

Termite Inspection Practice Exam (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 step is essential after rinsing a pesticide container?**
 - A. Allow it to dry**
 - B. Fill it with soil**
 - C. Puncture the container**
 - D. Store it upright**

- 2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four common SPCS application categories?**
 - A. Termite control**
 - B. Fumigation**
 - C. Pest control**
 - D. Lawn and ornamental**

- 3. Where can you find instructions concerning the PPE required for an application?**
 - A. On the pesticide label**
 - B. In the user manual provided**
 - C. On the manufacturer's website**
 - D. At the local pesticide office**

- 4. What is the primary route that termites will use to access the interior of a home?**
 - A. Exterior walls**
 - B. Roof spaces**
 - C. Windows**
 - D. Plumbing penetrations**

- 5. What caste of termites makes up the majority of a termite colony?**
 - A. Swarmers**
 - B. Soldiers**
 - C. Workers**
 - D. Winged adults**

- 6. What is the primary focus of the Structural Pest Control Service (SPCS) in Texas?**
- A. Pesticide applications**
 - B. Pest education**
 - C. Structural pest control**
 - D. Environmental assessments**
- 7. What type of wood do powder post beetles typically attack?**
- A. Softwoods**
 - B. Fallen wood**
 - C. Hardwoods**
 - D. Processed wood**
- 8. Which of the following would be considered a proper safety measure during pesticide application?**
- A. Wearing sunglasses**
 - B. Ensuring children are nearby**
 - C. Using appropriate personal protective equipment**
 - D. Applying during the hottest part of the day**
- 9. Which type of termite primarily damages structures above ground?**
- A. Subterranean**
 - B. Wetwood**
 - C. Drywood**
 - D. Ground**
- 10. What is a key characteristic of a contact insecticide?**
- A. It affects insects that consume it**
 - B. It only works when applied directly to insects**
 - C. It is more effective on larvae**
 - D. It can remain effective in the environment for several weeks**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which step is essential after rinsing a pesticide container?

- A. Allow it to dry
- B. Fill it with soil
- C. Puncture the container**
- D. Store it upright

After rinsing a pesticide container, it is essential to puncture the container to ensure that it cannot be reused or accidentally filled with any liquids. Puncturing serves a critical safety function, as it effectively diminishes the risk of misuse or unintended exposure to pesticides. This step is part of proper disposal practices, which help to prevent environmental contamination and protect human health. Allowing the container to dry, filling it with soil, or storing it upright do not adequately address the need for safely disposing of pesticide containers. Merely drying the container does not prevent its potential reuse, while filling it with soil does not eliminate the risks associated with leftover pesticide residues. Storing it upright also does not ensure that it is rendered unusable or non-hazardous. Thus, puncturing the container is the most responsible and necessary step to take following rinsing.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four common SPCS application categories?

- A. Termite control
- B. Fumigation**
- C. Pest control
- D. Lawn and ornamental

Fumigation is not considered one of the four common SPCS (Structural Pest Control Service) application categories because it is a specific method used for controlling pests, particularly in enclosed spaces. The four common application categories usually encompass broader categories such as general pest control, termite control, and lawn and ornamental pest management. Termite control focuses specifically on managing termite populations and preventing damage to wooden structures, whereas lawn and ornamental pest management involves the treatment of landscape plants and lawns to protect them from destructive pests. Pest control in general refers to a wide range of strategies and treatments aimed at managing various unwanted pests in different environments. Fumigation, being a targeted approach often used for serious infestations and requiring specific procedures and regulations, falls outside of the standard categories that encompass general application techniques used in everyday pest control practices.

3. Where can you find instructions concerning the PPE required for an application?

- A. On the pesticide label**
- B. In the user manual provided**
- C. On the manufacturer's website**
- D. At the local pesticide office**

The pesticide label is a critical resource when it comes to understanding the safety requirements associated with handling and applying pesticides, including personal protective equipment (PPE). The label is designed to provide essential information to ensure safe usage, including specific guidelines on what PPE is necessary for protecting the applicator's health during application. This includes details such as types of gloves, masks, eye protection, and clothing that should be worn to mitigate exposure to harmful chemicals. While other sources like user manuals, manufacturer websites, and local pesticide offices may offer additional safety information, the pesticide label is legally mandated and the primary source for PPE requirements, making it the most reliable and authoritative reference.

4. What is the primary route that termites will use to access the interior of a home?

- A. Exterior walls**
- B. Roof spaces**
- C. Windows**
- D. Plumbing penetrations**

Termites primarily use plumbing penetrations as a route to access the interior of a home because these entry points provide both a pathway and moisture, which is essential for their survival. In many homes, plumbing systems create openings in walls or foundations, allowing termites to travel from the soil, where they originate, into the living areas of the house. Unlike the other options, plumbing penetrations are continually exposed to moisture from water lines, which attracts termites. Moreover, these points can sometimes be less well sealed than other areas of a home, giving termites easier access. This is particularly significant in regions where the threat of termite infestation is high, as understanding their habits can assist homeowners in preventing such damage.

5. What caste of termites makes up the majority of a termite colony?

A. Swarmers

B. Soldiers

C. Workers

D. Winged adults

In a termite colony, the majority of the population consists of worker termites. The primary roles of workers include foraging for food, caring for the young, maintaining and repairing the nest, and providing overall support for the colony's day-to-day activities. They do not have wings and are typically sterile, which allows them to focus on their essential functions within the colony. The other castes, while crucial, do not make up the bulk of the population. Swarmers, for example, are the reproductive individuals that leave the colony to mate and establish new colonies. Soldiers, on the other hand, are tasked with the defense of the colony and are fewer in number compared to workers. Winged adults refer specifically to the reproductive swarmers, which only represent a portion of the colony's overall composition. Therefore, the worker caste is fundamentally necessary for the survival and functionality of the colony, making it the most populous group within a termite colony.

6. What is the primary focus of the Structural Pest Control Service (SPCS) in Texas?

A. Pesticide applications

B. Pest education

C. Structural pest control

D. Environmental assessments

The primary focus of the Structural Pest Control Service (SPCS) in Texas is on structural pest control. This involves the management and control of pests that infest buildings and structures, particularly those that cause damage or pose health risks, such as termites and other wood-destroying insects. The SPCS plays a crucial role in ensuring that pest control practices are effective and safe for both the environment and public health. By emphasizing structural pest control, the SPCS sets standards for pest management professionals, oversees licensing, and ensures compliance with state regulations. This focus helps protect the integrity of structures and minimizes the impact of pest infestations on residents and businesses. The other options, while relevant to pest management, are supplementary aspects of the broader field. Pesticide applications, pest education, and environmental assessments are important components of pest control practices, but the SPCS's core mission centers specifically on structural pests and the methods used to manage them effectively.

7. What type of wood do powder post beetles typically attack?

- A. Softwoods
- B. Fallen wood
- C. Hardwoods**
- D. Processed wood

Powder post beetles primarily target hardwoods because they are attracted to the dense structure of these types of wood. The larvae of powder post beetles spend a significant amount of their lifecycle boring into hardwood, where they feed on the cellulose within the wood. This feeding behavior causes extensive damage, leading to structural concerns in homes and other wooden structures. Hardwoods, which include species such as oak, maple, and ash, provide a suitable environment for the beetle larvae to thrive. The fibrous nature of hardwood makes it an ideal food source. This is contrasted with softwoods, which are less commonly infested, as they typically do not offer the same level of sustenance or habitat for the larvae. While processed wood and fallen wood can be attacked to some extent, the primary and most damaging infestations usually occur in hardwoods, as the adult beetles often choose these for reproduction. Hence, identifying hardwoods as the primary target of powder post beetles is crucial for effective inspection and prevention strategies in pest control.

8. Which of the following would be considered a proper safety measure during pesticide application?

- A. Wearing sunglasses
- B. Ensuring children are nearby
- C. Using appropriate personal protective equipment**
- D. Applying during the hottest part of the day

Using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) during pesticide application is crucial in ensuring the safety of the applicator. PPE is designed to minimize exposure to harmful chemicals and includes items such as gloves, masks, goggles, and protective clothing. By wearing the correct PPE, an individual reduces the risk of skin contact, inhalation, or accidental ingestion of pesticides. This safety measure is especially important since pesticides can contain hazardous materials that can lead to health issues, both acute and chronic. The proper use of PPE helps create a barrier between the pesticide and the individual, significantly reducing the likelihood of exposure and its potential negative effects. In contrast, wearing sunglasses or ensuring children are nearby does not contribute to the safety of pesticide application. Sunglasses provide minimal protection against the chemicals involved, while having children nearby actually increases risk due to their heightened vulnerability to toxic exposures. Additionally, applying pesticides during the hottest part of the day can lead to greater evaporation of the chemicals, potentially resulting in increased inhalation risks and reduced effectiveness. Thus, focusing on the use of appropriate PPE is essential for safe pesticide handling and application.

9. Which type of termite primarily damages structures above ground?

- A. Subterranean**
- B. Wetwood**
- C. Drywood**
- D. Ground**

The type of termite that primarily damages structures above ground is the Drywood termite. These termites inhabit wood and often infest structures that are built of or contain dry wood such as window frames, door frames, and furniture. Unlike subterranean termites, which require soil and access to moisture, drywood termites can live entirely within the wood they consume. They do not need contact with the ground, allowing them to cause significant damage to wooden structures, particularly in attics and upper levels of buildings. In contrast, subterranean termites generally live in the soil and build mud tubes to reach above-ground wooden structures, while Wetwood termites are a less common category that typically infest living trees. Ground termites, while not a recognized category, may refer to behaviors of some subterranean types but do not specifically denote a separate category of termites that cause damage above ground, thus not fitting the context of the question.

10. What is a key characteristic of a contact insecticide?

- A. It affects insects that consume it**
- B. It only works when applied directly to insects**
- C. It is more effective on larvae**
- D. It can remain effective in the environment for several weeks**

A contact insecticide is specifically designed to target pests through direct physical contact rather than ingestion. This means that the insecticide functions effectively when it is applied directly onto the insect's body, ensuring that the active ingredients can then penetrate the insect's exoskeleton and disrupt its physiological processes. This method of action differentiates contact insecticides from systemic insecticides, which are absorbed by plants and must be ingested by the insect to have an effect. Therefore, the characteristic of requiring direct application to the insect is critical to understanding how contact insecticides operate in pest control strategies. The other options highlight different traits associated with other types of insect control methods or specific scenarios, but they do not describe the essential function of a contact insecticide. For instance, while effectiveness on larvae can be a factor in different pesticides, it does not define contact insecticides exclusively. Similarly, persistence in the environment describes residual insecticides and does not pertain to the immediacy required in contact applications.

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://termiteinspection.examzify.com>

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

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