

# TruGreen Ornamental & Turf Pest Control Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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

- 1. A certified applicator's credential indicates that the person has demonstrated competency in what areas?**
  - A. Pest management practices**
  - B. Pesticide safety and application**
  - C. Label comprehension**
  - D. All of the above**
- 2. What is the area of a triangle with a base of 260 feet and a height of 80 feet?**
  - A. 8,200 sq ft**
  - B. 10,400 sq ft**
  - C. 12,800 sq ft**
  - D. 15,600 sq ft**
- 3. What is the first visible sign of leaf gall formation?**
  - A. A part of the leaf becomes distorted with a pale green, pink or white thickening**
  - B. The leaf edges turn brown and crispy**
  - C. Leaves fall off the plant prematurely**
  - D. The leaf surface shows signs of powdery mildew**
- 4. What should be done if pesticide label directions on reentry intervals can't be followed?**
  - A. Proceed with caution and apply the pesticide**
  - B. Wait until the reentry interval is complete**
  - C. Do not apply the pesticide**
  - D. Consult with a supervisor before proceeding**
- 5. What type of information does a pesticide label provide?**
  - A. Only application rates**
  - B. Only safety precautions**
  - C. Both application and safety information**
  - D. No important information**

- 6. Which best describes the leaves of Common Bermuda grass?**
- A. Large and serrated**
  - B. Small and smooth with a ring of white hairs at the leaf base**
  - C. Broad and coarse with a rough texture**
  - D. Narrow and waxy with a pointed tip**
- 7. Which statement about pesticide storage is incorrect?**
- A. Store in a cool, dry place**
  - B. Use regular fire extinguishers for chemical fires**
  - C. Keep pesticides away from children and pets**
  - D. Label all containers clearly**
- 8. What environmental condition can promote the spread of Fusarium patch?**
- A. High winds**
  - B. Excessive moisture or wet conditions**
  - C. Extreme heat**
  - D. Drought conditions**
- 9. Which of the following is not considered a factor contributing to pesticide-induced phytotoxicity?**
- A. Chemical formulation of the pesticide**
  - B. Timing of application**
  - C. Cool air temperatures at time of pesticide application**
  - D. Soil moisture levels**
- 10. A grass herbicide did not control a plant with yellow-green triangular stems. What is the likely reason?**
- A. The plant is resistant to the herbicide**
  - B. The application rate was too low**
  - C. The weed is yellow nutsedge, which is not a grass**
  - D. The herbicide was applied too late**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A certified applicator's credential indicates that the person has demonstrated competency in what areas?**

- A. Pest management practices**
- B. Pesticide safety and application**
- C. Label comprehension**
- D. All of the above**

A certified applicator's credential reflects a comprehensive understanding and competency in multiple critical areas essential for safe and effective pest management. This includes knowledge of pest management practices, which involves understanding the biology and behavior of pests, as well as the strategies for control and prevention. Additionally, expertise in pesticide safety and application is vital; this ensures that applicators can handle and apply pesticides in a way that minimizes risks to human health, non-target organisms, and the environment. Label comprehension is equally important, as it ensures that applicators can read and interpret pesticide labels correctly, understanding dosage, timing, and safety precautions. This multifaceted competency is necessary for anyone seeking certification, as it ensures that they are well-prepared to manage pest-related challenges responsibly and effectively. Collectively, these areas encapsulate the full scope of knowledge required for certified applicators, validating why the answer encompasses all these components.

**2. What is the area of a triangle with a base of 260 feet and a height of 80 feet?**

- A. 8,200 sq ft**
- B. 10,400 sq ft**
- C. 12,800 sq ft**
- D. 15,600 sq ft**

To find the area of a triangle, you can use the formula:  $\text{Area} = (\text{base} \times \text{height}) / 2$ . In this case, the base of the triangle is 260 feet and the height is 80 feet. Plugging these values into the formula gives:  $\text{Area} = (260 \text{ ft} \times 80 \text{ ft}) / 2$ .  $\text{Area} = 20,800 \text{ ft}^2 / 2$ .  $\text{Area} = 10,400 \text{ ft}^2$ . Thus, the correct calculation shows that the area of the triangle is indeed 10,400 square feet. This value corresponds to the option selected, confirming that it is the accurate answer based on the provided dimensions.

### 3. What is the first visible sign of leaf gall formation?

- A. A part of the leaf becomes distorted with a pale green, pink or white thickening**
- B. The leaf edges turn brown and crispy**
- C. Leaves fall off the plant prematurely**
- D. The leaf surface shows signs of powdery mildew**

The initial, visible indication of leaf gall formation is characterized by a localized distortion of the leaf, which manifests as a pale green, pink, or white thickening. This abnormal growth occurs as a response to the plant's interaction with certain pests or pathogens, such as gall-forming insects or fungi, which trigger the plant's tissue to proliferate. The thickened area is distinct and often appears raised or swollen compared to the surrounding healthy tissue, marking the early developmental stage of the galls. In contrast, the other options describe symptoms that are associated with different types of plant stress or disease but do not specifically indicate gall formation. For instance, brown and crispy leaf edges typically signal drought stress or environmental damage rather than gall development. Premature leaf drop is usually related to more systemic issues affecting plant health, such as disease or root problems, rather than the localized impact of galls. Lastly, powdery mildew manifests as a white, powdery fungal growth on leaf surfaces and does not involve the swelling or thickening characteristic of galls. Understanding these distinctions is essential for identifying and addressing the specific issues affecting plant health.

### 4. What should be done if pesticide label directions on reentry intervals can't be followed?

- A. Proceed with caution and apply the pesticide**
- B. Wait until the reentry interval is complete**
- C. Do not apply the pesticide**
- D. Consult with a supervisor before proceeding**

If pesticide label directions on reentry intervals cannot be followed, the appropriate action is to refrain from applying the pesticide altogether. This is crucial because pesticide labels provide essential safety information and guidelines that ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Reentry intervals are specifically designed to indicate the minimum time that must pass before entry into a treated area is safe. Ignoring these directives can lead to unintended exposure, which may pose serious health risks to individuals entering the area too soon. The integrity of these guidelines rests on extensive research and regulatory requirements, and not adhering to them undermines the safety protocols in place. Therefore, if there is uncertainty about meeting the reentry intervals, the best practice is to avoid application until it can be ensured that safety measures are followed. This approach supports responsible pest control and minimizes the risk of harm.

**5. What type of information does a pesticide label provide?**

- A. Only application rates**
- B. Only safety precautions**
- C. Both application and safety information**
- D. No important information**

A pesticide label is a critical document that encompasses comprehensive information regarding the product. It provides essential details about how to safely and effectively use the pesticide, including specific application rates, methods of application, and the correct timing for use. Additionally, the label outlines safety precautions to protect the user, bystanders, and the environment, as well as instructions for storage, disposal, and emergency procedures in case of exposure or spillage. By including both application and safety information, the label ensures that applicators can utilize the product in a manner that achieves the desired pest control while minimizing risks to health and safety. Understanding this dual focus of the pesticide label is crucial for anyone involved in pest control practices, as it helps to promote responsible pesticide use in agricultural and ornamental settings.

**6. Which best describes the leaves of Common Bermuda grass?**

- A. Large and serrated**
- B. Small and smooth with a ring of white hairs at the leaf base**
- C. Broad and coarse with a rough texture**
- D. Narrow and waxy with a pointed tip**

The leaves of Common Bermuda grass are characterized by being small and smooth, often featuring a distinctive ring of white hairs at the leaf base. This unique trait helps differentiate it from other grass varieties, as the presence of white hairs is a notable feature during close inspection of the leaf structure. The texture is generally sleek, contributing to its ability to withstand heat and drought, which is typical for this type of grass used in lawns, sports fields, and golf courses. The size and smoothness, combined with the white hairs, create a specific identification point that is important for recognizing and managing this grass species effectively.

**7. Which statement about pesticide storage is incorrect?**

- A. Store in a cool, dry place
- B. Use regular fire extinguishers for chemical fires**
- C. Keep pesticides away from children and pets
- D. Label all containers clearly

Using regular fire extinguishers for chemical fires is incorrect because specific types of fire extinguishers are required for combating chemical fires, particularly those involving flammable liquids and gases. Regular fire extinguishers may not effectively control a fire involving pesticides, which can have unique hazards associated with their chemical composition. It is crucial to use the appropriate type of extinguisher, such as a Class B or Class C extinguisher, to ensure safety in the event of a fire involving these substances. In contrast, the other statements emphasize essential practices for safe pesticide storage. Storing pesticides in a cool, dry place helps maintain their effectiveness and reduces the risk of degradation or unintended reactions. Keeping pesticides away from children and pets is vital to prevent accidental exposure or ingestion, which could result in serious health issues. Labeling all containers clearly is crucial for identifying the contents and their potential hazards, ensuring that anyone handling them can act safely and responsibly.

**8. What environmental condition can promote the spread of Fusarium patch?**

- A. High winds
- B. Excessive moisture or wet conditions**
- C. Extreme heat
- D. Drought conditions

The spread of Fusarium patch is significantly influenced by excessive moisture or wet conditions. This fungal disease thrives in environments where the soil is saturated and humidity levels are high. Such conditions create a favorable environment for the fungus to develop and spread, effectively allowing it to infect plants more readily. While high winds can physically disperse fungal spores, they do not create the ideal conditions for growth and proliferation of Fusarium. Extreme heat and drought conditions are similarly not conducive to the fungus, as they can induce stress in plants and lead to conditions where the fungus is less likely to flourish. In contrast, the consistent wetness from excessive moisture provides the necessary water that Fusarium requires for its growth cycle, leading to an increased incidence of the disease in affected areas.

**9. Which of the following is not considered a factor contributing to pesticide-induced phytotoxicity?**

- A. Chemical formulation of the pesticide**
- B. Timing of application**
- C. Cool air temperatures at time of pesticide application**
- D. Soil moisture levels**

The option indicating cool air temperatures at the time of pesticide application is not considered a contributing factor to pesticide-induced phytotoxicity. Phytotoxicity refers to the toxic effects that a pesticide can have on plants, leading to symptoms such as leaf burn, stunted growth, and even plant death. The chemical formulation of a pesticide plays a significant role in its effectiveness and potential to cause damage to plants. Certain formulations can be more prone to causing phytotoxic effects based on their active ingredients and adjuvants. The timing of application is critical because applying pesticides during certain growth stages or under specific environmental conditions can increase the likelihood of sensitivity in plants. For example, spraying during hot, sunny days can enhance the absorption of pesticides and increase the risk of damage. Soil moisture levels also play a key role, as they can affect how pesticides are absorbed by plants and how they interact with the soil. Insufficient moisture can lead to higher concentrations of pesticides in the plant, thereby increasing the risk of phytotoxicity. In contrast, while air temperatures can impact the efficacy of pesticide applications, cool temperatures are generally less likely to lead to phytotoxic effects compared to warmer or fluctuating temperatures, which can exacerbate stress on plants. Therefore, cool air temperatures do

**10. A grass herbicide did not control a plant with yellow-green triangular stems. What is the likely reason?**

- A. The plant is resistant to the herbicide**
- B. The application rate was too low**
- C. The weed is yellow nutsedge, which is not a grass**
- D. The herbicide was applied too late**

The presence of yellow-green triangular stems indicates that the plant in question is yellow nutsedge, which is a sedge and not a true grass. Grass herbicides are specifically designed to target and control grasses; therefore, they are ineffective against sedges and broadleaf plants. This classification is crucial because sedges, like yellow nutsedge, have different biological characteristics and growth habits compared to grasses, which require different types of herbicides for effective control. In this scenario, the herbicide in use is not formulated to impact sedge species, resulting in a lack of control over yellow nutsedge. Recognizing the biological differences between grasses and sedges is essential for selecting the appropriate herbicide for effective management.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://trugreenturfpestcont.examzify.com>**

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