More Core Exam Bonus Practice Questions **#13**

1. A pest is \_\_\_\_
2. something bad
3. a living thing that has an undesirable impact on something important
4. a living or non-living thing that causes damage or harm
5. Pests may fall into one of four different types. They include \_\_\_\_
6. plants, insects, vertebrates and microorganisms
7. birds, reptiles, snakes and coyotes
8. beetles, wasps, bed bugs and cockroaches
9. Pests come into conflict with us because they are in need of one or more of \_\_\_
10. food, water and day light
11. food, water and shelter
12. food, breeding sites and heat
13. A substance or mixture of substances used to directly control pests to prevent or reduce damage they cause is the definition \_\_\_\_
14. of mode of action
15. of a pheromone
16. of pesticide
17. A pesticide may be residual or \_\_\_\_
18. non-residual
19. part of a system
20. a fertilizer
21. A formulation is made up of \_\_\_\_\_
22. liquids and solids
23. dark and light-colored ingredients
24. active and inert ingredients
25. Brand or product name, chemical name and common name \_\_\_\_
26. are antithetical to pesticides
27. are how pesticides can be referred to
28. are used to describe liquid pesticides
29. Key terms to help understand the advantages and disadvantages of pesticide formulations include \_\_\_
30. carrier, solution suspension and emulsion
31. rodenticide, insecticide, miticide and avicide
32. corn meal, talc, corn cob and starch
33. Surfactants, stickers, extenders, thickeners and foaming agents are different types of \_\_\_\_
34. conditions affecting the presence of pests
35. rinsates
36. adjuvents
37. Toxicity is \_\_\_\_
38. the potential to cause harm
39. how poisonous something is
40. the ability to cause harm
41. Acute and chronic are terms referring to \_\_\_
42. the extent of poisons we may encounter
43. periods of time relating to pesticide exposure
44. different formulations
45. The terms dermal, eye, oral and inhalation refer to \_\_\_
46. how pesticides can get into the body
47. different pesticide risks
48. different hazards
49. Which formulation is more readily absorbed through the skin?
50. Dry materials
51. Water-based formulations
52. Oil-based formulations
53. The term chemical resistant indicates there is no measurable movement of a

 pesticide \_\_\_

1. in the environment
2. moving off target after being applied
3. through material
4. A draw back to wearing PPE is that \_\_\_
5. it makes identifying pests more difficult
6. certain formulations require extra care when applying
7. the risk if heat stress can increase
8. Most potential pesticide applicator exposure occurs \_\_\_\_
9. through the eyes
10. through the ears and feet
11. through the skin
12. Two major types of respirators are \_\_\_
13. air-supplying and air-purifying
14. those adding oxygen and nitrogen
15. air-blowing and air ventilating
16. Fatigue, headaches, dizziness and blurred vision \_\_\_\_
17. could indicate hazardous driving conditions
18. could indicate symptoms of pesticide exposure
19. the incorrect pesticide was applied
20. Heat stress and heat illness \_\_\_
21. are often caused by working with pesticides
22. are basically the same thing
23. risk can be influenced by protective clothing being worn
24. Drift, runoff and leaching \_\_\_
25. are ways can pesticides move in the environment
26. are influenced the temperature in the surrounding environment
27. are influenced by the method of application used
28. Applying, spilling and disposing of pesticides \_\_\_
29. are how they can move off target
30. are actions applicators practice routinely
31. are how they get into the environment
32. Which of the following is *not* a way to protect bees and other pollinators?
33. Avoid applying when bees are foraging in the area
34. Avoid applying in strong sunlight and cloudy days
35. Avoid applying on or near plants in bloom
36. Chemical, microbial and photo degradation \_\_\_
37. are ways pesticides breakdown in the environment
38. describe different formulation types
39. are pesticides move in the environment
40. Sensitive areas \_\_\_
41. are spaces with sensitive organisms grow and live
42. are spaces where living things could easily be injured by a pesticide
43. are limited to outdoor spaces
44. Volatility refers to \_\_\_
45. when solids turn into liquids
46. when pesticides turn into a gas or vapor
47. when rodenticides affect the clotting ability of blood
48. 70% of the water used for public and private water supplies, irrigation and industry come from \_\_\_
49. adsorption or absorption
50. the water table or aquifer
51. groundwater
52. Back-siphoning refers to \_\_\_
53. the application of granular pesticide moving backward
54. the reverse flow of liquid pesticides into a fill hose
55. highly soluble pesticides getting into the soil and surrounding environment.
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60. Which of the following are *not* types of pesticide mechanisms of resistance?
61. Increased uptake and feeding
62. Metabolic and target site sensitivity
63. Behavioral change and reduced uptake
64. Resistance management means \_\_\_
65. preventing, delaying or reversing the development of resistance
66. using the most effective pesticide for the pest involved
67. using the most effective formulation
68. Which of the following are *not* benefits of IPM?
69. Reduced risk and improved control
70. Save expense and promote a positive public image
71. Extra travel and cleanup costs
72. Monitoring and evaluating the results of a pest management program \_\_\_
73. may not be needed in every pest infestation situation
74. should be part of every non-agricultural pest management program
75. are actual control tactics employed in residences
76. Biological, mechanical, trapping and cultural approaches dealing with pests \_\_\_
77. are how different pests function in the environment
78. help determine the best chemical and formulations to use
79. are different methods of pest management
80. For each pesticide used on a crop or commodity EPA has established \_\_\_
81. a tolerance
82. legal application rate
83. an FQPA rate
84. A service container is \_\_\_
85. defined as a small bottle or package
86. any container other than the original manufacturer’s container
87. a container used to hold rinsate
88. The ideal temperature to store pesticides \_\_\_
89. is below 40 degrees F
90. between 90 and 120 degrees F
91. between 40 and 100 degrees F
92. Cargo areas of vehicles should be \_\_\_
93. porous
94. non-porous
95. covered by wood
96. Who is responsible in the event of exposure to pesticides in an unlocked vehicle carrying pesticides?
97. The insurance company
98. The driver
99. The owner of the vehicle
100. Why are trucks the preferred type of vehicle for transporting pesticides?
101. Trucks can carry more material and spill kits
102. Trucks can navigate roadways safer than sedans
103. Tucks can provide separation between the cargo area and the driver
104. What type (size) of pesticide packaging is more susceptible to theft?
105. Large size packages
106. Small container size packages
107. Medium containers with dry products
108. A spill is defined as\_\_\_
109. any pesticide amount fallen onto the ground from a vehicle
110. an accidental release of a pesticide
111. overspray from a legal application
112. There are numerous application methods the applicator can choose. Which of the following would *not* be pesticide application methods?
113. Basal, band, broadcast & foliar
114. Space, spot, tree & injection
115. Mixing, diluting, blending and synergizing
116. Spray nozzles are available in various materials such as brass, aluminum,

 plastic, stainless steel and ceramic. Which would be the poorest choice to

 use with abrasive materials such as wettable powders and dry flowables?

1. Brass & aluminum
2. Stainless steel
3. Plastic and ceramic

1. Drift and overspray involve pesticide applications moving off target. Which of these two factors is more influenced by applicator practice?
2. Neither, bot result in the same outcome
3. Drift
4. Overspray
5. Which of the following is the most important factor affecting the potential for spray drift?
6. Wind speed and temperature
7. Humidity
8. Droplet size
9. Drift only occurs \_\_\_
10. downwind
11. upwind
12. when wind conditions are not a factor
13. Drift reduction agents \_\_\_
14. usually come already pre-added to the chemical concentrate
15. are not effective in high humidity and windy conditions
16. are adjuvents that reduce the number of small spray droplets

1. Reentry restrictions following non-agricultural applications differ from

 WPS reentry restrictions in that they \_\_\_

1. apply to agricultural workers and all others
2. pertain to all individuals, including the applicator, customers and the general public
3. only apply when pesticides become airborne
4. Calibration of equipment is the measurement \_\_\_
5. of the amount of product mixed for an application
6. of the percentage of active ingredient and diluent
7. of application equipment delivery rate
8. Changing sprayer pressure, sprayer speed and/or the size of nozzle openings \_\_\_
9. can affect overspray and drift of pesticide moving off target
10. can reduce the amount of pesticide applied
11. can affect the spray rate
12. Triple rinsing means \_\_\_
13. full pesticide containers are ready for decontamination
14. empty containers are ready for recycling
15. empty containers have become solid waste, rather than hazardous waste
16. Pesticides are considered compatible \_\_\_
17. when they can be mixed, applied together and become more potent than the sum of each taken together
18. when they can be mixed and one neutralizes the other during application
19. when they can be mixed, applied together without adversely affecting the application results
20. W.A.L.E refers to \_\_\_
21. a large marine mammal that is endangered
22. the mixing sequence for adding pesticides to a tank
23. wettable alternative liquid environments
24. Where, or from whom do you find instructions for disposing of pesticide containers?
25. The label
26. U Mass Cooperative Extension Agency
27. Mass Department of Environmental Protection
28. Which of the following is the *least* desirable way to handle or deal with empty pesticide containers?
29. Reuse after decontaminating
30. Recycle
31. Bury in a landfill
32. State pesticide law\_\_\_
33. may not be more restrict than FIFRA
34. may be more strict than FIFRA
35. must be approved by the US EPA
36. Which of the following would allow an investigation into where a pesticide

 was manufactured?

1. EPA Reg No
2. EPA Est No
3. Brand name
4. Which label signal word would indicate a moderately toxic pesticide?
5. Caution
6. Warning
7. Danger-Poison
8. Which of the following terms or expressions are appropriate to use when communicating pesticide risks to others?
9. Environmentally friendly & safe
10. Reduced risk & less toxic
11. Harmless & safer
12. An attractive nuisance usually involves \_\_\_
13. pesticides left unattended
14. unsecured or unlocked vehicles
15. children

**END**