GHP PEST CONTROL APPLICATOR SM-47 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which statement about house dust mites is true?

A. They require high humidity to thrive.

B. They are active only at night.

C. They feed on wood fibers.

D. They do not require humidity.

2. In flea control, which life stage do insect growth regulators primarily target?

A. Egg stage

B. Larval stage

C. Pupal stage

D. Adult flea

3. Hydramethylnon, the active ingredient in Amdro, functions as what type of poison?

A. Systemic Poison

B. Contact Poison

C. Stomach Poison

D. Inhalation Poison

4. The primary purpose of exclusion in pest control is to

A. Block entry points

B. Attract natural enemies

C. Apply chemical barriers

D. Install traps

5. Why has there been an increase in clothes moth populations?

A. Increased use of bed nets

B. Lower humidity levels

C. More house plants

D. Loss of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides

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6. Booklice feed on starch and fungi. Which statement is true?

A. Only starch
B. Both starch and fungi
C. Only fungi
D. Neither

7. What is the recommended baiting approach for mice compared with rats?

A. More bait placements for mice
B. Higher bait concentrations for mice
C. Different bait types for mice
D. No baiting for mice

8. Mice usually range an average of _____ for food and water?

A. 10-30 feet
B. 50-100 feet
C. 1-2 feet
D. 100-200 feet

9. Mice usually range an average of how many feet for food and water?

A. 3-7 feet
B. 50-100 feet
C. 10-30 feet
D. 1-5 feet

10. Outdoors Norway rats usually nest

A. In the ground
B. In trees
C. In water
D. In house walls

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about house dust mites is true?

A. They require high humidity to thrive.

B. They are active only at night.

C. They feed on wood fibers.

D. They do not require humidity.

Dust mites survive and multiply best in moist indoor air. They rely on moisture from the environment to maintain their body fluids and to reproduce, so when relative humidity is high (roughly above 50%, with optimal around 70–80%), their populations grow, especially in bedding, upholstery, and carpets. In drier air, they desiccate and numbers fall; this is why controlling humidity is a common way to lessen mite problems. They don't feed on wood fibers and their activity isn't tied to day or night, but rather to whether the environment can support their water balance and food sources (dead skin cells and other organic material). So the true statement is that house dust mites require high humidity to thrive.

2. In flea control, which life stage do insect growth regulators primarily target?

A. Egg stage

B. Larval stage

C. Pupal stage

D. Adult flea

Insect growth regulators work by interrupting flea development rather than killing adults. They mimic natural growth signals, so immature fleas don't progress to the next stage. For fleas, the cycle goes eggs to larvae to pupae to adults. By preventing eggs from hatching (and sometimes disturbing larval development), IGRs break the life cycle early. That makes the egg stage the primary target, since stopping hatch directly prevents the appearance of larvae and the continuation of the cycle. Adults aren't the main target of these products, which is why they're not relied on for immediate kill of mature fleas.

3. Hydramethylnon, the active ingredient in Amdro, functions as what type of poison?

A. Systemic Poison

B. Contact Poison

C. Stomach Poison

D. Inhalation Poison

The key idea here is how the toxin works in the insect. Hydramethylnon in Amdro is designed as a bait that ants must eat to be affected. It acts inside the gut after ingestion, so it's a stomach poison. Because it is slow-acting, the ants that eat the bait bring it back to the nest and share it, eventually killing workers and the colony as the toxin passes through the feeding chain. It doesn't kill through contact with the insect's body, nor does it rely on inhalation or movement through the insect's tissues in a systemic way. So the best classification is a stomach poison.

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4. The primary purpose of exclusion in pest control is to

A. Block entry points

B. Attract natural enemies

C. Apply chemical barriers

D. Install traps

Exclusion in pest control is all about preventing pests from entering a structure by creating barriers at every possible entry point. The main idea is to block access before pests can establish themselves inside, which you do by sealing cracks and gaps around foundations and walls, weatherstripping doors and windows, installing door sweeps, screens on openings, and sealing utilities and vents. When entry points are closed off, pests have fewer chances to get inside, reducing infestation risk and making any other controls more effective while cutting down on the need for pesticides. This approach is distinct from strategies that target pests after they're near or inside the building, such as using biological controls to attract natural enemies, applying chemical barriers, or installing traps.

5. Why has there been an increase in clothes moth populations?

A. Increased use of bed nets

B. Lower humidity levels

C. More house plants

D. Loss of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides

The situation hinges on how chemical controls shape pest populations. Chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides were broad-spectrum and long-lasting, meaning they didn't just target a single pest but helped keep many household pests, including clothes moths, under stronger mortality pressure. When the use of these persistent chemicals declined or stopped, that extra layer of control disappeared. With less chemical pressure, clothes moths can survive and reproduce more readily, leading to higher populations. Other options don't align with why clothes moth numbers would jump. Bed nets mainly reduce mosquitoes and aren't a factor for fabric-feeding moths. Lower humidity tends to create drier conditions that can slow moth development, not boost it. More house plants don't provide the same direct food source for clothes moth larvae, which feed on natural fibers rather than plant matter. The key idea is that removing those longtime, broad-spectrum insecticides removes a major hurdle for clothes moths, allowing their populations to rise.

6. Booklice feed on starch and fungi. Which statement is true?

A. Only starch

B. Both starch and fungi

C. Only fungi

D. Neither

Booklice are saprophagous insects that commonly feed on fungi (molds) found on damp surfaces, and they can also feed on starch-containing materials such as stored grains, papers, and adhesives. Therefore, the statement that they feed on both starch and fungi is true. The other options are too limited or incorrect because booklice do not feed exclusively on starch, exclusively on fungi, or on neither.

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7. What is the recommended baiting approach for mice compared with rats?

A. More bait placements for mice

B. Higher bait concentrations for mice

C. Different bait types for mice

D. No baiting for mice

Mice require more bait placements than rats to raise the chance that each mouse encounters bait during its frequent, short foraging trips. Because mice have smaller, denser activity spaces and feed at many locations, increasing the number of bait points ensures the poison reaches more individuals quickly and helps suppress the population faster. In contrast, rats roam farther and can be controlled effectively with fewer, strategically placed bait points along known runways and along walls. So the recommended approach is to place bait more densely for mice to maximize encounter and uptake.

8. Mice usually range an average of _____ for food and water?

A. 10-30 feet

B. 50-100 feet

C. 1-2 feet

D. 100-200 feet

Mice typically keep their foraging close to the nest, moving just enough to locate food and water without wasting energy. In indoor settings, the common average distance they cover is about 10 to 30 feet. This range balances the need to access nearby resources with the advantages of staying in familiar, protected areas. While a mouse can travel farther if food is scarce or opportunities arise, the usual, observed distance for finding what they need is within this 10-30 feet zone. Distances like 1-2 feet are usually too small to reach sufficient resources, and ranges of 50-100 feet or 100-200 feet reflect much larger territories than is typically seen indoors.

9. Mice usually range an average of how many feet for food and water?

A. 3-7 feet

B. 50-100 feet

C. 10-30 feet

D. 1-5 feet

Mice forage within a relatively small area around their nest, typically ranging about 10 to 30 feet to find food and water. This range reflects their preference to stay close to resources while keeping travel risk low. Options that are much smaller (1–5 or 3–7 feet) don't capture the usual distance mice cover to locate multiple nearby resources, and a range like 50–100 feet is longer than what they commonly roam indoors. Knowing this helps in pest control planning: place traps and monitoring stations within that 10–30 foot zone from likely nesting sites and resource sources.

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10. Outdoors Norway rats usually nest

A. In the ground

B. In trees

C. In water

D. In house walls

Norway rats nest in ground burrows. They're burrow-dwelling, digging tunnels and creating a central nest chamber below the surface, often near buildings, debris, or food sources. This ground-based nesting habit provides cover, moisture, and quick access to escape routes. Nesting in trees isn't typical for them (that behavior is more associated with roof rats), and water isn't a nesting medium for them either. While they can enter buildings and occasionally nest in walls, outdoors their nests are in the ground.

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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://ghppestcontrolapplicatorsm47.examzify.com

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

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