

TERMITE INSPECTION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://termiteinspection.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What type of colony do Formosan termites create?**
 - A. Aerial colony
 - B. Subterranean colony
 - C. Carton colony
 - D. Paper colony
- 2. What is the opposite of a broad spectrum insecticide?**
 - A. Narrow spectrum insecticide
 - B. Systemic insecticide
 - C. Contact insecticide
 - D. Repellant insecticide
- 3. What type of license is needed to use fumigants for all species of termites?**
 - A. A general pest control license
 - B. A termite category license
 - C. A fumigation license
 - D. No license is required
- 4. What aspect of an area may indicate a drywood termite presence?**
 - A. High humidity levels
 - B. Presence of mud tubes
 - C. Sculptured galleries on the wood
 - D. Nothing, they are often undetectable
- 5. What does the acronym "EC" stand for in pesticide formulations?**
 - A. Emulsifiable concentrators
 - B. Effective concentrates
 - C. Emulsifiable concentrates
 - D. Environmental concentrates
- 6. What are the three steps for washing pesticide contaminated clothing?**
 - A. Wash in cold water, dry in the sun, store properly
 - B. Wash daily at 140 degrees, decontaminate washer, air dry
 - C. Soak in bleach, wash in hot water, tumble dry
 - D. Wash in hot water, dry clean, iron before wearing

- 7. Which of the following is a category under SPCS application?**
- A. Construction pest management
 - B. Fumigation services
 - C. Weed control
 - D. Soil treatments
- 8. What essential items should be found in a pesticide storage room?**
- A. Safety signs and labels
 - B. Storage bins and shelving
 - C. Fans and PPE
 - D. Computers and office supplies
- 9. Why do termites depend on fungi in the wood?**
- A. For protection
 - B. For moisture
 - C. For nutrition
 - D. For shelter
- 10. Which area of the body is most sensitive to pesticide absorption?**
- A. Back
 - B. Feet
 - C. Eyes
 - D. Hands

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of colony do Formosan termites create?

- A. Aerial colony
- B. Subterranean colony
- C. Carton colony**
- D. Paper colony

Formosan termites are known for creating carton colonies, which are a unique structure they build using a mixture of wood, soil, and their own saliva. This material forms a lightweight material that resembles cardboard or papier-mâché, hence the term "carton." The carton nests can be found both above ground and in the soil, which allows them to establish colonies in various environments. This adaptability is a significant characteristic of Formosan termites, as they can thrive in many different settings, often leading to more infestations in urban areas. Their ability to build these carton nests also contributes to their aggressive nature and the difficulty in controlling their populations. Other colony types, like aerial or paper colonies, do not accurately represent the biology and behavior of Formosan termites, making carton colonies the correct answer for this question.

2. What is the opposite of a broad spectrum insecticide?

- A. Narrow spectrum insecticide**
- B. Systemic insecticide
- C. Contact insecticide
- D. Repellant insecticide

A narrow spectrum insecticide is specifically designed to target a limited range of pest species, differentiating it from a broad spectrum insecticide, which is effective against a wide variety of insects. The primary purpose of narrow spectrum insecticides is to minimize impact on non-target organisms, including beneficial insects, wildlife, and humans. This specificity can make them a preferable option in integrated pest management strategies, where the goal is to control pests carefully without disrupting the ecosystem. In contrast, systemic insecticides act throughout the entire plant, making them particularly effective against sap-sucking insects but not necessarily defined by the range of species they can target. Contact insecticides eliminate pests on contact but do not categorize them based on their breadth of effectiveness. Repellant insecticides serve to deter pests rather than kill them and do not align with the concept of broad versus narrow spectrum targeting. Thus, the concept of spectrum in this context is most accurately captured by the distinction between broad and narrow spectrum insecticides.

3. What type of license is needed to use fumigants for all species of termites?

- A. A general pest control license
- B. A termite category license
- C. A fumigation license**
- D. No license is required

A fumigation license is required to use fumigants for all species of termites because it involves specialized knowledge and skills that go beyond general pest control. This type of license ensures that the technician is trained in the safe and effective application of fumigants, which are highly regulated chemicals often used in the treatment of termite infestations. Fumigation requires understanding thorough sealing of structures, the use of equipment to apply the gases, monitoring the environment for safety, and knowing the legal regulations governing their use. The necessity of this license is grounded in safety for both the applicator and the occupants of the property. Fumigants can pose significant health risks if misused, which is why licensing ensures that only qualified individuals carry out such treatments. This level of training differentiates it from general pest control or specific termite treatments, which may not require the same rigorous standards or safety protocols.

4. What aspect of an area may indicate a drywood termite presence?

- A. High humidity levels
- B. Presence of mud tubes
- C. Sculptured galleries on the wood**
- D. Nothing, they are often undetectable

Sculptured galleries in the wood are a strong indicator of drywood termite presence. Drywood termites create distinctive patterns as they feed on and excavate the wood, resulting in the formation of these galleries. Unlike subterranean termites, drywood termites do not require contact with the ground and can infest the wood within structures, leading to damage that is typically not visible until it becomes severe. The galleries are usually smooth and can give the wood a honeycomb-like appearance. This aspect is crucial for inspectors, as identifying these galleries during an inspection can provide clear evidence of an active infestation, helping in determining appropriate treatment options. The presence of these structures is a direct sign of drywood termite activity, making it an essential characteristic to recognize during termite inspections.

5. What does the acronym "EC" stand for in pesticide formulations?

- A. Emulsifiable concentrators
- B. Effective concentrates
- C. Emulsifiable concentrates**
- D. Environmental concentrates

The acronym "EC" in pesticide formulations stands for "Emulsifiable Concentrates." This type of formulation is designed to contain active ingredients that are not easily soluble in water. Instead, these active ingredients are mixed with an emulsifying agent and a solvent, allowing the formulation to create a stable emulsion when mixed with water. This is particularly beneficial because it enables the effective delivery of the pesticide to the target area, ensuring that it can perform adequately in pest control. Emulsifiable concentrates are popular in agriculture and pest management due to their ease of use and effectiveness. When diluted with water, EC formulations create a milky solution that remains homogenous, allowing for uniform application. Understanding the nature of EC formulations helps in selecting the right pesticide for specific situations based on the characteristics and behavior of the formulation when applied.

6. What are the three steps for washing pesticide contaminated clothing?

- A. Wash in cold water, dry in the sun, store properly
- B. Wash daily at 140 degrees, decontaminate washer, air dry**
- C. Soak in bleach, wash in hot water, tumble dry
- D. Wash in hot water, dry clean, iron before wearing

The correct approach for washing pesticide contaminated clothing includes using hot water, as this is critical for effectively removing pesticide residues. Washing daily at 140 degrees helps to ensure that any contamination is thoroughly eliminated. This temperature is typically effective for breaking down the pesticide compounds more efficiently than lower temperatures. Decontaminating the washer is also crucial. Pesticide residues can cling to the washing machine, which may pose a risk of transferring contaminants to other clothing loads in the future. Proper cleaning of the washer prevents this cross-contamination and protects both the user and any items washed later. Air drying is recommended over putting contaminated clothing in a dryer. Dryers operate at high temperatures, which could potentially set in pesticide residues, making them harder to remove in subsequent washes. The other options suggest various methods that do not effectively address the need for high temperatures or the importance of decontaminating the washing machine itself, which is a key step in managing pesticide exposure effectively.

7. Which of the following is a category under SPCS application?

- A. Construction pest management
- B. Fumigation services
- C. Weed control**
- D. Soil treatments

The SPCS (Structural Pest Control Service) application typically falls under specific categories related to pest management and treatments. In this context, weed control does not fit within the primary categories that the SPCS is concerned with, which focus more on structural pest issues like termites and other notable infestations within and around structures. Instead, categories such as construction pest management, fumigation services, and soil treatments involve direct interventions with pests that threaten buildings, crops, or landscapes. Construction pest management deals with prevention and control of pests in new structures, fumigation services are aimed at eliminating pests from spaces where they are infested, and soil treatments are essential for managing pests in the soil that can affect structural integrity or plant health. Understanding this distinction is critical for recognizing the focused scope of SPCS applications, which primarily aims to address structural pests rather than weeds, highlighting how the categories are organized around specific pest control practices directly impacting structures and pest populations.

8. What essential items should be found in a pesticide storage room?

- A. Safety signs and labels
- B. Storage bins and shelving
- C. Fans and PPE**
- D. Computers and office supplies

A pesticide storage room is a critical area designed to hold chemicals safely and effectively, and the presence of fans and personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential for maintaining safety and proper ventilation. Fans play a significant role in ensuring that the air within the storage area is well-circulated, which helps to prevent the accumulation of harmful fumes or vapors that can be emitted from pesticides. This ventilation is vital for protecting anyone entering the space from inhaling toxic substances, which could pose serious health risks. PPE, on the other hand, includes gloves, masks, and goggles, which are crucial for anyone handling or working in proximity to pesticides. This equipment provides a physical barrier against chemical exposure, minimizing the risk of skin contact or inhalation of hazardous materials. Both fans and PPE contribute to a safer working environment by reducing the likelihood of accidents and health issues. In contrast, while items such as safety signs and labels, storage bins and shelving, and computers and office supplies may serve important functions, the emphasis in a pesticide storage area is on safety and the prevention of exposure to hazardous chemicals. Safety signs and labels help in identifying risks, and bins and shelving aid in organizing pesticides, but they do not directly address the immediate health and safety needs of

9. Why do termites depend on fungi in the wood?

- A. For protection
- B. For moisture**
- C. For nutrition
- D. For shelter

Termites depend on fungi in the wood primarily for nutrition. The relationship between termites and certain fungi is a symbiotic one, where the fungi help to digest the wood that the termites consume. Termites have a difficult time breaking down the cellulose found in wood on their own, so they cultivate specific fungi within their colonies. These fungi can break down the complex cellulose molecules into simpler compounds that the termites can then digest, effectively turning the wood into a nourishing source of food. This nutritional benefit is crucial for termites, as their survival is heavily reliant on efficiently extracting energy and nutrients from wood. Other options such as protection, moisture, or shelter do not capture the fundamental role that fungi play in the digestive and nutritional processes of termites. Instead, the key element of this interaction is the nutritional support that fungi provide, enabling termites to thrive on a diet predominantly consisting of wood.

10. Which area of the body is most sensitive to pesticide absorption?

- A. Back
- B. Feet
- C. Eyes**
- D. Hands

The eyes are particularly sensitive to pesticide absorption due to their physiological characteristics. The surface of the eyes is made up of a thin layer of tissue that allows for rapid absorption of substances, including harmful chemicals. Unlike other areas of the body, the eyes have a higher permeability to various compounds, meaning that any pesticide that contacts them can enter the bloodstream quickly and cause adverse effects. In contrast, areas such as the back, feet, and hands have thicker skin and lower permeability, which makes them less sensitive to the absorption of pesticides. While these areas can also absorb chemicals, the rate and potential for systemic effects are significantly lower compared to the eyes. This highlights the importance of using proper protective gear and exercise caution to prevent exposure, especially when handling pesticides.

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!

SAMPLE