

Texas WDI Pest Control Technician Training 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. What is the common name for the cone nose bug?**
 - A. Stink Bug**
 - B. Kissing Bug**
 - C. Bed Bug**
 - D. Leaf Bug**

- 2. What is the minimum age to become a certified pest control technician in Texas?**
 - A. 18 years old**
 - B. 21 years old**
 - C. 16 years old**
 - D. 20 years old**

- 3. How can moisture levels in a home be controlled to prevent WDI infestations?**
 - A. By installing large water features inside**
 - B. Using dehumidifiers and fixing leaks**
 - C. By avoiding ventilation**
 - D. By solely relying on chemical treatments**

- 4. What is one of the primary diseases caused by lice?**
 - A. Head Lice**
 - B. Malaria**
 - C. Lyme Disease**
 - D. Leprosy**

- 5. What do mosquito larvae primarily require for survival?**
 - A. Moving Water**
 - B. Stagnant Water**
 - C. Fresh Water**
 - D. Salt Water**

- 6. Which visual cue is commonly associated with carpenter ants?**
- A. Wood chips near foundation**
 - B. Sawdust or frass near wood surfaces**
 - C. Large holes in wood**
 - D. Thread-like webs in corners**
- 7. What pest control method uses bait systems?**
- A. Trapping**
 - B. Spraying**
 - C. Baiting**
 - D. Fumigation**
- 8. Which insect is commonly associated with wood damage?**
- A. Ants**
 - B. Termites**
 - C. Beetles**
 - D. Wasps**
- 9. Name three types of stinging, flying insects.**
- A. Honeybee, Bumblebee, Hornet**
 - B. Paper Wasp, Blue Faced Hornet, Yellow Jacket**
 - C. Dragonfly, Fly, Moth**
 - D. Housefly, Mosquito, Butterfly**
- 10. What is the role of ventilation in moisture control?**
- A. To increase humidity levels**
 - B. To maintain a constant temperature**
 - C. To reduce humidity levels that attract wood-destroying organisms**
 - D. To circulate air without impacting moisture**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the common name for the cone nose bug?

- A. Stink Bug
- B. Kissing Bug**
- C. Bed Bug
- D. Leaf Bug

The common name for the cone nose bug is known as the Kissing Bug. This name comes from its tendency to bite near the lips of humans while they are sleeping, which can lead to painful and sometimes dangerous reactions. The Kissing Bug is part of the Triatominae subfamily, known for its role in transmitting Chagas disease, a serious illness caused by the Trypanosoma cruzi parasite. Understanding the importance of this insect in terms of public health, particularly in regions where Chagas disease is prevalent, highlights why its common name is particularly significant. Other options like Stink Bug, Bed Bug, and Leaf Bug do not represent the same insect, and thus they do not capture the specific characteristics and risks associated with the cone nose bug.

2. What is the minimum age to become a certified pest control technician in Texas?

- A. 18 years old**
- B. 21 years old
- C. 16 years old
- D. 20 years old

In Texas, the minimum age to become a certified pest control technician is 18 years old. This requirement is established to ensure that individuals entering the profession have reached a legal age where they can be held fully responsible for their actions while handling pest control materials and performing pest management services. Being 18 also implies that the individual is legally an adult, which is significant in terms of liability and compliance with regulations that govern the use of pesticides and other pest control methods. It is important for trainees to be aware of these regulations to ensure they meet the legal requirements needed to work in the field safely and responsibly.

3. How can moisture levels in a home be controlled to prevent WDI infestations?

- A. By installing large water features inside
- B. Using dehumidifiers and fixing leaks**
- C. By avoiding ventilation
- D. By solely relying on chemical treatments

Controlling moisture levels within a home is critical in preventing wood-destroying insect (WDI) infestations, as many of these pests thrive in humid environments. The use of dehumidifiers helps to reduce excess moisture in the air, creating an environment that is less conducive to the survival and reproduction of these pests. Additionally, promptly fixing leaks from plumbing or within the structure ensures that there are no water accumulations that could attract or support the growth of WDI populations. Effective moisture control not only limits the availability of water but also addresses the habitats where these pests may live or breed, significantly reducing the risk of infestations. This proactive approach to moisture management effectively complements structural maintenance efforts in pest control strategies.

4. What is one of the primary diseases caused by lice?

- A. Head Lice**
- B. Malaria**
- C. Lyme Disease**
- D. Leprosy**

The primary disease caused by lice is head lice. Head lice are small parasitic insects that infest the hair and scalp, leading to itching and discomfort. They are a common issue, particularly among children, and are transmitted through close contact, such as sharing hats, combs, or personal items. The presence of head lice itself is considered a condition as opposed to a disease caused by a pathogen, but it can lead to secondary infections from scratching. The other options refer to diseases caused by different vectors or pathogens. Malaria, for example, is caused by mosquitoes and is transmitted through their bites, while Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by ticks. Leprosy, caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*, is not related to lice at all. Each of these conditions is distinct and associated with different animals or mechanisms, highlighting the specific role of lice in causing head lice infestations.

5. What do mosquito larvae primarily require for survival?

- A. Moving Water**
- B. Stagnant Water**
- C. Fresh Water**
- D. Salt Water**

Mosquito larvae primarily thrive in stagnant water. This environment provides the necessary conditions for their development, as stagnant water allows for the accumulation of organic material and detritus that serves as a food source for the larvae. Unlike moving water, which can wash away eggs and larvae or provide less favorable conditions for growth, stagnant water bodies such as ponds, marshes, or even containers like buckets and discarded tires are ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes. In terms of hydric conditions, mosquito larvae are not typically found in fresh or salt water as the primary environments for their survival. Fresh water is too broad a term, while salt water is unsuitable for the species that typically inhabit stagnant environments. Therefore, stagnant water is crucial for mosquito larvae not only for sustenance but also for their overall reproductive cycle.

6. Which visual cue is commonly associated with carpenter ants?

- A. Wood chips near foundation**
- B. Sawdust or frass near wood surfaces**
- C. Large holes in wood**
- D. Thread-like webs in corners**

The presence of sawdust or frass near wood surfaces is a prominent visual cue associated with carpenter ants. Carpenter ants do not consume wood but instead excavate it to create nesting sites. As they tunnel through wood, they push out the shavings and debris, which accumulate as sawdust or frass around their nesting areas. This characteristic is a clear indication of carpenter ant activity, making it an important sign for pest control technicians to identify when assessing for infestations. The other choices represent visual cues that can be associated with different types of pests or conditions. For instance, wood chips near the foundation might suggest other wood-damaging insects or environmental conditions but are not specific to carpenter ants. Large holes in wood are often indicative of woodpecker damage or other wood-boring insects but do not specifically point to carpenter ants. Lastly, thread-like webs in corners are more commonly associated with spiders and have no direct connection to carpenter ant activity. Therefore, identifying sawdust or frass is critical for correctly diagnosing carpenter ant infestations.

7. What pest control method uses bait systems?

- A. Trapping**
- B. Spraying**
- C. Baiting**
- D. Fumigation**

The method that employs bait systems for pest control is known as baiting. This technique is particularly effective because it uses attractive substances designed to lure pests. Once the target pests consume the bait, it can lead to their control or elimination. Baiting can be especially useful for handling specific infestations such as rodents or certain insects, as it allows for targeted intervention. In contrast, trapping generally involves capturing pests using devices without the use of ingestible substances. Spraying utilizes pesticide solutions to directly kill pests on contact rather than offering them a bait to consume. Fumigation is a much broader and more intensive approach, where gaseous pesticides are released to eliminate pests in an enclosed area. Each of these methods has its applications, but baiting specifically leverages the appeal of bait to attract and manage pest populations effectively.

8. Which insect is commonly associated with wood damage?

- A. Ants
- B. Termites**
- C. Beetles
- D. Wasps

The association of termites with wood damage is primarily due to their feeding habits. Termites are known as wood-destroying insects because they consume cellulose, a component found in wood, paper, and other plant materials. Their colonies can be extensive, and a single colony can cause significant damage over time as they chew through wooden structures, such as homes and furniture. Termite damage is often not immediately visible, as they usually eat wood from the inside out, creating hollow galleries that weaken the structure without leaving obvious signs until the damage becomes severe. This characteristic makes them a major concern for homeowners and pest control technicians alike, as early detection and intervention are crucial to prevent substantial damage. While other insects like certain types of beetles and carpenter ants can also cause wood damage, their impact is generally less severe compared to that of termites, and they often do not infest wood in the same manner. Wasps, on the other hand, do not feed on wood in a way that causes damage; they may build nests using wood fibers but do not consume the material. Therefore, termites remain the most commonly recognized insects associated with serious wood damage.

9. Name three types of stinging, flying insects.

- A. Honeybee, Bumblebee, Hornet
- B. Paper Wasp, Blue Faced Hornet, Yellow Jacket**
- C. Dragonfly, Fly, Moth
- D. Housefly, Mosquito, Butterfly

The correct response identifies three notable types of stinging, flying insects that are commonly encountered. Both paper wasps and yellow jackets can deliver painful stings and are known for their aggressive defense of nests. The blue-faced hornet, which is a type of yellow jacket, also belongs to this category of stinging insects. In contrast, the other options contain insects that either do not sting or are not primarily known for their stinging ability. Honeybees and bumblebees, while they do sting, are absent from the other options, and dragonflies, flies, moths, houseflies, mosquitoes, and butterflies generally do not possess stingers. Therefore, the selection of paper wasp, blue-faced hornet, and yellow jacket is appropriate for categorizing insects that can sting and are capable of flight, making this choice the most accurate.

10. What is the role of ventilation in moisture control?

- A. To increase humidity levels
- B. To maintain a constant temperature
- C. To reduce humidity levels that attract wood-destroying organisms**
- D. To circulate air without impacting moisture

The role of ventilation in moisture control is crucial for maintaining an environment that is less conducive to the growth of wood-destroying organisms, such as termites and fungi. Proper ventilation helps to reduce humidity levels in an area. High humidity can promote conditions that support the presence and proliferation of these organisms, which can lead to significant damage in structures, especially in wooden components. By allowing for the exchange of indoor air with outdoor air, ventilation helps to lower the moisture content in the air. This is particularly important in spaces like basements, crawl spaces, and attics, where moisture can accumulate due to condensation or other sources. Keeping humidity levels in check is essential for preventing the decay of wood and limiting the likelihood of infestations by organisms that thrive in damp environments. In contrast, increasing humidity levels or merely circulating air without addressing moisture content can both contribute to maintaining conditions that foster the growth of wood-destroying insects and fungi. Therefore, the primary focus of ventilation in this context is to effectively reduce humidity levels, thereby protecting structures from potential damage.

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://txwdipestconttechtraining.examzify.com>

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

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