

APPLY PESTICIDES CORRECTLY EXAM – Sample Questions & Answers

1. True True or False. The first step in solving any pest problem is to understand what pest is causing the problem, so the first step in pest control is identification of the target pest.
2. False True or False. Most insects are pests.
3. False True or False. The most important features of adult insects to use in identification are the numbers of legs and type of mouthparts.
4. C Living things that compete with us for food and fiber, or attack us directly are called:
A. Vectors B. Hosts C. Pests D. Insects
5. The change in shape, form, and size which insects go through during their lives is called: metamorphosis.
6. The periodic shedding of an insects "skin" in order to grow larger is called:
molting.
7. The interval between each time an insect sheds its skin is called: instar.
8. An insect's hard "skin" on the outside of its body which protects it from moisture loss is called: exoskeleton.
9. Three Cockroaches have stages of development.
A. one B. two C. three D. four
10. Four Beetles have stages of development.
A. one B. two C. three D. four

Match the following pests with their descriptions.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| A. Bristletails | F. Moths & butterflies | K. Earwigs |
| B. Sucking lice | G. Beetles | L. Springtails |
| C. Termites | H. Flies & mosquitoes | M. Plant bugs |
| D. True bugs | I. Bees, wasps, ants, hornets | N. Cockroaches |
| E. Fleas | J. Mites, ticks, spiders | O. Psocids |

11. E Adults are small, dark, hard-bodied, laterally-flattened, wingless insects that jump.
12. L Adults are small wingless insects that jump when leaves are moved. They prefer moist areas inside.
13. H Adults have only one pair of wings.
14. B Adults are small. Their bites may cause itching. They have piercing-sucking mouthparts and take a blood meal and stay firmly attached to body hairs of the host.
15. D Their front pair of wings are half leathery and half transparent. They suck plant juices and blood from man and animals.
16. F Most adults have two pair of wings with many scales that rub-off easily.
17. A The adults are about ½" long and feed on starches, including sized fabric and paper, and usually have 3 tails at the end of the abdomen.
18. G The adults have two pair of wings, the top pair usually hard and shiny, meeting down the middle of the back, and the bottom pair are membranous and folded underneath first pair of wings.
19. C The adult reproductives have two pair of wings of equal size and shape.
20. J The adults and nymphs have four pair of legs and have two body regions.
21. I Many adults have two pair of transparent wings and a narrow waist.
22. N The front pair of wings are leathery and fold over the rear pair of wings, the body is flattened dorso-ventrally.
23. K These ½" adult insects have two pairs of wings, although are often reduced in size, and have a pair of cerci (pinchers) at the end of the abdomen. The membranous rear wings are folded under the front wings.

Match the following types of control methods.

A. Biological B. Cultural C. Mechanical-Physical D. Sanitation E. Pesticides

24. D The removal of sources of food and shelter.
25. C The use of light traps and insect electrocuters.
26. A The use of a predator such as lady beetle adults and larvae.
27. E The use of Demand CS as a perimeter spray.
28. B The rotation of stored food products (FIFO).
29. C The use of a vacuum for cockroach control.
30. C The use of screens and air curtains.
31. IPM The use of all available and acceptable methods of keeping a population in check or its damage to an acceptable level is called Integrated Pest Management. It provides maximum benefits with minimal risks.

Match the following types of pesticide with the type/s of pests that they kill or control.

A. Acaracide	E. Dessicant	I. Larvacide
B. Adulticide	F. Fungicide	J. Ovicide
C. Attractant	G. Herbicide	K. Repellant
D. Avicide	H. Insecticide	L. Rodenticide

31. J Kills or controls the egg stage
32. G Kills or controls weedy plants
33. B Kills or controls the adult stage
34. L Kills or controls rats and mice
35. I Kills or controls the larval stage
36. K Keeps pests away
37. D Kills or controls pest birds
38. E Dries up insects by abrading the outer layer of the exoskeleton
39. A Kills or controls spiders, mites, and ticks
40. C Lures pests
41. F Kills or controls fungi

Match the following with their modes of action (how they kill pests).

A. Anticoagulant	C. Fumigant	E. Systemic poison
B. Contact poison	D. Stomach poison	

42. B Kills pests simply by touching them
43. C Kills when gases are inhaled through the spiracles
44. E Kills when taken into the blood of an animal or sap of a plant
45. D Kills when swallowed by the pest
46. A Prevents the normal clotting of the blood and causes the pest to bleed internally

Name eight factors that affect pesticide effectiveness:

47. UV light
48. Moisture
49. Resistance to pesticides
50. Heat

51. Biology of the pest
52. Grease
53. No movement of the stage of insect (egg or pupa)
54. No feeding of the stage of insect (egg or pupa)

Match the following types of formulations with their descriptions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Aerosol | E. Encapsulated pesticide | I. Soluble Powder |
| B. Bait | F. Fumigant | J. ULV or ULD |
| C. Dust | G. Granules | K. Wettable powder |
| D. Emulsifiable concentrate | H. Oil solution | |

55. I A dry formulation when added to liquid forms a true solution.
56. A A liquid insecticide solution that is pressurized in a can with a propellant to produce small fine droplets when released.
57. F A compound which becomes a gas at ordinary temperatures.
58. E An active ingredient enclosed in tiny beads of plastic material that release the active ingredients gradually.
59. G Pesticide adhered to the outside of coarse particles of dry formulations.
60. C Pesticide adhered to the outside of fine particles of dry inert substances.
61. B An edible or attractive food substance mixed with a pesticide.
62. D A pesticide that contains an oil solution that is mixed with an emulsifier.
63. J Active ingredients that are dispersed in tiny droplets as a space spray.
64. K Active ingredients that are adhered to the outside of a dry carrier that is mixed with a wetting agent and agitated in order to mix well.
65. H Active ingredient dissolved in a petroleum-based solvent.

Fill-in the blanks.

66. A wetting agent helps powders mix with and remain suspended in water to form a suspension.
67. An emulsifier helps droplets of a petroleum-based liquid to remain separated and suspended in water.
68. Labeling is all the information that you receive from the company or its agent about the pesticide.

Match the following types of pesticide names with what is on the label of the pesticide.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. Brand or trade name | B. Chemical name | C. Common name |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|

69. C Chlorpyrifos
70. A Dursban 2E
71. B 0,0-dimethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate

Match the following signal words and their respective toxicity.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| A. Danger | B. Caution | C. Warning |
|-----------|------------|------------|

72. B Low toxicity
73. C Moderate toxicity
74. A High toxicity

Match the following signal words with the approximate amount of concentrate needed to kill an average adult when swallowed.

A. Danger B. Caution C. Warning

75. A A taste to a teaspoonful
76. C A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful
77. B An ounce to more than a pint

The answers to the following questions are TRUE or FALSE.

78. T All pesticides must bear the statement "Keep out of reach of children."
79. F All ingredients of a pesticide must be listed by name and by % by weight.
80. T Children under 10 years of age are the victims of at least half of all the accidental deaths from pesticides in the United States each year.
81. T If symptoms of organophosphate pesticide poisoning develop more than 12 hours after you were exposed to the pesticide, you probably have some other kind of illness.
82. F Carbamates are considered more dangerous (toxic) than organophosphates because the injury produced by them can't be corrected easily.
83. T Repeated exposure to the fumigant Methyl bromide has caused permanent internal injury without early signs or symptoms of pesticide poisoning.
84. T Do not store or wash contaminated clothing with the family laundry.
85. F Your eyes will not absorb liquid pesticides well, but since dust floats in air, goggles or a face shield should be used when dusting.
86. T Chemical cartridge respirators are designed to filter out intermittent concentrations of a toxic pesticide.
87. T Any pesticides can cause harm to the environment if not chosen and used with care.
88. T Contamination of groundwater is a problem because half of the United States population depends upon groundwater as a source of drinking water.
89. F Pesticide storage rooms do not need warning signs on them as long as they are locked.
90. T If you have excess pesticides that you no longer need, you should use them up as directed by the label.
91. F All empty containers which had contained pesticides should be rinsed twice before being disposed of in a dumpster that goes to a sanitary landfill.
92. F All major pesticide spills must be reported to your state regulatory agency.
93. T Aerosol cans of pesticides can explode if exposed to excessive heat.
94. T Aerosols and fogs are extremely sensitive to drift.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer to the following questions or multiple choice.

95. The Label is the main source of facts on how to use the product correctly and legally.
96. The Label and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) both contain information on first aid and treatment for poisoning from a pesticide.
97. A Restricted Use pesticide is one which could cause some human injury or environmental damage even when used as directed by the label.
98. The misuse statement on a label states that it is against the law to use a pesticide inconsistent with its labeling.

99. Chronic toxicity refers to the ability of a pesticide to cause injury, sickness, or death as a result of many exposures over a long period of time.
100. Acute toxicity refers to the ability of a pesticide to cause injury, sickness, or death as a result of a single or short-term exposure.
101. Pesticides enter the body of man through three routes. They are: skin absorption, ingestion and inhalation.
102. Name three plant-derived pesticides: pyrethrum, abamectin (Avert), d-limonene.
103. It is important to take the label with you when visiting a physician in case of pesticide poisoning.
104. Forearms and hands are body parts which researchers show, when left unprotected, are exposed to pesticides more than any other body parts.
105. Which type of respiratory protection device is acceptable for use during fumigation?
Self-container breathing apparatus (SCBA).
106. Boots and gloves should be unlined (lined or unlined) when handling pesticides.
107. D When applying pesticides, filters and cartridges of respirators should be changed when:
A. You are having trouble breathing.
B. You can smell pesticide.
C. The manufacturer recommends to change them based on use.
D. All of the above.
108. The organization who approves specific cartridges for use against specific vapors and gasses is National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).
109. E The environment may be damaged by:
A. run-off or erosion
B. drift out of the target area
C. leaching through the soil
D. spilling
E. all of the above
F. none of the above
110. D Which agency has the authority to protect endangered species?
A. NIOSH
B. Department of Transportation
C. U. S. Fish and Wildlife
D. EPA
111. E Pesticide that are persistent:
A. are not easily broken down by microorganisms
B. are only slightly soluble in water
C. may injure sensitive crops planted on the same soil the next year
D. may build up in the bodies of animals, including man
E. all of the above
F. none of the above
112. A In which situation is it more likely that leaching will occur?
A. in coarse, sandy soils
B. in fine soils
C. in soils with high organic content
D. in thick (deep) beds of soil
113. A Read the label of the pesticide:
A. before you mix or apply the pesticide
B. after you mix, but before you apply the pesticide

114. D Backflow can be prevented by:
A. use of a backflow preventer (anti-siphon device)
B. keeping the opening of the filler hose above the water level in the tank
C. use of an air gap device
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
115. E Drift can be minimized if you:
A. spray at low pressure
B. use the largest practical nozzle opening
C. spray at early morning and at calmer parts of the day
D. avoid air currents from fans and heating or AC outlets
E. all of the above
F. none of the above
116. Leaching occurs when water or some other liquid seeps through soil or some other medium.
A. drift
B. runoff
C. leaching
D. erosion
117. B The federal law which regulates hazardous waste generation and disposal is:
A. OSHA B. RCRA C. EPA D. DOT
118. D The first and most important thing to do when a spill occurs is to:
A. call your service manager
B. call CHEMTREC
C. clean it up
D. confine the spill
119. C A limitation of a small hand operated sprayer is:
A. it is easy to use
B. it is economical
C. it lacks good agitation needed for WPs and MEs
D. it is easy to clean and store
120. Roller and Gear pumps provide moderate volumes at low to moderate pressure.
A. piston and diaphragm
B. roller and gear
C. centrifugal and piston
D. diaphragm and centrifugal
121. Piston pumps are more likely to provide high pressure over a long period of time.
A. piston
B. diaphragm
C. roller
D. centrifugal
122. The best defense against nozzle and pump wear and nozzle clogging is the use of a strainer (filter).
123. C Suction hoses should be:
A. the same size diameter as the pressure hoses.
B. smaller diameter than the pressure hoses.
C. larger diameter than pressure hoses.
124. A pressure gauge is to show the applicator the pressure being utilized when spraying.

125. A pressure regulator is used to adjust the pressure of a piece of spray equipment to the correct pressure desired by the applicator.
126. Three types of agitation used by pest control operators are bypass agitation, jet agitation, and mechanical agitation.

Use the following types of nozzles to answer the following questions.

- A. solid stream C. flooding E. solid cone
B. even flat fan D. hollow cone F. atomizing

127. C This type of nozzle is used for broadcast spraying such as in pretreats.
128. D & E These types of nozzles are used for spraying foliage.
129. F This type of nozzle is used in aerosol containers.
130. A This type of nozzle is used to make crack and crevice applications.
131. B This type of nozzle is used for hand spraying and for treating walls.

Use TRUE or FALSE to answer the following questions.

132. F Brass nozzles are used because they resist abrasion.
133. T Some metals such as aluminum, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and their alloys react violently with certain fumigants.
134. T You must be able to measure and /or determine the area to be treated before you treat it and apply pesticides at a labeled application rate.
135. T A farmer must become a private applicator, a certified applicator who uses or supervises the use of a restricted use pesticide to produce any agricultural commodity, in order to purchase and use a restricted use pesticide.
136. T You may apply a pesticide against for any pest not listed on the label if the use is on a crop, animal, or site that is listed on the label and the labeling does not prohibit use against an unlisted pest.
137. F You may apply a pesticide at any dosage, concentration, or frequency less than specified on the label.
138. T Any pesticide which is applied for a fee and any restricted use pesticide must be applied by or under the direct supervision of a licensed pesticide applicator who is reasonably available by normal means.
139. F All general use pesticides can be purchased only by a licensed pesticide applicator or someone under his supervision.

Fill-in the blank with the correct answer or select the correct answer from the multiple choices.

140. An environmental hazard to be concerned of when using a hand duster or a power duster is drift.
141. Calibration is simply adjusting your equipment to be able to apply the desired rate of pesticide.
142. d. You can change the rate of application by:
a. changing the pressure
b. changing the speed of your sprayer
c. changing the nozzle tip size
d. all of the above
143. C The area of a rectangular area that is 150 feet long and 60 feet wide is:
A. 210 square feet B. 900 square feet C. 9,000 square feet D. 10, 000 square feet

144. B The area of a triangle with a height of 100 feet and a base of 75 feet is:
A. 750 square feet B. 3,750 square feet C. 5,500 square feet D. 7,500 square feet
145. A The first law which regulated the registration and labeling of pesticides that were being shipped from one state to another was:
A. FIFRA 1947
B. FIFRA 1972
C. Georgia Pesticide Use and Application Act of 1976
D. The Endangered Species Act of 1973
146. B Pest control operators are:
A. private applicators
B. commercial applicators
147. B If you violate FIFRA and you are assessed civil penalties, you are subject to a fine of up to \$ _____ as a commercial applicator.
A. \$1,000
B. \$5,000
C. \$10,000
D. \$25,000
148. D If you violate FIFRA and you are assessed criminal penalties, you are subject to a fine of up to \$ _____ as a commercial applicator.
A. \$1,000
B. \$5,000 and one year in jail
C. \$10,000 and one year in jail
D. \$25,000 and one year in jail
149. C The killing of an endangered species can result in a maximum fine of _____.
A. \$5,000 and one year in jail
B. \$10,000 and one year in jail
C. \$20,000 and one year in jail
D. \$25,000 and one year in jail
150. B Which agency regulates the shipment of pesticides and other dangerous substances across state lines?
A. EPA B. DOT C. OSHA D. FWS
151. C Which agency regulates worker safety including all work-related deaths, injuries and illnesses?
A. EPA B. DOT C. OSHA D. FWS
152. A Which agency sets residue tolerance under regulations authorized by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?
A. EPA B. DOT C. OSHA D. FWS
153. E A total of _____ hours of recertification credits are required in the HPC category by each licensed certified applicator.
A. 5 hours
B. 8 hours
C. 12 hours
D. 20 hours
E. 25 hours
154. D Of the total hours of recertification credits in the HPC category that are required by each licensed certified applicator, _____ hours can be obtained on-line (computer hours)?
A. 3 hour B. 5 hours C. 8 hours D. 10 hours E. 15 hours

155. C A total of _____ hours of recertification credits are required in the FUM category by each licensed certified applicator.
- A. 5 hours
 - B. 8 hours
 - C. 12 hours
 - D. 20 hours
 - E. 25 hours
156. B A total of _____ hours of recertification credits are required in the WDO category by each Registered Employee.
- A. 5 hours
 - B. 8 hours
 - C. 12 hours
 - D. 20 hours
 - E. 25 hours
157. D Of the total hours of recertification credits in the WDO category that are required by each Registered Employee, _____ hours can be obtained on-line (computer hours)?
- A. 1 hours
 - B. 2 hours
 - C. 3 hours
 - D. 4 hours
 - E. 5 hours
158. C How often are Employee Registration cards, Certified Operator cards, and Licenses renewed?
- A. Annually by June 30th
 - B. Every two years by June 30th of every even year
 - C. Every two years by June 30th of every odd year
 - D. Every five years on the anniversary the Certified Operator passed the exam
159. E How often do certified applicators have to get recertified?
- A. Every year
 - B. Every two years
 - C. Every three years
 - D. Every four years
 - E. Every five years
160. A How many hours of Pretreat training credits are required by licensed certified applicators?
- A. None any more!
 - B. A minimum of 2 hours
 - C. A minimum of 3 hours
 - D. A minimum of 4 hours
 - E. A minimum of 5 hours
161. C How many hours of computerized training can a Registered employee receive in the two year period for the HPC category.
- A. a maximum of two hours
 - B. a maximum of three hours
 - C. a maximum of four hours
 - D. a maximum of five hours