

TEXAS TERMITE TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. Small "shot hole" openings in wood surfaces usually indicate an infestation of what pest?**
 - A. Termites
 - B. Carpenter ants
 - C. Powderpost beetle
 - D. Wood wasps

- 2. What is a significant risk leading to chemical contamination?**
 - A. Effective treatment plans
 - B. Routine equipment checks
 - C. Carelessness
 - D. Valid documents

- 3. What material do termites not consume, but will tunnel through to access wood in structures?**
 - A. Gypsum board
 - B. Foam insulation
 - C. Plastic sheeting
 - D. Concrete

- 4. Which of the following is a characteristic of drywood termites?**
 - A. They typically nest in soil
 - B. They feed on foam insulation
 - C. They construct nests within the wood
 - D. They swarm only at night

- 5. What type of locations should not be treated with termiticides?**
 - A. Gravel floors
 - B. Well sites or springs
 - C. Parking lots
 - D. Wooden structures

- 6. What type of wood do carpenter ants prefer for nesting?**
- A. Dry wood
 - B. Soft, moist wood
 - C. Metal and plastic
 - D. Wood treated with chemicals
- 7. What is a common method for treating Formosan termite infestations?**
- A. Applying surface pesticides
 - B. Removing them from the structure
 - C. Trapping with bait stations
 - D. Using natural deterrents
- 8. What is a common method for controlling drywood termites?**
- A. Direct spraying
 - B. Fumigation
 - C. Trenching
 - D. Using baits
- 9. What is the time frame for a newly established termite colony to start causing significant damage to a structure?**
- A. 1 to 2 years
 - B. 2 to 3 years
 - C. 3 to 4 years
 - D. 4 to 5 years
- 10. What mainly reduces the chance of termite access when using a termite barrier?**
- A. Immediate physical removal of soil
 - B. A concrete foundation
 - C. Soil treatment barriers
 - D. Using wood additives

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Small "shot hole" openings in wood surfaces usually indicate an infestation of what pest?

- A. Termites
- B. Carpenter ants
- C. Powderpost beetle**
- D. Wood wasps

Small "shot hole" openings in wood surfaces are typically indicative of an infestation by powderpost beetles. These pests are known for creating tiny holes as they emerge from the wood after developing inside it. The larvae of powderpost beetles feed on wood, primarily hardwoods, and their exit holes can be very small, resembling pinpricks or shots. Understanding the behavior of powderpost beetles helps in identifying them accurately, as they leave behind not only the characteristic holes but also fine wood dust, often referred to as frass. This distinct pattern of damage sets them apart from other wood-infesting pests. In contrast, while termites can damage wood significantly, they do not create small, round exit holes like those of powderpost beetles. Carpenter ants typically create larger entrance holes as they excavate wood for nesting, and wood wasps generally leave exit holes that are also larger and more irregular. Thus, recognizing the specific characteristics of the damage caused by these pests is crucial for proper identification and management.

2. What is a significant risk leading to chemical contamination?

- A. Effective treatment plans
- B. Routine equipment checks
- C. Carelessness**
- D. Valid documents

Carelessness is identified as a significant risk leading to chemical contamination because it implies a lack of attention or diligence in handling hazardous materials. When technicians do not follow proper protocols or neglect safety precautions, the likelihood of spills, improper application, or exposure to chemicals increases. For instance, if a technician improperly prepares a pesticide mixture because they are careless, it can result in over-concentration of chemicals that may leak into the environment, affecting not just the targeted pests but other organisms and potentially contaminating soil and water sources. Furthermore, carelessness could lead to improper storage or disposal of chemicals, compounding the risk of contamination. In contrast, effective treatment plans, routine equipment checks, and valid documents signify proactive measures and adherence to regulatory standards aimed at minimizing risks of contamination. These practices are essential for ensuring that chemicals are used safely and responsibly, hence reducing the chances of careless accidents occurring.

3. What material do termites not consume, but will tunnel through to access wood in structures?

- A. Gypsum board
- B. Foam insulation**
- C. Plastic sheeting
- D. Concrete

The material that termites do not consume, but will tunnel through to access wood, is foam insulation. Termites are primarily wood-destroying insects and prefer cellulose, which is found in wood. However, they can be found tunneling through foam insulation because it provides a barrier to reach their food source while not being a material they eat. Foam insulation is commonly used in construction to improve energy efficiency, and its structure allows termites to create tunnels that lead them to wooden structural components. In contrast, other materials listed, such as gypsum board, plastic sheeting, and concrete, are less conducive to termite tunneling due to their density and composition. Gypsum board contains cellulose and is thus a potential food source; plastic sheeting and concrete are not biodegradable and would not provide any nutritional value. Therefore, foam insulation is the most accurate choice regarding termite behavior.

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of drywood termites?

- A. They typically nest in soil
- B. They feed on foam insulation
- C. They construct nests within the wood**
- D. They swarm only at night

Drywood termites are known for their particular nesting habits, which set them apart from other types of termites. One key characteristic is that they construct their nests within the wood itself, which serves both as a food source and a living environment. This behavior allows them to establish colonies that can thrive independently of soil moisture, unlike subterranean termites, which typically rely on soil for nest construction. Nesting within the wood also means drywood termites can be found in a variety of wooden structures and materials, making their detection often more challenging. Their ability to live and reproduce entirely within the wood aids in the structural damage they can inflict over time. The other options do not accurately depict the behavior or characteristics of drywood termites. They do not typically nest in soil, nor are they known for feeding on foam insulation. Additionally, drywood termites are known to swarm primarily during the day, particularly in warmer climates, which further clarifies why option C is the correct choice.

5. What type of locations should not be treated with termiticides?

- A. Gravel floors
- B. Well sites or springs**
- C. Parking lots
- D. Wooden structures

Termiticides are chemicals used to control termite populations, and their application must be carefully managed to avoid contaminating water sources or affecting the environment. Well sites or springs are particularly sensitive locations due to their direct relation to drinking water. Treating these areas with termiticides could lead to the contamination of groundwater, creating serious health risks for people and wildlife. Safe usage of termiticides is essential in maintaining ecological balance and ensuring that water quality remains intact. Other locations, such as gravel floors, parking lots, and wooden structures, may not be as compromised in terms of environmental impact compared to well sites or springs. Thus, the application of termiticides is generally permissible in those areas, provided that proper safety protocols are followed.

6. What type of wood do carpenter ants prefer for nesting?

- A. Dry wood
- B. Soft, moist wood**
- C. Metal and plastic
- D. Wood treated with chemicals

Carpenter ants exhibit a clear preference for soft, moist wood when establishing their nests. This type of wood is often found in locations that have been exposed to moisture, making it easier for these insects to excavate and create their nesting galleries. The moisture softens the wood, allowing the ants to tunnel through it more effortlessly as they carve out their nests. Additionally, soft wood provides the ideal environment for these ants to thrive, as it is often associated with structural damage and decay, which attracts them. This contrast with other materials, such as metal or plastic, illustrates why carpenter ants do not prefer those—as they cannot nest in these ineligible materials at all. Similarly, dry wood or wood treated with chemicals is not suitable for their nesting needs because dry wood lacks the moisture that facilitates their tunneling activities, and chemical treatments can deter or harm the ants.

7. What is a common method for treating Formosan termite infestations?

- A. Applying surface pesticides
- B. Removing them from the structure**
- C. Trapping with bait stations
- D. Using natural deterrents

Removing them from the structure is a common method for treating Formosan termite infestations because these termites are known for their destructive behavior and ability to form large colonies, often in the hundreds of thousands. This makes it crucial to eliminate them effectively to protect the integrity of the building. Physical removal can involve extensive measures such as excavating infested wood and addressing entry points to prevent future infestations. Since Formosan termites are particularly aggressive and can cause significant structural damage, simply applying surface pesticides or using traps might not be sufficient, especially if the infestation is extensive. Addressing the problem through removal helps ensure that the immediate threat is neutralized and prevents re-infestation. In contrast to methods like applying pesticides, which may only treat the surface and potentially leave hidden colonies unaffected, or using bait stations that can take time to be effective, removing the termites directly provides a more immediate solution to the problem. Furthermore, while natural deterrents might work to some extent, they generally are not robust enough to control large-scale infestations like those posed by Formosan termites.

8. What is a common method for controlling drywood termites?

- A. Direct spraying
- B. Fumigation**
- C. Trenching
- D. Using baits

Fumigation is a common method for controlling drywood termites because it involves a thorough treatment of the affected structure. In this process, the entire building is enclosed with gas-tight tarps, and a pesticide gas is introduced to penetrate all areas of the structure. This method is particularly effective for drywood termites, which often reside within wood structures and are difficult to reach with localized treatments. Fumigation ensures that the gas infiltrates wood and other potential termite habitats, effectively killing all life stages of the termites present inside. Direct spraying may not be as effective for drywood termites, as these pests often live within the wood, making it hard for the spray to reach them. Trenching is more suitable for controlling subterranean termites, while baiting systems are generally used for various termite species but may not be the best choice for tackling drywood termites specifically, given their nesting and feeding habits.

9. What is the time frame for a newly established termite colony to start causing significant damage to a structure?

- A. 1 to 2 years
- B. 2 to 3 years**
- C. 3 to 4 years
- D. 4 to 5 years

A newly established termite colony can start causing significant damage to a structure within a time frame of approximately 2 to 3 years. This period is crucial because it allows the colony to grow and establish itself adequately. During this time, the queen lays thousands of eggs, which hatch into nymphs and subsequently become worker termites. These workers are responsible for accessing wood sources and feeding the colony. Once a colony is properly established, their feeding habits can severely compromise the integrity of wooden structures, leading to extensive damage that may become visible within a few years. Structural damage is typically assessed based on observation of signs such as the presence of mud tubes, frass, or hollow-sounding wood, which can indicate the extent of infestation. Understanding this time frame helps property owners monitor for signs of termites and implement preventive measures before significant damage occurs.

10. What mainly reduces the chance of termite access when using a termite barrier?

- A. Immediate physical removal of soil
- B. A concrete foundation
- C. Soil treatment barriers**
- D. Using wood additives

The correct answer highlights the significance of soil treatment barriers in reducing the chance of termite access. A soil treatment barrier involves the application of termiticides or other chemical agents to the soil around the foundation of a structure. This barrier creates a toxic zone that termites must cross to reach the structure, effectively preventing their entry. In contrast, the other choices, while relevant to termite management, do not primarily address the immediate prevention of termite access through barriers. For instance, while immediate physical removal of soil might change the landscape, it does not create a long-term preventive measure against termites. A concrete foundation can deter termites to some extent due to its hardness, but it does not eliminate the risk unless it is combined with other proactive measures, such as a soil treatment barrier. Using wood additives can help protect the wood from termites, but it does not directly prevent access like a soil treatment barrier does. Thus, soil treatment barriers are essential for providing a chemical barrier against termite intrusion.

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:

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

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