GEORGIA CERTIFIED STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL OPERATOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://gastructuralpestcont.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which grain pest is recognized for its narrow, pointed rear wing extensions?

A. Merchant Grain Beetle

B. Cigarette Beetle

C. Angoumois Grain Moth

D. Drugstore Beetle

2. What is a characteristic of cave or camel crickets?

A. They have bright colors

B. They have long legs and antennae

C. They can fly at night

D. They primarily feed on wood

3. What do female Siricidae do before laying their eggs?

A. Inspect trees for bark condition

B. Wait for a tree to die

C. Locate trees producing chemical signals

D. Choose trees based on height

4. Which flea is known to transmit the plague?

A. Oriental rat flea

B. Cat flea

C. Dog flea

D. Human flea

5. What kind of pest is the rice weevil considered?

A. Secondary pest

B. External feeder

C. Internal feeder

D. Scavenger

SAMPLE

6. Which formulation is characterized by active ingredients adhered to the outside of a carrier that needs agitation?

A. Wettable Powder

B. Granules

C. Dust

D. Fumigant

7. Within how many days must the Secretary be notified of any change of address or office opening or closing?

A. 5 days

B. 10 days

C. 15 days

D. 20 days

8. Which flea is known for attacking poultry?

A. Cat flea

B. Stick tight flea

C. Dog flea

D. Sand flea

9. Which of the following best describes the insect order Lepidoptera?

A. Order of flies

B. Order of moths and butterflies

C. Order of ants and bees

D. Order of beetles

10. Orthene is an example of which type of pesticide?

A. Herbicide

B. Organophosphate

C. Insect growth regulator

D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which grain pest is recognized for its narrow, pointed rear wing extensions?

A. Merchant Grain Beetle

B. Cigarette Beetle

C. Angoumois Grain Moth

D. Drugstore Beetle

The Angoumois Grain Moth is identified by its narrow, pointed rear wing extensions, which are a distinctive feature of its wing structure. This moth is a significant pest in stored grains, particularly affecting whole grains and seeds. The elongated shape of its rear wings aids in identification, as they taper to a point, differing from other pests such as beetles, which typically have more rounded body shapes and wing structures. Understanding the physical characteristics of various pests is essential for effective pest identification and management strategies in grain storage and pest control practices. The Angoumois Grain Moth's unique wing morphology serves as a vital diagnostic tool for pest control operators to take appropriate actions when monitoring and mitigating infestations in warehouses or grain storage facilities.

2. What is a characteristic of cave or camel crickets?

A. They have bright colors

B. They have long legs and antennae

C. They can fly at night

D. They primarily feed on wood

Camel crickets, also known as cave crickets, are known for their distinctive physical traits, particularly their long legs and long antennae. These adaptations are beneficial for navigating their dark, subterranean habitats. The long legs allow them to jump effectively and move swiftly over uneven surfaces often found in caves and leaf litter, while the elongated antennae serve as sensory organs that help them detect movement and changes in their environment, which is critical in low-light conditions. In contrast to these characteristics, camel crickets do not exhibit bright colors, which makes option A incorrect. Additionally, they are flightless insects, so the notion of flying at night, as suggested in option C, does not apply to them. Finally, camel crickets do not primarily feed on wood; instead, they consume organic matter like decaying leaves and fungi, rendering option D inaccurate as well. This understanding of camel crickets' biology and behavior highlights the significance of their long legs and antennae as crucial identification features.

3. What do female Siricidae do before laying their eggs?

A. Inspect trees for bark condition

B. Wait for a tree to die

C. Locate trees producing chemical signals

D. Choose trees based on height

Female Siricidae, commonly known as woodwasps, engage in a behavior where they locate trees that are emitting chemical signals before laying their eggs. This process is critical as these chemical cues indicate the suitability of the tree for their larvae to develop. The trees typically release these signals when they are stressed, dying, or weakened, making them an ideal environment for the woodwasp larvae. By responding to these chemical signals, the females can ensure that they select optimal sites for oviposition, increasing the chances of survival for their offspring. The other options do not fully capture the role of chemical signaling in the selection process for laying eggs. While inspecting bark condition or selecting trees based on height may play a part in the broader ecological interactions, the primary behavior involves the detection of those chemical signals that indicate a favorable environment for the young to thrive.

SAMPLE

4. Which flea is known to transmit the plague?

A. Oriental rat flea

B. Cat flea

C. Dog flea

D. Human flea

The Oriental rat flea is recognized as the primary vector responsible for the transmission of the plague, specifically the bacterium Yersinia pestis, which is the causative agent of this disease. These fleas typically infest rats, which can carry the bacteria and serve as a reservoir for the plague. When an infected flea bites a mammal, such as a human, it can transmit the bacteria, leading to infection. In historical contexts, such as the Black Death in the 14th century, the Oriental rat flea played a critical role in the spread of the disease, highlighting its significance as a public health concern. While other fleas, such as the cat flea, dog flea, and human flea, can be pests and may harbor other diseases, they are not known to transmit the plague. Understanding the specific roles of different flea species in disease transmission is essential for effective pest control and public health strategies.

5. What kind of pest is the rice weevil considered?

A. Secondary pest

B. External feeder

C. Internal feeder

D. Scavenger

The rice weevil is categorized as an internal feeder because it primarily feeds on the contents of grains, such as rice, stored in a closed environment. This behavior is characterized by the insect burrowing into the grain kernels, where it consumes the starchy interior, effectively living and feeding within the host material. This mode of feeding distinguishes internal feeders from other types of pests that may feed externally on the surfaces of food sources or substrates. Understanding the rice weevil's feeding habits is crucial for pest management, as it can lead to significant damage in stored grain products due to its lifecycle and reproduction within the grains. Recognizing it as an internal feeder helps in implementing effective control measures, such as proper storage practices and chemical treatments, to mitigate infestations and protect food supplies.

SAMPLE

6. Which formulation is characterized by active ingredients adhered to the outside of a carrier that needs agitation?

A. Wettable Powder

B. Granules

C. Dust

D. Fumigant

The formulation characterized by active ingredients adhered to the outside of a carrier that requires agitation is known as a wettable powder. This type of formulation consists of finely powdered active ingredients that are not soluble in water but can be suspended when mixed with water. The need for agitation is crucial because it helps to disperse the powder evenly throughout the liquid, ensuring that the active ingredient is effectively delivered during application. Wettable powders are commonly used for pest control as they can provide a high concentration of active ingredients while being environmentally friendly due to their reduced risk of leaching into groundwater. This formulation can also allow for better coverage of surfaces during application, which can enhance the effectiveness of pest management strategies. The other options—granules, dust, and fumigants—are characterized by different delivery methods and do not require the same type of agitation. Granules are solid particles that can be spread on surfaces, dusts are fine particles that can be applied directly without agitation, and fumigants are vapors used for treating areas without a need for agitation at all. Understanding the differences among these formulations is essential for selecting the appropriate pest control method in various situations.

7. Within how many days must the Secretary be notified of any change of address or office opening or closing?

A. 5 days

B. 10 days

C. 15 days

D. 20 days

The requirement to notify the Secretary within ten days of any change of address or of opening or closing an office is crucial for maintaining up-to-date records and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards in the pest control industry. This timeframe is established to promote accountability and transparency among licensed operators. Timely notification helps the regulatory body keep track of licensed operators, ensuring that contact information is current in case of any need for communication regarding licensing, inspections, or enforcement actions. This proactive approach also helps in avoiding potential penalties that could arise from failing to notify the Secretary within the specified period. Understanding the importance of this ten-day notification window is vital for operators to uphold their responsibilities and maintain their licenses in good standing.

SAMPLE

8. Which flea is known for attacking poultry?

A. Cat flea

B. Stick tight flea

C. Dog flea

D. Sand flea

The stick tight flea is specifically known for its association with poultry. This flea species, scientifically named Echidnophaga gallinacea, has a unique behavior of attaching firmly to the skin of hosts, including birds, which allows it to feed on their blood. This attachment can lead to significant irritation and distress in poultry, making the stick tight flea a notable pest in avian environments. Understanding the biology and behavior of the stick tight flea is essential for pest control operators. They need to be aware that these fleas can cause not only discomfort but also potential health issues in poultry, including secondary infections and blood loss. This knowledge helps operators implement effective control measures and take preventive actions in poultry management. The other options—cat flea, dog flea, and sand flea—primarily target different hosts. The cat flea typically affects domestic cats and can also impact dogs and humans, while the dog flea has a similar host range but is primarily associated with dogs. Sand fleas, on the other hand, are more commonly found in sandy coastal areas and can bite humans but do not have a significant relationship with poultry. Thus, the stick tight flea is correct in this context as the one specifically known for attacking poultry.

9. Which of the following best describes the insect order Lepidoptera?

A. Order of flies

B. Order of moths and butterflies

C. Order of ants and bees

D. Order of beetles

The insect order Lepidoptera is best described as encompassing moths and butterflies. This classification stems from the unique characteristics that define the Lepidoptera order. Members of this order are known for their scaled wings, which is a distinctive feature that sets them apart from other insect orders. These scales can create vibrant colors and patterns, contributing to their appeal and ecological role in pollination. Additionally, Lepidoptera undergo complete metamorphosis, which includes distinct life stages: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis), and adult. This fascinating life cycle is a significant aspect of their biology and ecology. Understanding Lepidoptera is crucial for pest control operators because both moths and butterflies can impact agricultural practices, with some species being pests that damage crops, while others contribute positively as pollinators. This knowledge is important for effective pest management strategies.

10. Orthene is an example of which type of pesticide?

A. Herbicide

B. Organophosphate

C. Insect growth regulator

D. Chlorinated hydrocarbon

Orthene is classified as an organophosphate pesticide. Organophosphates are a group of synthetic chemicals used primarily for their efficacy in controlling insects and pests. Their mode of action involves inhibiting the enzyme acetylcholinesterase, which is vital for the functioning of the nervous system in insects. This leads to a buildup of acetylcholine, causing overstimulation of the nervous system and ultimately resulting in the death of the target pest. In the context of pest control, understanding the specific category of a pesticide like Orthene is essential for effectively targeting specific pests while also being aware of the potential impacts on non-target organisms. Organophosphates are widely acknowledged for their potent insecticidal properties, making them valuable in agricultural and structural pest control scenarios, while also requiring careful handling and application due to their toxicity profiles.

SAMPLE

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://gastructuralpestcont.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE