirator is required, it indicates that the potential exposure levels of harmful substances warrant such protection to ensure the safety of the applicator. Therefore, wearing a respirator becomes essential only when indicated by the label, which is informed by the chemical properties of the pesticide and the associated risk factors for inhalation exposure. This context helps ensure that protective measures are taken only when necessary, based on clear guidelines outlined by the manufacturer. Safe handling practices mean being conscious of guidelines and applying them specifically, rather than applying a blanket rule for all scenarios.

4. True or False: It is always necessary to drill and treat brick veneer voids when treating for termites.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only in certain conditions
- D. Only if specified by the manufacturer

The statement is false because drilling and treating brick veneer voids is not always a necessary step in termite treatment. While in some cases these voids may be a potential entry point for termites, treatment strategies can vary based on several factors, including the type of construction, the extent of the infestation, and the recommendations provided by pest control professionals. For many structures, there are effective alternative treatment methods that do not require drilling into brick veneers. For example, the application of liquid insecticides to the soil around the foundation or using baits to manage termite populations can be sufficient. Furthermore, drilling may not even reach areas of infestation effectively if termites are nesting in other structural components. In summary, while addressing brick veneer voids might be necessary in certain specific situations, it is not a blanket requirement for all termite treatments, making the statement false.

5. What is a major drawback of using cartridge respirators?

- A. They are too expensive
- B. They require frequent replacement
- C. Leakage around the face shield**
- D. They are uncomfortable to wear

Using cartridge respirators, a common tool for respiratory protection in certain environments, can be associated with a significant drawback related to leakage around the face shield. When these respirators do not fit properly or the seal is compromised, unfiltered air can enter, reducing their effectiveness and exposing the wearer to harmful contaminants. A proper seal is essential for ensuring that the respirator functions as intended. If there are gaps due to facial hair, improper sizing, or maintenance issues, the risk of inhaling hazardous substances increases. This highlights the importance of regular fit testing and user training. While other drawbacks exist, such as discomfort or the need for frequent cartridge replacement depending on the environment, the concern about leakage directly impacts the respirator's ability to protect the user effectively. Hence, ensuring an effective seal is fundamental to the safety and functionality of cartridge respirators.

6. What is one common entry point for subterranean termites in structures?

- A. Roof vents
- B. Basement windows
- C. Plumbing penetrations**
- D. Attic spaces

Subterranean termites typically enter structures through plumbing penetrations. These entry points occur where plumbing pipes pass through the foundation or walls of a building. The gaps around these pipes can create pathways for termites to access the interior of a structure from the soil, which is their natural habitat. This characteristic makes plumbing penetrations a significant concern for pest control professionals, as it allows termites to go undetected while they establish colonies and cause damage. The other options, while they may provide access points for different types of pests, are not specific common entry points for subterranean termites. Roof vents and attic spaces are more accessible for pests like birds or rodents, while basement windows present a risk primarily for exterior pests rather than subterranean dwelling insects. Understanding these entry points is crucial for effective pest management strategies and prevention measures within structures.

7. Which of the following is NOT considered a biological agent?

- A. Fungi
- B. Bacteria
- C. Chitin inhibitor**
- D. Virus

The correct answer is that a chitin inhibitor is not considered a biological agent. Biological agents are typically defined as living organisms or their byproducts that can cause harm to other living organisms. This includes fungi, bacteria, and viruses, all of which are classified as biological agents due to their ability to reproduce, evolve, and directly interact with hosts. Chitin inhibitors, on the other hand, are substances that interfere with the formation of chitin, a key structural component of the exoskeletons of arthropods and the cell walls of fungi. While they may have biological effects, chitin inhibitors are typically classified as chemical agents rather than biological ones, as they do not comprise living organisms. They work by preventing the biological processes necessary for the growth or reproduction of specific pests, making them a chemical intervention in pest management rather than a biological one. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for pest management professionals as they develop effective strategies for controlling pest populations while being aware of the nature of the agents they use.

8. Pesticides that build up in the bodies of animals or humans are referred to as what?

- A. Non-accumulative
- B. Fatty deposits
- C. Accumulative**
- D. Residual

Pesticides that accumulate in the bodies of animals or humans are accurately referred to as accumulative. This term indicates that these substances can gradually build up over time, often through repeated exposure, rather than being eliminated from the body. Such substances tend to persist and can elevate to toxic levels, leading to potential health risks for both wildlife and humans. Non-accumulative would imply that the substances do not build up in the body, which is not applicable here. Fatty deposits are not a term typically used to describe pesticide accumulation; instead, they refer to the body's storage of fat. Residual refers to the remaining amount of pesticide left after application, but it does not indicate the accumulation in living organisms over time. Therefore, accumulative is the most accurate term to describe pesticides that pose a long-term risk due to their tendency to build up in living tissues.

9. Which statement accurately describes the behavior of mice and rats?

- A. Mice are aggressive while rats are timid
- B. Mice avoid water, while rats need it daily
- C. Mice are inquisitive and like to explore, while rats avoid new things**
- D. Mice live in burrows while rats prefer homes

The statement that mice are inquisitive and like to explore, while rats avoid new things, accurately describes the behavior of these rodents. Mice are naturally curious animals, often engaging in exploratory behavior as they investigate their surroundings. This characteristic helps them discover food sources and navigate their environment effectively, making them more adaptable to new situations. In contrast, rats tend to be more cautious and display a level of neophobia, which is the fear of new things. This cautious behavior is an evolutionary adaptation that helps rats avoid potential dangers in unfamiliar environments, allowing them to survive in the wild. Therefore, the distinction between the inquisitive nature of mice and the more reserved behavior of rats provides a clear understanding of how these two species interact with their surroundings.

10. What is the full name and acronym of the law the EPA uses to manage pesticides?

- A. Federal Environmental Protection Act (FEPA)
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)**
- C. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA)
- D. Federal Pesticide Management Act (FPMA)

The correct choice is the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, abbreviated as FIFRA. This law provides the framework for regulating pesticide distribution, sale, and use in the United States. FIFRA was enacted to ensure that any pesticide used in the country is safe and effective, protecting not just human health but also the environment. Under this act, the EPA has the authority to evaluate the safety and efficacy of pest control products before they can be marketed. This ensures that only those pesticides deemed safe and effective are allowed for use, thereby safeguarding both public health and environmental integrity. The other options reflect either misnamed or unrelated legislation regarding pesticide management, which is why they do not align with the correct answer.

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://terminixlicensedtech.examzify.com>

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

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