

**Question with Answers  
to help you prepare for  
questions on pesticides in  
the General Standards  
section of the  
GA Certification Exam**

**Select one of the following answers for the following 10 questions:**

Acaracide    Adulticide    Avicide    Fungicide    Insecticide    Larvicide  
Molluscicide    Ovicide    Pesticide    Piscicide    Rodenticide    Termiticide

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

**Select one of the following answers for the following 10 questions:**

Acaracide    Adulticide    Avicide    Fungicide    Insecticide    Larvicide  
Molluscicide    Ovicide    Pesticide    Piscicide    Rodenticide    Termiticide

1. Pesticide Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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Acaracide    Adulticide    Avicide    Fungicide    Insecticide    Larvicide  
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills snails and slugs**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. **Molluscicide** Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills insect pests**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. **Insecticide** Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice**
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insects, other arthropods, snails & slugs, rodents, fungi and pest birds
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. **Rodenticide** Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
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3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
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5. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills the adult stage of pests**
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. **Adulticide** Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
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3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills the egg stage of pests**
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. **Ovicide** **Kills the egg stage of pests**
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills mites & ticks**
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. **Acaracide** **Kills mites & ticks**
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills brown rot**
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. **Fungicide** Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills termites**
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. **Termiticide** Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills fish

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3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kills fish**

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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills snails and slugs
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills insect pests
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills rodent pests such as rats & mice
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the adult stage of pests
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills the egg stage of pests
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills mites & ticks
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills brown rot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Kills termites
10. Piscicide Kills fish

**11. A chemical that is combined with another chemical to enhance the activity of the active ingredient is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

11. A chemical that is combined with another chemical to enhance the activity of the active ingredient is called a synergist.

**12. A substance that causes death by dehydration is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

12. A substance that causes death by dehydration is called a dessicant.

**13. A chemical that disrupts growth, development or reproduction is called an \_\_\_\_\_.**

13. A chemical that disrupts growth, development or reproduction is called an insect growth regulator (IGR).

**14. A chemical used by insects and vertebrates to communicate with one another (attract, repel, alarm, etc.) is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

14. A chemical used by insects and vertebrates to communicate with one another (attract, repel, alarm, etc.) is called a pheromone.

**15. A substance that keeps away insects, mites, ticks, and other pests is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

15. A substance that keeps away insects, mites, ticks, and other pests is called a repellent.

**16. A biological organism, such as a bacterium, a virus, fungus or a preparation of an insecticidally active compound derived from such organisms that kills pests is called a \_\_\_\_\_**

16. A biological organism, such as a bacterium, a virus, fungus or a preparation of an insecticidally active compound derived from such organisms that kills pests is called a biopesticide or microbial pesticide

**17. Organophosphate pesticides kill by inhibiting \_\_\_\_\_, which is the key to the process where nerve impulses bridge the gap between two nerve cells, so the nervous signal is transmitted from one nerve cell to the next in a properly controlled manner.**

17. Organophosphate pesticides kill by inhibiting cholinesterase, which is the key to the process where nerve impulses bridge the gap between two nerve cells, so the nervous signal is transmitted from one nerve cell to the next in a properly controlled manner.

**18. Which class of pesticides is more toxic to mammals? (Organophosphates or Carbamates) \_\_\_\_\_.**

18. Which class of pesticides is more toxic to mammals? (Organophosphates or Carbamates) Organophosphates.

**19. An antidote to organophosphate poisoning is \_\_\_\_\_.**

19. An antidote to organophosphate poisoning is Atropine.

**20. An antidote to carbamate poisoning is \_\_\_\_\_.**

20. An antidote to carbamate poisoning is Atropine & 2PAM.

**21. Which class of pesticide is generally considered to be least toxic to man and other mammals? (Carbamates, Synthetic Pyrethroids, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons or Organophosphates) \_\_\_\_\_.**

21. Which class of pesticide is generally considered to be least toxic to man and other mammals? (Carbamates, Synthetic Pyrethroids, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons or Organophosphates) Synthetic pyrethroids .

**22. What class of pesticide is the active ingredient fipronil? \_\_\_\_\_.**

22. What class of pesticide is the active ingredient fipronil? Phenylpyrazole .

**23. What class of pesticide is imidachlorprid? \_\_\_\_\_.**

23. What class of pesticide is imidachlorprid? Neonicotinoid.

**24 – 28. Name 5 things that the Signal Word of a label are based on:**

**24 – 28. Name 5 things that the Signal Word of a label are based on:**

- 24. Oral toxicity**
- 25. Dermal toxicity**
- 26. Inhaled toxicity**
- 27. Skin irritation**
- 28. Eye irritation**

**29. Where do the words “RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE” appear on a label?**

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29. Where do the words “RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE” appear on a label?

On front panel of the label at the top

**30. What group of IGRs disrupts molting and the development of insects by interfering with the normal function of an enzyme called chitin synthetase?**

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**30. What group of IGRs disrupts molting and the development of insects by interfering with the normal function of an enzyme called chitin synthetase?**

**A chitin synthesis inhibitor or juvenile hormone analog and juvenoid** .

**31. An LD50 is measured in \_\_\_\_\_ of toxicant that will kill 50% of the test animals.**

- a. ounces per gallon**
- b. pounds per ton**
- c. mg/kg**
- d. grams/pound**

31. An LD50 is measured in mg/kg of toxicant that will kill 50% of the test animals.

- a. ounces per gallon
- b. pounds per ton
- c. mg/kg
- d. grams/pound

**32. Which toxicity is most important to consider when selecting a pesticide for control of fleas in a house? \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Oral toxicity**
- b. Dermal toxicity**
- c. Inhaled toxicity**

32. Which toxicity is most important to consider when selecting a pesticide for control of fleas in a house?     Dermal toxicity    

- a. Oral toxicity
- b. Dermal toxicity**
- c. Inhaled toxicity

**33. \_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or FALSE - The EPA Establishment # does not have to be listed on the label of a pesticide.**

33. True TRUE or FALSE - The EPA Establishment # does not have to be listed on the label of a pesticide.

**34. \_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or FALSE - The EPA Registration # does not have to be listed on the label of a pesticide.**

34. False TRUE or FALSE - The EPA Registration # does not have to be listed on the label of a pesticide.

**35. \_\_\_\_\_ A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of WARNING could kill an average person with as little as:**

**A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product**

**B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product**

**C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product**

35. B. A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of WARNING could kill an average person with as little as:

A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product

B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product

C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product

**36. \_\_\_\_\_ A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of CAUTION could kill an average person with as little as:**

**A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product**

**B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product**

**C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product**

36. C. A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of CAUTION could kill an average person with as little as:

A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product

B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product

C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product

**37. \_\_\_\_\_ A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of DANGER could kill an average person with as little as:**

- A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product**
- B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product**
- C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product**

37. A. A pesticide with a SIGNAL WORD of DANGER could kill an average person with as little as:

A. a taste to a teaspoon full of undiluted product

B. a teaspoon to a tablespoon of undiluted product

C. an ounce to more than a pint of undiluted product

**38. \_\_\_\_\_** The section that deals with first aid recommendations in case of a poisoning is called the:

- A. Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals section**
- B. Environmental Hazards section**
- C. Physical or Chemical Hazards section**
- D. Statement of Practical Treatment section**

38. D. The section that deals with first aid recommendations in case of a poisoning is called the:

- A. Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals section
- B. Environmental Hazards section
- C. Physical or Chemical Hazards section
- D. Statement of Practical Treatment section**

**39. \_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or FALSE - All labels include general instructions for the appropriate storage and disposal of the pesticide and its container.**

39. TRUE TRUE or FALSE - All labels include general instructions for the appropriate storage and disposal of the pesticide and its container.

**40. \_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or FALSE - PMPs may legally apply a pesticide to control a pest not specified on the label if the application is to a site that the labeling approves as long as no specific label statement restricts such an application.**

40. TRUE TRUE or FALSE - PMPs may legally apply a pesticide to control a pest not specified on the label if the application is to a site that the labeling approves as long as no specific label statement restricts such an application.

**41. \_\_\_\_\_ is when a single exposure or multiple exposures to a pesticide, usually over a short period of time, results in adverse health effects within 14 hours of exposure to it.**

- a. Sudden death   b. Delayed death   c. Chronic toxicity   d. Acute toxicity**

41. Acute toxicity is when a single exposure or multiple exposures to a pesticide, usually over a short period of time, results in adverse health effects within 14 hours of exposure to it.

- a. Sudden death   b. Delayed death   c. Chronic toxicity   d. Acute toxicity

42. \_\_\_\_\_ is when low level exposures or repeated exposures of a pesticide over a longer period of time (months or years) results in adverse health effects.

- a. Sudden death   b. Delayed death   c. Chronic toxicity   d. Acute toxicity

42. Chronic toxicity is when low level exposures or repeated exposures of a pesticide over a longer period of time (months or years) results in adverse health effects.

- a. Sudden death   b. Delayed death   c. Chronic toxicity   d. Acute toxicity

43. The hazard, or risk, of a pesticide depends upon the \_\_\_\_\_  
of a pesticide and the \_\_\_\_\_ to it.

43. The hazard, or risk, of a pesticide depends upon the toxicity of a pesticide and the exposure to it.

**44. Which is more toxic? A pesticide with an LD50 of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. LD50 of 5,000    b. LD50 of 500    c. LD50 of 50    d. LD50 of 5**

44. Which is more toxic? A pesticide with an LD50 of LD50 of 5.

- a. LD50 of 5,000    b. LD50 of 500    c. LD50 of 50    **d. LD50 of 5**

**45. Which is least toxic? A pesticide with an LD50 of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. LD50 of 5,000    b. LD50 of 500    c. LD50 of 50    d. LD50 of 5**

45. Which is least toxic? A pesticide with an LD50 of LD50 of 5,000.

- a. LD50 of 5,000    b. LD50 of 500    c. LD50 of 50    d. LD50 of 5

**46. In which route of entry are pesticides more slowly absorbed?**

**a. oral   b. dermal   c. inhaled**

46. In which route of entry are pesticides more slowly absorbed?

**a. oral**   b. dermal   c. inhaled

**47. Which has the greatest capacity to absorb pesticides? \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. human hand    b. human eye    c. human lungs    d. toe nails**

47. Which has the greatest capacity to absorb pesticides? human lungs

- a. human hand    b. human eye    c. human lungs    d. toe nails

**48. Two sources of information about the safety of a pesticide are the:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

48. Two sources of information about the safety of a pesticide are the:

label & SDS (Safety Data Sheet).

**49. The mode of action of organophosphates, carbamates, synthetic pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, phenylpyrazoles, oxadiazines, botanicals, essential oils of scented plants and abemectins is:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

49. The mode of action of organophosphates, carbamates, synthetic pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, phenylpyrazoles, oxadiazines, botanicals, essential oils of secented plants and abemectins is:

**Disrupt the nervous system**

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**50. The mode of action of amidinohydrazones, fluoroaliphatic sulfonamides, pyrrols or pyrazole analogs, fumigant gases and boric acid or other borates is:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

50. The mode of action of amidinohydrazones, fluoroaliphatic sulfonamides, pyrrols or pyrazole analogs, fumigant gases and boric acid or other borates is:

inhibit energy production within cells.

**51. The mode of action of juvenile hormone analogs and juvenoids (types of IGRs) is:**

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**51. The mode of action of juvenile hormone analogs and juvenoids (types of IGRs) is:**

**disrupt molting or other development**

**52. The mode of action of benzoylphenyl ureas (BPUs), also a type of IGR is:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

52. The mode of action of benzoylphenyl ureas (BPUs), also a type of IGR is:

**inhibit the formation of chitin in new cuticle**.

**53. The mode of action of silica gel and diatomaceous earth is:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

53. The mode of action of silica gel and diatomaceous earth is:

disrupt the outer layer of the cuticle .

**54. The first synthetic organic pesticides were:**

- a. Carbamates**
- b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons**
- c. Organophosphates**
- d. Synthetic pyrethroids**

54. The first synthetic organic pesticides were:

a. Carbamates

**b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons**

c. Organophosphates

d. Synthetic pyrethroids

**55. Which pesticides were banned in the U.S. and most countries because they posed problems of long-term environmental contamination or bioaccumulation?**

- a. Carbamates**
- b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons**
- c. Organophosphates**
- d. Synthetic pyrethroids**

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a. Carbamates

**b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons**

c. Organophosphates

d. Synthetic pyrethroids

**56. Which pesticides have the lowest mammalian toxicity?**

- a. Carbamates**
- b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons**
- c. Organophosphates**
- d. Synthetic pyrethroids**

56. Which pesticides have the lowest mammalian toxicity?

a. Carbamates

b. Chlorinated hydrocarbons

c. Organophosphates

**d. Synthetic pyrethroids**

**57. Which pesticides, as energy or metabolic disruptors, are fairly slow-acting insecticides, they have been found to be non-repellent to key urban pests like ants, termites and cockroaches and have been incorporated into bait formulations?**

- a. Carbamates**
- b. Organophosphates**
- c. Synthetic pyrethroids**
- d. Phenylpyrazoles**

**57. Which pesticides, as energy or metabolic disruptors, are fairly slow-acting insecticides, they have been found to be non-repellent to key urban pests like ants, termites and cockroaches and have been incorporated into bait formulations?**

**a. Carbamates**

**b. Organophosphates**

**c. Synthetic pyrethroids**

**d. Phenylpyrazoles**

**58. Inorganic pesticides:**

- a. are called minerals and often mined from the earth**
- b. generally kill insects slowly**
- c. have a fairly good residual life**
- d. all the above**

**58. Inorganic pesticides:**

- a. are called minerals and often mined from the earth**
- b. generally kill insects slowly**
- c. have a fairly good residual life**
- d. all the above**

**59. The chemical or chemicals in the product that are responsible for killing the pest are called:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

59. The chemical or chemicals in the product that are responsible for killing the pest are called:

active ingredients.

**60. The material or materials that do not kill the pest, but are added to the ingredient/s that kill the pest, are called:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

60. The material or materials that do not kill the pest, but are added to the ingredient/s that kill the pest, are called:

inert ingredients.

**61. A chemical that aids in suspending one liquid in another liquid is called:**

- a. a wetting agent**
- b. a propellant**
- c. a sticker**
- d. an emulsifier**

**61. A chemical that aids in suspending one liquid in another liquid is called:**

**a. a wetting agent**

**b. a propellant**

**c. a sticker**

**d. an emulsifier**

**62. What allows solid particles of an active ingredient that are not soluble in water to be suspended in water?**

**a. a wetting agent**

**b. a propellant**

**c. a sticker**

**d. an emulsifier**

**62. What allows solid particles of an active ingredient that are not soluble in water to be suspended in water?**

**a. a wetting agent**

**b. a propellant**

**c. a sticker**

**d. an emulsifier**

**63. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is an emulsifiable concentrate?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**63. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is an emulsifiable concentrate?**

**E or EC**

**64. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is an wettable powder concentrate?**

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**64. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is an wettable powder concentrate?**

**W or WP**

**65. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a microencapsulated concentrate?**

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**65. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a microencapsulated concentrate?**

**ME, FM & CS**

**66. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a dust?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**66. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a dust?**

D

**67. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a granule?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**67. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a granule?**

**G**

**68. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a suspension concentrate?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**68. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a suspension concentrate?**

**SC**

**69. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a soluble powder concentrate?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**69. What letters or letters are often present in the Trade Name of the pesticide which indicate that the pesticide is a soluble powder concentrate?**

**SP**

**70. Any single pest can develop resistance to a pesticide that is applied over an over gain on the same pest. Ants and termites are particularly susceptible to resistance because of the short-life cycles.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**70. Any single pest can develop resistance to a pesticide that is applied over an over gain on the same pest. Ants and termites are particularly susceptible to resistance because of the short-life cycles.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**71. Each pesticide product must have different active ingredients.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**71. Each pesticide product must have different active ingredients.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**72. The Signal Word of a pesticide may appear anywhere on the label.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**72. The Signal Word of a pesticide may appear anywhere on the label.**

**a. True**

**b. False, it must appear on the front panel of the label**

**73. The 3 Signal Words that appear on pesticide labels are, in order of toxicity (from lowest to highest):**

- a. Warning, Caution, Danger**
- b. Danger, Caution, Warning**
- c. Caution, Warning, Danger**
- d. Caution, Danger, Warning**

**73. The 3 Signal Words that appear on pesticide labels are, in order of toxicity (from lowest to highest):**

**a. Warning, Caution, Danger**

**b. Danger, Caution, Warning**

**c. Caution, Warning, Danger**

**d. Caution, Danger, Warning**

**74. If the label carries the Danger signal word, it will also carry:**

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**74. If the label carries the Danger signal word, it will also carry:**

**The word "POISON" in red letters and the skull and crossbones symbol.**

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**75. Each active ingredient of a pesticide must be listed in the Ingredients section:**

- a. by percentage by volume**
- b. by percentage by weight**
- c. by ounces per gallon of concentrate**
- d. by pounds per container of concentrate**

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**a. by percentage by volume**

**b. by percentage by weight**

**c. by ounces per gallon of concentrate**

**d. by pounds per container of concentrate**

**76. The labels of all Restricted Use Pesticides carry the Signal Word “Danger.”**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**76. The labels of all Restricted Use Pesticides carry the Signal Word “Danger.”**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**77. In Georgia, a Registered Employee may apply a Restricted Use Pesticide without a Certified Operator being present, as long as the Registered Employee has been trained how to use it safely and the Certified Operator is available to answer questions by telephone.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**77. In Georgia, a Registered Employee may apply a Restricted Use Pesticide without a Certified Operator being present, as long as the Registered Employee has been trained how to use it safely and the Certified Operator is available to answer questions by telephone.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**78. The Directions for Use section of the label is generally the largest section.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**78. The Directions for Use section of the label is generally the largest section.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**79. All empty pesticide containers must be Triple Rinsed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**79. All empty pesticide containers must be Triple Rinsed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**80. Most pesticide concentrate containers may be reused once they are triple-rinsed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**80. Most pesticide concentrate containers may be reused once they are triple-rinsed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**81. If a pesticide label warns the applicator the final product applied is phytotoxic, it means that the product:**

- a. must be agitated while being mixed**
- b. is flammable**
- c. is combustible**
- d. may kill or burn plants**

**81. If a pesticide label warns the applicator the final product applied is phytotoxic, it means that the product:**

**a. must be agitated while being mixed**

**b. is flammable**

**c. is combustible**

**d. may kill or burn plants**

**82. Who can purchase Restricted Use pesticides?**

- a. Registered Employees**
- b. both Registered Employees and Certified Operators**
- c. Consumers/customers**
- d. Certified Operators**

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- a. Registered Employees**
- b. both Registered Employees and Certified Operators**
- c. Consumers/customers**
- d. Certified Operators**

**83. Re-entry statements are present on the labels of all pesticides.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**83. Re-entry statements are present on the labels of all pesticides.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**84. When a pesticide is registered for use by EPA and contains an EPA Registration # on its label, it means that the product has been approved by EPA and warranted to be safe and effective.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**84. When a pesticide is registered for use by EPA and contains an EPA Registration # on its label, it means that the product has been approved by EPA and warranted to be safe and effective.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

- 85. Which of the following statements is true? The active ingredient may be listed in the Ingredients section:**
- a. only by the chemical name**
  - b. only by the common name**
  - c. by either the common or the chemical name, or both**

85. Which of the following statements is true? The active ingredient may be listed in the Ingredients section:

a. only by the chemical name

b. only by the common name

c. by either the common or the chemical name, or both

**86. The total % by weight of Inert Ingredients must be listed on the label, but the actual inert ingredients do not generally have to be listed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**86. The total % by weight of Inert Ingredients must be listed on the label, but the actual inert ingredients do not generally have to be listed.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**87. Which formulation is safest to use outside?**

**a. a dust**

**b. a granule**

**c. an EC**

**d. an FM, ME or CS**

**87. Which formulation is safest to use outside?**

**a. a dust**

**b. a granule**

**c. an EC**

**d. an FM, ME or CS**

**88. Which formulation works best to control crawling pests on porous surfaces?**

- a. an EC**
- b. an oil solution**
- c. an FM, ME or CS**
- d. an aerosol**

**88. Which formulation works best to control crawling pests on porous surfaces?**

a. an EC

b. an oil solution

**c. an FM, ME or CS**

d. an aerosol

**89. All insects are pests.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**89. All insects are pests.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

**90. All pesticides kill?**

**a. True**

**b. False**

90. All pesticides kill?

a. True

b. False (some attract, some repel, some affect reproduction, etc.)

**91. What agency regulates the manufacture, sale and use of pesticides at the federal level?**

**a. DOT**

**b. EPA**

**c. GA Dept. of Agriculture**

**d. OSHA**

**91. What agency regulates the manufacture, sale and use of pesticides at the federal level?**

**a. DOT**

**b. EPA**

**c. GA Dept. of Agriculture**

**d. OSHA**

**92. What is the primary agency that regulates the commercial application of pesticides to structures in the state of Georgia?**

- a. DOT**
- b. EPA**
- c. GA Department of Agriculture**
- d. OSHA**

**92. What is the primary agency that regulates the commercial application of pesticides to structures in the state of Georgia?**

a. DOT

b. EPA

**c. GA Department of Agriculture**

d. OSHA

**93. What are 3 routes of entry that pesticides might impact man?**

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**93. What are 3 routes of entry that pesticides might impact man?**

**(oral/swallowed) Stomach Poison**

**(absorbed by the skin dermal) Contact poison**

**(inhaled or breathed in) Fumigant**

**94. The higher the LD50 of a pesticide, the higher the toxicity.**

**a. True**

**b. False**

94. The higher the LD50 of a pesticide, the higher the toxicity.

a. True

b. False

**95. Which pesticide has the best flushing ability and is a common active ingredient in most flushing aerosols?**

**a. boric acid**

**b. natural pyrethrins**

**c. fipronil**

**d. cyfluthrin**

95. Which pesticide has the best flushing ability and is a common active ingredient in most flushing aerosols?

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**b. natural pyrethrins**

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d. cyfluthrin

**96. The fumigant gases are a group of chemical gases whose physical properties cause them to be very penetrating of solid articles such as wood (of structures), stored foods (grains, flour, etc.), cloth and clothing, furniture and other items. Two examples of fumigants used in the pest control industry are:**

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96. The fumigant gases are a group of chemical gases whose physical properties cause them to be very penetrating of solid articles such as wood (of structures), stored foods (grains, flour, etc.), cloth and clothing, furniture and other items. Two examples of fumigants used in the pest control industry are:

**Sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane for structures), Sulfuryl fluoride (Profume for stored product pests), Methyl bromide (Quarantine fumigation), Phostoxin & Magtoxin for stored product pests**

**97. Name a synergist that is mixed with pyrethrum to increase its ability to kill pests.**

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97. Name a synergist that is mixed with pyrethrum to increase its ability to kill pests.

Piperonyl butoxide

**98. What class of pesticide is a pyrethrum extract?**

- a. Inorganic**
- b. Synthetic pyrethroid**
- c. Botanical**
- d. Phenylpyrazole**

98. What class of pesticide is a pyrethrum extract?

a. Inorganic

b. Synthetic pyrethroid

c. Botanical

d. Phenylpyrazole

**99. Emulsifiable concentrates mixed with water form an emulsion. Which surface is a good surface to apply an emulsion to provide a residual that will control a pest walking across the surface after treatment?**

- a. unpainted wood**
- b. concrete**
- c. latex painted wood**
- d. stainless steel**

99. Emulsifiable concentrates mixed with water form an emulsion. Which surface is a good surface to apply an emulsion to provide a residual that will control a pest walking across the surface after treatment?

a. unpainted wood

b. concrete

c. latex painted wood

**d. stainless steel**

**100. Flowable microencapsulated pesticides are formed when the insecticide particle is enclosed, or encapsulated, inside tiny spheres of some plastic or other polymer material. What diameter are these capsules?**

**a. 1 to 10 mm**

**b. 10 to 30 mm**

**c. 30 to 50 mm**

**d. 50 to 100 mm**

**100. Flowable microencapsulated pesticides are formed when the insecticide particle is enclosed, or encapsulated, inside tiny spheres of some plastic or other polymer material. What diameter are these capsules?**

**a. 1 to 10 mm**

**b. 10 to 30 mm**

**c. 30 to 50 mm**

**d. 50 to 100 mm**

**101. ULV applications (fogging) have what size diameter particles?**

**a. 1 to 10 mm**

**b. 1 to 30 mm**

**c. 1 to 50 mm**

**d. 50 to 100 mm**

101. ULV applications (fogging) have what size diameter particles?

a. 1 to 10 mm

**b. 1 to 30 mm**

c. 1 to 50 mm

d. 50 to 100 mm

**102. What is the antidote for anticoagulant poisoning?**

- a. a cold shower**
- b. a hot bath**
- c. a Cuba libre**
- d. Vitamin K-1**

**102. What is the antidote for anticoagulant poisoning?**

**a. a cold shower**

**b. a hot bath**

**c. a Cuba libre**

**d. Vitamin K-1**

**If you guessed a Cuba libre as the answer to the last question, you are not technically correct...but I'll count that answer as correct, because if I was bleeding from the mouth, nose and anus, I'd want to get an alcoholic drink as well!**

**If you scored 80 or above, you'll do fine on the Pesticide section of the General Standards exam. If you scored around 70, I'd review the Pesticide Chapter of Truman's Scientific Guide To Pest Control Operations another time.**