

GHP Sample Exam

- I. The most common tick in Florida found indoors is _____.
 - A. the American Dog Tick
 - B. the Brown Dog Tick
 - C. the deer tick (black-legged tick)
 - D. the Lone Star Tick
2. The tick that can carry Rocky Mountain spotted fever is:
 - A. the American Dog Tick
 - B. the brown dog tick
 - C. the deer tick
 - D. the Florida dog tick
3. The following statement is false:
 - A. There are very few cases of Lyme disease in Florida
 - B. Lyme disease is now more prevalent than Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
 - C. The American Dog Tick can carry Tularemia
 - D. Brown Dog Ticks often bite humans as well as other animals
4. The following tick is the main carrier of Lyme Disease:
 - A. the American Dog Tick
 - B. the brown dog tick
 - C. the deer tick
 - D. the Florida dog tick
5. IGR's for flea control include
 - A. Lufenuron, methoprene and fipronil
 - B. Pyriproxifen, imidiclopid and permethrin
 - C. Hydroprene, methoprene and novaflumeron
 - D. Methoprene, pyriproxifen and lufenuron
6. Adult fleas have:
 - A. Stylets for sucking blood
 - B. Sword-like mandibles
 - C. Rasping/sucking mouthparts
 - D. Piercing-sucking mouthparts
7. The eggs of head lice are called:
 - A. grains
 - B. nits
 - C. ovae
 - D. specks

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8. The following are not insects:
- A. head lice
 - B. ticks
 - C. silverfish
 - D. book lice
9. The difference between the cat flea and dog flea is _____.
- A. The cat flea's head is twice as long as high but not with the dog flea
 - B. The dog flea's head is twice as long as high but not with the cat flea
 - C. The cat flea's head is twice as long as the dog flea's head
 - D. The dog flea's head is 2x as long as the cat flea's head
10. The difference between the rice and granary weevil is that _____.
- A. The granary weevil is attracted to light and the rice weevil is not.
 - B. The granary weevil has red markings on the back
 - C. The rice weevil has red markings and flies to light but the granary weevil does not.
 - D. The granary weevil is considered to be the most important stored product pest.
11. The beetle with 6 projections on each side of the thorax is:
- A. The granary weevil
 - B. Sawtoothed grain beetle
 - C. Hide beetle
 - D. Red Flour beetle
12. The bird often seen in parks, suburbs and farms from late summer to spring, primarily a ground feeder, about 7.5 -8.5 inches long with a SHORT TAIL is:
- A. Wren
 - B. Pigeon
 - C. Starling
 - D. House sparrow
13. The main danger posed by pigeon droppings is:
- A. bird mites surrounding the area
 - B. pharaoh ants trailing through the area
 - C. bacteria and viruses in the droppings
 - D. stains on the sides of the building and on the ground
14. To properly remove a honeybee stinger:
- A. scotch tape it out
 - B. pinch it and pull
 - C. pull it out with tweezers
 - D. scrape it out sideways with a credit card or hard paper

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15. This pest is most common in grocery stores, warehouses and kitchens, especially in flour, cornmeal, broken grains, dried fruit, nuts and chocolate bars, spinning webs that also contaminate the food even more:
- A. Drugstore beetle
 - B. Granary weevil
 - C. Carpet beetle
 - D. Indianmeal moth
16. Mouse foraging distance from their nest is typically:
- A. 5-10 feet
 - B. 10-30 feet
 - C. 30-50 feet
 - D. 50-75 feet
17. The rodent whose tail is longer than the head and body length combined is:
- A. Norway rat
 - B. Roof Rat
 - C. House mouse
 - D. Mole
18. The main difference between a mouse and young rat is:
- A. The tail length of the rat is much longer
 - B. The mouse typically has lighter fur
 - C. The size of the feet and head in relation to the body are larger on the rat
 - D. all of the above
19. Some of the diseases rodents can spread are:
- A. Malaria and plague
 - B. Murine typhus and encephalitis
 - C. Leptospirosis and rabies
 - D. all of the above
20. The rodenticide with an active ingredient being vitamin D3 is:
- A. bromodialone
 - B. bromethalin
 - C. colecalciferol
 - D. Contrac Blox
 - E. Generation
21. The most widespread and most prevalent zoonotic disease from lower animals to man is:
- A. Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)
 - B. Malaria
 - C. Yellow fever
 - D. Swine Flu

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22. Rats exhibit a fear of new objects or changes around them. This condition is commonly called:
- A. Cryophobia
 - B. Necrophobia
 - C. Narcophobia
 - D. Neophobia
23. Rats have:
- A. Great sense of smell, touch and vision
 - B. Poor sense of smell and vision
 - C. Great sense of taste and hearing
 - D. Poor ability to swim
 - E. Both A & C
24. Norway rats:
- A. usually nest in the ground
 - B. are larger than roof rats
 - C. have blunter noses and larger feces than roof rats
 - D. have smaller ears and tails than roof rats
 - E. all of the above
25. Roof rats normally have:
- A. about 6 litters from 6-8 per litter
 - B. about 8 litters from 4-6 per litter
 - C. about 4 litters from 8-10 per litter
 - D. about 10 litters from 4-6 per litter
26. Roof rats can squeeze through a hole:
- A. about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter
 - B. about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter
 - C. about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter
 - D. that must be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, that's why $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh screen is advised for rodent proofing
27. Like rats, mice can also spread:
- A. leptospirosis
 - B. rickettsialpox
 - C. salmonellosis
 - D. A & C
 - E. all of the above
28. Direction of rodent urine trails can be detected as activity increases using:
- A. your nose to smell the location
 - B. a mist of vinegar water over the area to darken the color
 - C. an ultraviolet light over the area to make the trail fluoresce
 - D. all of the above methods

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29. Mice :
- A. have a litter every month producing an average of 6 per litter
 - B. have a litter every 2 weeks producing an average of 8 per litter
 - C. have a litter every 50 days with about 6 per litter
 - D. have a litter every month with about 8-10 per litter
30. Which roach needs the least amount of moisture to survive and is usually found in drier locations?
- A. American
 - B. Australian
 - C. Brown-banded
 - D. Smokybrown
 - E. Brown
31. These roaches are least associated with leaf litter:
- A. Surinam, Asian and Smokybrown
 - B. American, German and Brown-banded
 - C. Surinam, Asian and Brown
 - D. Australian, Oriental and Surinam
32. Exotic nuisance birds include:
- A. Starlings and Least Terns
 - B. English (House) Sparrows and Peafowl
 - C. Barn Owls and Mynah birds
 - D. English (House) Sparrows and Starlings
33. These birds are protected and need State/Federal Permits to control:
- A. Swallows, swifts and woodpeckers
 - B. Least terns, Muscovy ducks and starlings
 - C. Chimney swifts, wild chicken and peafowl
 - D. Carolina Wren, sparrows and pigeons
34. Avitrol is an avicide that controls birds and can only be used with a Florida Avitrol permit to control:
- A. any local birds not federally or state protected such as Muscovy ducks
 - B. only starlings and pigeons
 - C. only pigeons
 - D. Avitrol can no longer be used in Florida
35. The following rodenticides are not anticoagulants:
- A. Bromadiolone and Coumafuryl
 - B. Difethialone and Bromethalin
 - C. Diphacinone and Warfarin
 - D. Zinc Phosphide and Brodificoum

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36. The following rodenticide causes hypercalcemia:
- A. Vengeance
 - B. Maki
 - C. Quintox
 - D. Contrac
 - E. Talon
37. Bromadiolone is the active ingredient in:
- A. Maki
 - B. Final
 - C. Vengeance
 - D. Generation
38. Brodifacoum is the active ingredient in:
- A. Generation
 - B. Contrac
 - C. Final
 - D. Vengeance
39. Examples of Multi-dose anticoagulants are:
- A. Final and Talon
 - B. Talon and Contrac
 - C. Rozol and d-Con
 - D. Quintox and Maki
40. Anticoagulants include:
- A. Single dose and multiple dose
 - B. multiple dose and hypercalcemic
 - C. anti-vitamin K materials
 - D. all of the above
41. Bromadiolone is a :
- A. single-dose anticoagulant
 - B. multiple dose anticoagulant
 - C. anti-vitamin K agent
 - D. causes hypercalcemia
42. When using pellets or grain rodenticide:
- A. always place them in a protected station
 - B. place them in an immovable protected station
 - C. place them only in voids and attics
 - D. all of the above

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43. When placing out single-dose rodenticides:
- A. Be sure stations are marked to indicate "Keep out of reach of Children"
 - B. Relocate stations when no activity is seen
 - C. Record the location of the placement on paperwork
 - D. Eliminate competing food sources first
 - E. all of the above
44. Tracking powder should be used:
- A. carefully in ceilings above the dining area when trap shy rodents can not be controlled
 - B. in baited rodent stations
 - C. only after placing on a dust mask or respirator
 - D. all of the above
45. When competing food sources can never be removed, then
- A. use tracking powder
 - B. bait heavily with fixed single-dose blox
 - C. place out liquid baits in fixed stations away from kids or pets
 - D. none of the above
46. Histoplasmosis is
- A. most associated with bird droppings that have massed for over 3 years
 - B. especially common under pigeon roosts
 - C. easily decontaminated with soap and water
 - D. often created by huge flocks of annually migrating birds roosting in trees
 - E. A & B
 - F. A & C
 - G. A & D
 - H. all of the above
47. Budding, or breaking up of a colony into subcolonies occurs most commonly:
- A. with white-footed ants
 - B. with fire ants
 - C. with pharaoh ants
 - D. with acrobat ants
48. Carpenter ants:
- A. can eat wood
 - B. nest and forage in wood
 - C. excavate nests in soft or rotten wood
 - D. all of the above
 - E. B & C

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49. Cockroaches undergo this form of development:
- A. complete metamorphosis
 - B. have no metamorphosis
 - C. gradual development
 - D. hatch from ootheca
50. These materials do not cling well, but are absorbed into porous surfaces and therefore not the best for roach control:
- A. Dusts
 - B. WPs
 - C. Microcaps
 - D. EC's
51. Cockroach aversion occurs most commonly when _____ is added to bait:
- A. fructose
 - B. any sugar
 - C. lactose
 - D. glucose
52. This pest infests stored tobacco, and other dried teas, rice, ginger dried fish:
- A. merchant grain beetle
 - B. cigarette beetle
 - C. larder beetle
 - D. carpet beetle
 - E. angoumois grain moth
53. The cigarette beetle differs from the drugstore beetle by:
- A. its smaller size
 - B. its larger size
 - C. its smooth elytra (upper shell)
 - D. its grooved elytra
54. This moth has 2 color sections on its upper wings: pale gray on the first 1/3 and reddish-copper scales on the outer 2/3 of the front wings:
- A. The almond moth
 - B. The plaster bagworm
 - C. The angoumois grain moth
 - D. The indianmeal moth
55. The most abundant, widespread and destructive carpet beetle is the:
- A. furniture
 - B. varied
 - C. black
 - D. common

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56. The larva of this pest gathers small bits of cement around itself for protection, looks like a cement watermelon seed and lives on spider webs:
- A. leaf beetle
 - B. bagworm moth
 - C. plaster bagworm
 - D. spider wasp
57. Africanized bees are more dangerous than European honeybees because:
- A. they are no more dangerous – its just because they attack more aggressively in large numbers, but the stinger is no more potent
 - B. their venom is more potent
 - C. they are slightly larger than European bees
 - D. B & C
 - E. A & C
58. The human condition of “jumpiness” sometimes occurs after _____ bites.
- A. flea
 - B. tick
 - C. spider
 - D. bedbug
59. When controlling pigeons, Avitrol can be administered with a license and is effective:
- A. in long-term control
 - B. at controlling a local population only if it is used to kill the flock
 - C. whenever it is used because the pigeons give out a poisoning distress call
 - D. none of the above
60. Effective control of a local starling population is best accomplished with:
- A. flight interrupter lines
 - B. prebaited funnel traps, then baited funnel traps
 - C. an electronic frightening device
 - D. an ultrasonic device
61. Smokybrown roaches prefer a _____ environment :
- A. warm
 - B. high
 - C. open
 - D. moist
62. Roaches most prevalent in leaf litter include:
- A. Florida Woods Roaches and Asian Roaches
 - B. Asian and german roaches
 - C. Australian and brown-banded
 - D. American and Australian

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63. Ways to reduce cockroach resistance include:
- A. alternate control methods and different active ingredients
 - B. lower the pesticide application frequency
 - C. use non-repellent materials
 - D. use sanitation often
 - E. All of the above
64. Because they are similar in size, these 2 birds are sometimes confused:
- A. Scrub Jay and Blue Jay
 - B. Blackbirds and Starlings
 - C. House Sparrows and Wrens
 - D. Pigeons and Gulls
65. Cat fleas can carry:
- A. plague
 - B. murine typhus
 - C. intermediate host for tapeworms
 - D. all of the above
66. Flea larvae:
- A. are cream colored and eyeless
 - B. are negatively phototactic (go away from light)
 - C. live on dried blood and flea excrement and other organic particles
 - D. all of the above
67. The best control for fleas in the long run is:
- A. Termidor
 - B. A veterinarian prescribed spot treatment on the pet
 - C. A vet-prescribed treatment for the pet, vacuuming, and a residual application of a flea adulticide mixed with methoprene
 - D. steam cleaning the entire interior of the home
68. Ant caste members include:
- A. The queen, sterile females and males
 - B. The queen, males, soldiers and minors
 - C. The queen, majors, soldiers and workers
 - D. The queen, soldiers and workers
69. The fruit fly:
- A. is a common pest in bars
 - B. lives on fermenting foods
 - C. is also called the vinegar fly
 - D. are controlled by sanitation and knockdown insecticides
 - E. all of the above

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70. House flies:

- A. are best controlled by sanitation and exclusion
- B. are best monitored by periodic pest inspections
- C. feed at night and during the day as adults
- D. are most attracted to UV insect traps

71. Bed bugs can survive without a blood meal for:

- A. 6-7 months as adults and even up to 1.5 years
- B. usually 30 days but up to a maximum of 6 months
- C. 1.5 years as adults and long as 2 years
- D. over 2 years

72. Bedbugs:

- A. like mosquitoes secrete a salivary solution to prevent coagulation
- B. hide in cracks, crevices, behind headboards and baseboards in the daytime
- C. are carried into homes and transfer from place to place in used furniture and suitcases by people
- D. feed at night when people are asleep
- E. all of the above

73. Adult fleas are stimulated to hatch from cocoons mainly due to:

- A. the maturation process over time
- B. the presence of a nearby blood meal
- C. increased temperature, vibrations and the presence of slightly increased CO₂
- D. all of the above

74. The most practical treatment for pets to reduce fleas is:

- A. Yeast
- B. Garlic
- C. Shampoo
- D. Ultrasonic collar

75. Fleas can remain in the pupal case for up to:

- A. 1 month
- B. 6 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 2 years

76. One difference between African honeybees and European honeybees is:

- A. Africanized bees attack faster for a very short distance
- B. Africanized bees need a lot of provoking before they get aggressive
- C. Africanized bees abscond (re-hive) more often
- D. Africanized bees tend to swarm less than do European honeybees

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77. The spider with an orange to yellowish-red hourglass marking is most likely:
A. The brown widow
B. The brown recluse
C. The brown wolf
D. The brown orb weaver
78. Recognized by the dark violin marking behind the eyes is:
A. The brown widow
B. The brown recluse
C. The wolf spider
D. The giant crab spider
79. The most likely place(s) to find a carpet beetle would be:
A. in the pantry
B. in the garage
C. near a wool carpet, leather, silk, animal skin or nest, wasp nest or outdoor flower blossom
D. hiding in cracks and crevices
80. The webbing clothes moth:
A. is a golden moth with red-golden hairs on the head
B. spins webs and partially encloses itself within the rug, fur, feathers, felt in which it feeds
C. do not carry a silken case around them like the casemaking clothes moths
D. all of the above
81. Clothes moths can be controlled by:
A. dry cleaning will kill all stages of the moth
B. regular cleaning of infested materials
C. vacuuming well to remove eggs and larvae
D. maintaining a low humidity
E. all of the above
82. The following pest(s) attacks and chews through seed coats of whole grains:
A. Red Flour Beetle
B. Rice Weevil
C. Psocids or grain mites
D. Sawtooth and Merchant Grain Beetles
E. none of the above
83. The following beetles do not fly:
A. Sawtooth Grain Beetle and Granary Weevil
B. Cigarette and Drugstore Beetles
C. Ground Beetles and Dung Beetles
D. all of the above

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84. This beetle produces about 30 eggs over a 4 week period that hatch in about 1-2 weeks:
- A. Sawtooth Grain Beetle
 - B. Granary Weevil
 - C. Red Flour Beetle
 - D. Cigarette Beetle
85. When monitoring stored product pests in storage facilities such as distribution centers and warehouses, place on trap every _____ square feet of storage space.
- A. 50-100
 - B. 100-200
 - C. 250-500
 - D. 500-1000
86. Mites are occasional invaders. They can
- A. feed on cheese, flour, grains, fruit, cereal, pet food and other foods
 - B. be colorless or cream colored and large numbers may look like dust
 - C. be seen better under a microscope
 - D. A & C
 - E. all of the above
87. Head lice can:
- A. survive only over the weekend without a blood meal
 - B. be reduced by washing all clothes in hot soapy water and dried on high heat in the dryer
 - C. be reduced by bathing in soapy water, regularly inspecting bedding and using a doctor prescribed lice cream or shampoo
 - D. all of the above
88. Which pest will feed on linen, rayon, and cotton, starched fabrics, book bindings and dead animals, flour and starches?
- A. Springtails
 - B. Book Lice
 - C. Silverfish
 - D. Plaster bagworm
89. This pest has 2 pairs of legs per body segment:
- A. Centipedes
 - B. Amphipods
 - C. Sowbugs
 - D. Millipedes

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90. Flies undergo complete metamorphosis. The stages are:
- A. egg, nymph, adult
 - B. egg, nymph, pupa, adult
 - C. egg, nymph, larva, adult
 - D. egg, larva, pupa, adult
 - E. egg, nymph, puparium, adult
 - F. egg, nymph, maggot, puparium, adult
91. Honey bees have 3 castes:
- A. The Queen, workers and soldiers
 - B. The Queen, worker bees, and drones
 - C. The Queen, guard bees, and foraging workers
 - D. The Queen, the King, the Workers
92. The minimum heat range needed to kill all stages of bedbugs is:
- A. 100-110 F
 - B. 110-113 F
 - C. 113-115 F
 - D. 160-175 F
93. The W-A-L-E method of mixing insecticides means they do not glob up if mixed in the following sequence:
- A. Water, Alkaline material, Liquid formulation, Emulsifiables last
 - B. Water, Agitate, Leavening Agent, Emulsifiable Concentrates
 - C. Wettable Powders, Add any liquids, Labelled Surfactants, EC's last
 - D. Wettable Powders & WDGs, Agitate with water, Liquids and flowables, Emulsifiables last.
94. This cockroach prefers to live with lots of heat and moisture:
- A. Brown Banded
 - B. Surinam
 - C. American
 - D. Smokybrown
95. This cockroach prefers to live around palm trees and tropical garden areas:
- A. German
 - B. American
 - C. Australian
 - D. Oriental
96. This cockroach is the best flier in Florida:
- A. Smokybrown
 - B. Asian
 - C. American
 - D. Brown Banded

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97. This pest is least likely to sting you:

- A. Mud Dauber
- B. Yellowjacket
- C. Paper wasp
- D. Honeybee

98. A ID Cardholder at one office working under one CO at a company must:

- A. Re-apply for another ID card once he transfers to another CO's office at the same company
- B. Need not re-apply for another ID card if transferred to another CO's office
- C. Need not re-apply for a new ID card if they quit and go to work at another pest company.
- D. None of the above

99. A triangle sign or placard on the side of a vehicle designates:

- A. Radioactive materials being carried
- B. A Hazmat warning to "Beware of chemicals or pesticides in storage". Depending on the number or signage it will designate contents to DOT.
- C. Carrying gasoline
- D. First aid

100. Of these 4 biological control agents available for German roach control, the one presently used most often in commercial pest control is:

- A. Fungi
- B. Bacteria
- C. Nematodes
- D. Parasitic wasps