GEORGIA PESTICIDE CATEGORY 24 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://gapesticidecat24.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 16

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. What factors affect the selection of a pesticide?

A. Only the cost of the pesticide

B. Seasonal planting schedules and government regulations

C. Target pest, efficacy, environmental impact, and potential harm to non-target organisms

D. The personal preference of the pesticide applicator

2. What is the primary cause of plant diseases?

A. Pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses

B. Insufficient sunlight

C. Improper soil pH

D. Excessive watering

3. What distinctive physical trait do Green June Beetle grubs have?

A. They are black with white spots

B. They are white with brown spots

C. They are completely green

D. They are completely brown

4. To effectively manage wood sorrel, which of the following methods is recommended?

A. Applying water regularly

B. Using synthetic fertilizers

C. Hand-pulling or hoeing

D. Spraying fungicides

5. What are systemic pesticides?

A. Pesticides that remain on the surface of plants

B. Pesticides that are absorbed by plants and transported throughout their tissues

C. Pesticides that are applied in high concentrations to kill all insects

D. Pesticides that evaporate quickly and affect the atmosphere

SAMPLE

6. To prepare a 4% solution of herbicide totaling 2 gallons, how many ounces of herbicide are required?

A. 8 oz

B. 10 oz

C. 12 oz

D. 14 oz

7. What is a "pesticide license"?

A. An authorization required to store pesticides safely.

B. A legal authorization required to apply restricted-use pesticides commercially.

C. A certificate for purchasing pesticides in bulk.

D. An agreement to follow safety regulations when handling pesticides.

8. Which of the following best defines cultural control methods in pest management?

A. Applying pesticides at necessary intervals

B. Physical removal of pests

C. Managing the environment or cultivation practices

D. Introducing predatory species to the ecosystem

9. What is a common method of damage caused by Mole Crickets to turf?

A. Creating shallow burrows

B. Feeding on leaves

C. Uprooting grass seedlings

D. Diseasing the soil

10. How does moisture affect the application of certain pesticides?

A. It always enhances the effectiveness of all pesticides.

B. It can enhance the effectiveness of some pesticides but may reduce others by promoting degradation.

C. It has no effect on the application of pesticides.

D. It limits the use of pesticides to dry conditions only.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What factors affect the selection of a pesticide?

A. Only the cost of the pesticide

B. Seasonal planting schedules and government regulations

C. Target pest, efficacy, environmental impact, and potential harm to non-target organisms

D. The personal preference of the pesticide applicator

The selection of a pesticide is influenced by a variety of critical factors, with a focus on the target pest, efficacy, environmental impact, and potential harm to non-target organisms being paramount. Understanding the target pest is essential as it determines which pesticide formulation will be effective. Different pesticides work on specific pests, so correct identification and knowledge of pest biology are crucial for selecting an effective treatment. Efficacy relates to how well the pesticide performs against the identified pest. A product may be readily available, but if it does not effectively control the target pest, it is not a suitable choice. Understanding the mode of action of the pesticide and historical performance data can guide applicators to the most effective option. Environmental impact is also a significant consideration. Pesticides can have various effects on the surrounding ecosystem, including water sources, soil health, and beneficial organisms. Ensuring that the pesticide chosen minimizes negative environmental repercussions helps promote sustainable practices. Lastly, the potential harm to non-target organisms must be evaluated. This includes beneficial insects, wildlife, and humans who may be exposed to pesticide residues. Selective pesticides that target specific pests while posing minimal risk to non-target organisms are favored for these reasons. While cost, seasonal planting schedules, regulations, and personal preferences may inform

2. What is the primary cause of plant diseases?

A. Pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses

B. Insufficient sunlight

C. Improper soil pH

D. Excessive watering

The primary cause of plant diseases is indeed pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses. These microorganisms can invade plant tissues, disrupting normal physiological functions and leading to various forms of damage. Each type of pathogen has its own characteristics and life cycles, allowing them to infect plants in different ways. For instance, fungi may cause rot, blight, or mildew, while bacteria can lead to wilting, galls, or leaf spots. Viruses can result in stunted growth, distorted leaves, or other systemic issues that severely affect plant health. While factors like insufficient sunlight, improper soil pH, and excessive watering can contribute to plant stress and make them more susceptible to diseases, they are not the primary causes of the diseases themselves. Instead, these environmental conditions can create a more favorable environment for pathogens to thrive or weaken the plant's defense mechanisms, making them more likely targets for disease. Understanding the role of pathogens is crucial for effective disease management and prevention strategies in agriculture and horticulture.

SAMPLE

3. What distinctive physical trait do Green June Beetle grubs have?

A. They are black with white spots

B. They are white with brown spots

C. They are completely green

D. They are completely brown

The distinctive physical trait of Green June Beetle grubs is that they are white with brown spots. This characteristic helps in identifying them amidst various other beetle grubs. The whitish color of the body provides a stark contrast to the darker coloration of the spots, making them easily recognizable. By observing these traits, individuals can differentiate them from other similar grubs and understand their role in the ecosystem, such as their function as decomposers in the soil. Knowledge of physical traits is essential for effective pest management and recognizing insects that may impact gardens and agricultural settings.

4. To effectively manage wood sorrel, which of the following methods is recommended?

A. Applying water regularly

B. Using synthetic fertilizers

C. Hand-pulling or hoeing

D. Spraying fungicides

Hand-pulling or hoeing is an effective method for managing wood sorrel primarily because it directly removes the plant from the soil before it can flower and produce seeds. This method is particularly advantageous for controlling small infestations or for weeds in garden beds and landscapes, as it reduces the chance of these plants spreading further. When hand-pulling, it's crucial to ensure that the entire root is removed, as wood sorrel can regenerate from root fragments left in the ground. This physical removal helps to prevent the continued presence of wood sorrel and can be very effective when done consistently, especially before the plants have the chance to mature and seed. Other methods mentioned, like applying water or using synthetic fertilizers, do not address the issue of wood sorrel and can sometimes exacerbate weed problems by promoting growth conditions that favor unwanted plants. Similarly, spraying fungicides is ineffective against wood sorrel, as it is not a fungus but rather a type of broadleaf weed. Therefore, the hand-pulling or hoeing method stands out as the recommended approach for managing wood sorrel effectively.

5. What are systemic pesticides?

A. Pesticides that remain on the surface of plants

B. Pesticides that are absorbed by plants and transported throughout their tissues

C. Pesticides that are applied in high concentrations to kill all insects

D. Pesticides that evaporate quickly and affect the atmosphere

Systemic pesticides are defined as those that are absorbed by the plant after application and are then distributed throughout its tissues, including leaves, stems, and roots. This characteristic allows systemic pesticides to be particularly effective against pests that feed on various parts of the plant, as the pesticide works internally rather than solely on the surface. By being absorbed, these pesticides can provide longer-lasting protection since they remain active within the plant's system. This method of action is advantageous especially in managing pests that may not come into contact with the surface application of traditional pesticides. Other methods and types of pesticides, such as those that remain on the surface of plants or are intended to evaporate quickly, do not have the same capabilities as systemic pesticides in terms of internal transportation and prolonged effectiveness. Systemic pesticides can target specific pests more effectively, as their effects are carried throughout the entire plant, offering a full spectrum of control against sap-sucking insects and certain diseases.

SAMPLE

6. To prepare a 4% solution of herbicide totaling 2 gallons, how many ounces of herbicide are required?

A. 8 oz

B. 10 oz

C. 12 oz

D. 14 oz

To determine how many ounces of herbicide are needed to prepare a 4% solution totaling 2 gallons, first, it's important to convert gallons to ounces, as the final measurement is required in ounces. There are 128 ounces in a gallon. Therefore, 2 gallons would equal 256 ounces (2 x 128). Next, calculating 4% of 256 ounces helps find the correct quantity of herbicide required. To do this, multiply the total volume (256 ounces) by the desired concentration (4%, or 0.04 in decimal form): \[256 \times 0.04 = 10.24 \text{ ounces} \] Since the question typically involves rounding to the nearest practical measurement, the rounded amount here is 10 ounces. This aligns with the answer choice indicating 10 ounces of herbicide, confirming that the correct amount needed for a 4% herbicide solution in a 2-gallon total is indeed 10 ounces. This method demonstrates not only how to calculate necessary amounts for chemical dilutions but also emphasizes the importance of unit conversions and percentage calculations in practical pesticide application scenarios.

7. What is a "pesticide license"?

A. An authorization required to store pesticides safely.

B. A legal authorization required to apply restricted-use pesticides commercially.

C. A certificate for purchasing pesticides in bulk.

D. An agreement to follow safety regulations when handling pesticides.

A "pesticide license" refers specifically to the legal authorization that individuals need to apply restricted-use pesticides in a commercial setting. This type of license is critical because restricted-use pesticides are subject to stringent regulations due to their potential risks to human health and the environment. In order to obtain this license, individuals must typically undergo training and demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of pesticide use, safety protocols, and applicable laws. This ensures that the applicators are knowledgeable about the proper techniques for handling, applying, and managing these chemicals, thereby reducing the likelihood of misuse or accidental harm. The requirement for a pesticide license helps maintain safe practices in agricultural and pest control activities, safeguarding both public health and environmental integrity. In contrast, while the other options may involve actions associated with pesticide use, they do not encapsulate the essence of what a pesticide license specifically entails in terms of legal authority to apply pesticides.

SAMPLE

8. Which of the following best defines cultural control methods in pest management?

A. Applying pesticides at necessary intervals

B. Physical removal of pests

C. Managing the environment or cultivation practices

D. Introducing predatory species to the ecosystem

Cultural control methods in pest management focus on manipulating agricultural practices and the environment to reduce pest populations and enhance crop health. This approach involves strategies such as crop rotation, altering planting dates, modifying irrigation techniques, and improving soil health, all aimed at creating conditions that are less conducive to pest proliferation. By managing the environment and cultivation practices, cultural control can effectively disrupt pest life cycles and reduce their numbers without relying solely on chemical interventions. For instance, rotating crops can prevent pests that are specialized to certain plants from establishing themselves, while proper water management can deter pests that thrive in overly moist conditions. The other options, while they involve pest management in some capacity, do not fall under the cultural control category. Applying pesticides at specified intervals focuses on chemical control. Physical removal of pests is a direct method and is categorized as mechanical control. Introducing predatory species addresses biological control, which relies on using natural enemies to manage pest populations. Each of these strategies serves a different role within an integrated pest management plan but distinctly differs from cultural practices that modify the growing environment to mitigate pest issues.

9. What is a common method of damage caused by Mole Crickets to turf?

A. Creating shallow burrows

B. Feeding on leaves

C. Uprooting grass seedlings

D. Diseasing the soil

Mole crickets are primarily known for their damaging behavior of uprooting grass seedlings in turf. These insects use their powerful front legs to tunnel through the soil, which can disturb the root systems of grass and other plants. When mole crickets feed on the roots and soil structure around young grass seedlings, they can severely hinder the plants' ability to establish themselves, leading to stunted growth or death of the seedlings. This uprooting is particularly damaging because it impacts the young plants before they have developed a robust root system capable of withstanding environmental stressors. Understanding the specific damages caused by mole crickets is essential for effective management and control in turf management contexts. While other methods of damage to turf may occur, such as creating shallow burrows or feeding on leaves, the most significant and evident impact is the uprooting of the grass seedlings directly affecting turf establishment and health.

SAMPLE

10. How does moisture affect the application of certain pesticides?

A. It always enhances the effectiveness of all pesticides.

B. It can enhance the effectiveness of some pesticides but may reduce others by promoting degradation.

C. It has no effect on the application of pesticides.

D. It limits the use of pesticides to dry conditions only.

Moisture plays a significant role in the effectiveness of pesticide applications, and the reasoning behind this answer reflects the variability of how different pesticide formulations interact with moisture. For some pesticides, especially those that are water-soluble or designed to be activated by moisture, the presence of water can enhance their efficacy. Moisture helps to dissolve and activate these products, allowing for better absorption by plants or pests. Additionally, it can assist in moving the active ingredients into the target organisms or surfaces. Conversely, moisture can adversely affect certain pesticides by promoting chemical degradation or facilitating the breakdown of active ingredients before they can perform their intended function. This is especially relevant for pesticides that are sensitive to environmental factors like sunlight and moisture, which may reduce their stability and effectiveness. Understanding this dual nature of moisture's impact on different pesticide types is crucial for applicators to optimize their use and ensure the desired outcomes while minimizing potential failures or losses in effectiveness.

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://gapesticidecat24.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE