Mass Applicator License/Core Exam Practice Questions **#9**

(NOTE – These are not the actual test questions, nor are they intended to be. These are practice questions that cover content the real questions are likely to ask about.)

1. The terms label and labeling:
   1. mean the same thing
   2. mean different things to different people
   3. describe different documents
2. The definition of a pest:
   1. includes species people don’t like
   2. includes species in places they don’t belong
   3. never includes beneficial species
3. Nematodes are small worm-like organisms that may infest:
   1. plants and insects
   2. birds
   3. structures like homes and offices
4. Pest control devices:
   1. incorporate insecticides and IGRs
   2. includes such items as rodent snap traps and glue traps
   3. are usually not part of IPM programs
5. The expression *pesticide use* includes
   1. formulating
   2. transporting
   3. IPM
6. Insects have different mouthparts. Which of the following are *not* examples of different mouthparts?
   1. Breathing and seeing
   2. Chewing and piercing-sucking
   3. Sponging and siphoning
7. Most adult insects have two pair of wings. Which of the following only has one pair of wings?

a. Beetles

b. Flies

c. Fleas

1. Which of the following are stages of gradual metamorphosis?
   1. egg, larva, pupa, adult
   2. egg, larva, adult
   3. egg, nymph, adult
2. Which of the following are stages of complete metamorphosis
   1. egg, larva, pupa adult
   2. egg. Larva, adult
   3. egg, nymph, adult
3. Which of the following are not insects?
   1. ticks, mites & millipedes
   2. fleas, bed bugs & lice
   3. flies, ground beetles & roaches
4. Mold, mildew and mushrooms are examples of
   1. bacteria
   2. viruses
   3. fungi
5. *Complete this sentence* - Mode of action is \_\_\_\_\_
   1. how pesticides get mixed together
   2. how pesticides are applied
   3. how pesticides work
6. Which of the following kill by coming into contact with the insect?
   1. Inhalation
   2. Contact
   3. Systemic
7. An acute rodenticide kills rodents after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feeding(s).
   1. Several
   2. Single
   3. Multiple
8. The terms annual, biennial and perennial refer to the different life stages of \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. insects with complete metamorphosis
   2. plants and weeds
   3. vertebrate animals
9. The term hormone refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
   1. insect growth
   2. rodent growth
   3. insect communication
10. The term pheromone refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Insect growth
    2. rodent growth
    3. insect communication
11. The term pesticide refers to a class of chemicals used to kill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Insects
    2. pests
    3. rodents
12. A solution is \_\_\_\_\_
    1. a liquid dissolved in another liquid
    2. a solid dissolved in a liquid
    3. a concentrate encapsulated in micro coatings
13. A wettable powder is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. dry material dissolved in water
    2. dry material mixed in water
    3. dry material applied without mixing
14. A dust is a \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. applied after blending
    2. applied as is
    3. applied after diluting
15. When an active ingredient is combined with inert ingredients it is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. mix
    2. ready to use pesticide
    3. formulation
16. The initials EC stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. economically compatible
    2. emulsfiable concentrate
    3. equally concentrated
17. Which of the following would best be closest a wettable powder?
    1. Salt dissolved in water
    2. Flour mixed in water
    3. Sugar dissolved in water
18. An emulsion refers to a liquid mixed in another liquid that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. can separate if left undisturbed
    2. thoroughly mixes in another liquid
    3. two liquids mixed together
19. Which formulation is especially hazardous to bees and other pollinators?
    1. EC
    2. Encapsulation
    3. Soluble Powders
20. Which of the following would not be a RTU formulation?
    1. Aerosol
    2. Insect Bait
    3. Chemical Concentrate
21. The first step in choosing a particular formulation is to make sure it will be
    1. effective
    2. cost effective
    3. available for use
22. An adjuvant is a chemical added to a pesticide mix to make it work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. better
    2. safely around children and pets
    3. safely around health compromised people

1. Surfactants & stickers are added to make insecticides work better when applied to \_\_
   1. Floors and walls
   2. Brick and cement surfaces
   3. Plants
2. What is the difference between chronic and acute exposure?
   1. There is no practical difference
   2. The frequency of pesticide exposures
   3. The time differences relating to actual pesticide exposure
3. Risk and exposure go hand in hand and essentially mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. the same thing
   2. the relative hazard involved
   3. a pesticide is safe
4. What are the four possible routes of pesticide exposure?
   1. Feet, hands, top of the head and eyes
   2. Eating, touching, breathing and eyes
   3. Elbows, forearms, hands and eyes
5. Chronic effect from poisoning exposure usually occurs within the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. hour
   2. twenty minutes
   3. 24 hours
6. LC 50 and LD 50 are measures of a pesticide’s toxicity. The higher the number the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toxic the product.
   1. more
   2. less
   3. average
7. LC 50 is a measure of toxicity through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. skin
   2. nose
   3. ears
8. Signal words on labels are tied to the LD50 value of pesticides. Which signal word indicates low toxicity?
   1. Danger b. Caution c. Warning
9. Which signal word indicates moderate toxicity?
   1. Danger b. Caution c. Warning
10. Which signal word indicates high toxicity?
    1. Danger b. Caution c. Warning
11. Organophosphates, carbamates are insecticides that inhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. nerve impulses
    2. ability to walk a straight line
    3. sight
12. Cholinesterase is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. a low toxicity pesticide
    2. an enzyme require for nerve transmission
    3. an enzyme necessary for digestion
13. PPE made of cotton, leather or canvas cloth are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemically resistant to pesticide exposure.
    1. the most
    2. the least
    3. average
14. Gloves are worn with the sleeves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the glove cuffs when working outside.
    1. inside
    2. over
    3. cut around
15. Most pesticide applicator exposure happens through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. inhalation
    2. ingestion
    3. contact
16. Where do you learn what PPE is required when using a particular pesticide?
    1. Dept of Environmental Protection
    2. Dept of Public Health
    3. Pesticide label
17. The SDS & Label \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. essentially contain the same information
    2. are different documents that can describe the same pesticide
    3. are prepared and written by the licensed applicator
18. What are the two types of respirators used to protect applicators breathing?
    1. Cloth masks & Face shield
    2. Air supplying & air purifying
    3. Ventilators & ear plugs
19. The pesticide label will list the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PPE a person must wear whe using that product.
    1. recommended
    2. minimum
    3. maximum
20. Positive and negative fit tests should be done whenever what type of PPE is employed?
    1. Gloves
    2. Eye covers and face masks
    3. Respirators
21. Work clothes should be laundered separately from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothing.
    1. summer, loose
    2. underwear
    3. family
22. Immediate first aid for pesticide exposure to the skin, eyes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. to get the victim to fresh air
    2. is to flush with clean water
    3. is to wash with soap and water
23. Vomiting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first aid response to poison ingestion.
    1. always
    2. may not always be
    3. is rarely ever
24. Phytotoxicity means causing injury to:
    1. Bees
    2. Phytos
    3. Plants
25. Solubility is a measure of a pesticide’s ability to
    1. mix with other active ingredients
    2. dissolve
    3. form a suspension
26. Adsorption means a pesticide’s ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. stick to hard surfaces like walls and floors
    2. be taken up by a plant or animal
    3. bound to a surface by physical or chemical attraction
27. Absorption refers to a pesticide’s ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. stick top hard surfaces like walls and floors
    2. be taken up by a plant or animal
    3. bound to a surface by physical or chemical attraction
28. Which of the following are *not* ways pesticides break down in the environment?
29. Becoming diluted
30. Microbial & sunlight action
31. Exposure to cold temperature
32. Volatility is when pesticides turn into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. vapors or gases
    2. liquids and solids
    3. more hazardous substances
33. How is runoff different from leaching?
    1. They are not
    2. They involve liquids
    3. One involves excessive application and the other does not
34. An aquifer is a geologic formation from which groundwater can be \_\_\_\_\_
    1. withdrawn
    2. replaced
    3. blended
35. Endangered and threatened species are animals or plants that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. we in pest control are not concerned with and don’t encounter
    2. are often found in farmer’s fields
    3. don’t exist in Massachusetts
36. How does point-source pollution differ from non-point-source pollution?
    1. They are not different. They are essentially the same.
    2. One is more easily identified than the other
    3. One involves liquids and the other solid pesticides
37. What of the following are *not* ways you can prevent back-siphoning?
    1. Mix carefully away from the service vehicle or tractor
    2. Provide for an air gap
    3. Provide your own water supply or use a check valve
38. Resistance refers to the ability of a pest to become \_\_\_\_ susceptible to pesticide exposure and kill.
    1. less
    2. more
    3. immune
39. Pesticide resistance increases in pests that have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life cycles.
    1. longer, more extended
    2. multiple stage
    3. shorter
40. Resistance management \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. means certain pests may be more difficult to manage
    2. means agricultural pests may be easier to control than urban/structural pests
    3. means different control measures may be needed for improved control
41. Pesticides are classified (registered) by EPA as either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. safe or hazardous
    2. restricted or general use
    3. liquids or solids
42. Scouting and trapping are two methods of monitoring for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. fluctuating weather conditions
    2. pests
    3. animals
43. Which of the following are *not* types of pesticide registration actions under FIFRA?
44. Section 3 & Section 24c
45. Section 18 & Section 25(b)
46. Safe or not safe
47. Section 2(ee) allows pesticide uses not specifically described on the \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. MSDS
    2. Label
    3. Fact Sheet
48. Quarantine is total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a pest from a designated area.
    1. elimination
    2. chemical control
    3. movement control
49. Elimination involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a pest from a designated area.
    1. total extermination
    2. partial control
    3. using pesticides for control
50. A private certified applicator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. applies pesticides on his own property.
    2. is a farmer
    3. is a sole proprietor owning their own lawncare business
51. A commercial certified applicator is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. someone who applies pesticides for hire
    2. a business owner who applies pesticides
    3. some who applies low toxicity pesticides
52. REI stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. registered engaging interval
    2. re-entry interval
    3. repeat entering information
53. The WPS is intended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. protect individuals that perform tasks related to cultivation and harvesting of plants
    2. protect farmers
    3. protect commercial applicators and those that mix pesticides
54. The WPS is a standard created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. US Environmental Protection Agency
    2. Chapter 132B (Mass Pesticide Control Act)
    3. Mass Department of Public Health
55. The Federal Insecticide Fungicide & Rodenticide Act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. is the law regulating pesticides in New England
    2. is the law regulating pesticides in the US
    3. is the law regulating environmental safety in the US
56. The SLA in Massachusetts is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Mass Department of Agricultural Resources
    2. Mass Department of Conservation & Recreation
    3. Mass Department of Public Health
57. How can you tell if a pesticide is an RUP? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Look at the SDS
    2. Look at the Label
    3. Contact the USEPA and ask
58. The initials FQPA stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Frank Quality Program Act
    2. Food Quality Protection Act
    3. Foremost Quality Perception Arrangement
59. The FFDCA regulates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the US.
    1. farmers, dairies & cooperatives
    2. food, medicines & cosmetics
    3. fisheries, domestic animals & cannabis

1. Pesticide remaining on a crop after application is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. a residue
   2. a deposit
   3. left over
2. Pesticide that legally remains on food products when ready for market or to be consumed is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. contaminant
   2. adulterant
   3. tolerance
3. What is a pesticide that is held in containers that hold greater than 55 gallons of liquid or 100 pounds of solid material called?
   1. A lot of chemical
   2. A bulk pesticide
   3. A pesticide needing containment & ventilation
4. A service container is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. a container used for service
   2. any container other than the original manufacturer’s container
   3. a container holding bulk pesticides to be stored safely
5. Pesticide rinsate is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. liquid used to dilute pesticides to end use dilutions
   2. liquid used to clean out empty containers
   3. liquid pesticide left over at the end of the work day
6. Which of the following does the definition of “pesticide use” not include?
   1. mixing and applying
   2. transporting
   3. storing
7. Which of the following are not necessarily recommended to be in the service vehicle to be prepared in case of an accident?

a. Label, SDS, andcell phone or communication device & PPE

b. 24 hr. emergency phone #, soap & water and spill kit

c. Flashlight, written IPM plans and work clothes

1. Which document has the most detailed information on pesticide use, disposal and environmental risks?
   1. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
   2. Label
   3. Technical Data Sheet
2. SARA deals with emergency planning and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. community right-to-know.
   2. pesticide cleanup actions.
   3. pesticide use restriction.
3. SERC stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. State Emergency Response Commission
   2. State Evacuation Route Concerns
   3. State Evaluation Referencing Contaminants
4. LEPC stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Local Environmental Pesticide Committee
   2. Local Emergency Planning Committee
   3. Local Evaluating Processing Committee
5. Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC) are required by \_\_\_\_\_ who store large quantities of liquid pesticides and/or oil.
   1. farmers
   2. commercial pesticide applicators
   3. individuals storing pesticides
6. The “4 Cs” of spill control are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Cost, Calculations, Collect & Contribute
   2. Cost, Contain, Control & Create
   3. Control, Contain, Contact (others to report) & Cleanup
7. A foliar application directs pesticide to:
   1. the ground
   2. the leaves
   3. the growing fruits and vegetables
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control the amount of material applied, formation of the droplets and their size and the distribution and pattern of the droplets
   1. Nozzles
   2. Hoses
   3. Pumps
9. Nozzles made of brass or aluminum work best with \_\_\_\_\_\_ materials like wettable powders and dry flowables.
   1. abrasive
   2. solid particle
   3. liquid emulsions
10. Low-pressure boom sprayers and high-pressure boom sprayers basically have the same components. Why would you use a high pressure boom sprayer rather than a low pressure one?
    1. To achieve better control
    2. To force chemical into dense foliage
    3. To reduce chemical flow
11. Airblast sprayers work best \_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. in crawl-spaces
    2. indoors
    3. outdoors
12. Compressed air sprayers work best with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. large quantities of spray material.
    2. small quantities of spray material
    3. moderate quantities of spray material
13. Overspray and drift can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. the same outcome.
    2. improved control and reduced risk
    3. less effective control
14. Temperature inversions increase the risk of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. leaching
    2. erosion
    3. drift
15. When opening pesticide containers for mixing, stand with your head well above the container and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the wind is blowing.
    1. downwind
    2. upwind
    3. to the side
16. What is a water soluble packet?
    1. a gel packet that contains pesticide and dissolves in water
    2. a pesticide mixed with gelatin
    3. a pesticide that is dissolved in gelatin
17. How many times do you rinse liquid pesticide containers to decontaminate them?
    1. Twice
    2. Three
    3. Five
18. Which of the following represents a unique identifier assigned to every individual pesticide?
    1. EPA Reg #
    2. PPE Requirement #
    3. EPA Est #
19. Which are the following three signal words are found on every pesticide label? a. Caution, Warning, Danger-Poison

b. Least, Moderate, Highly-Poisonous

c. Non-toxic, Toxic, Lethal

1. Which of the following items are not found on pesticide labels?
   1. trade name, manufacturer, formulation, ingredient statement
   2. fire fighting instructions, weather restrictions, best time to apply, transporting
   3. use classification, type of pesticide, use directions, precautionary statements
2. States have the option of enacting pesticide laws and regulations that may be

\_\_\_\_\_\_ restrictive than FIFRA requirements.

* 1. less
  2. more
  3. equally as

1. Uncertified individuals may never purchase or supervise the \_\_\_\_ of restricted- use pesticides.
   1. mixing
   2. storing
   3. use
2. No pesticides can be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
   1. Mixable
   2. Safe
   3. Non-hazardous
3. Cross contamination is when two or more products may be:
   1. mixed together without impacting how effective each is when applied separately.
   2. when ingredients from one product are taken up by another.
   3. when mixed together the sum of the two is synergystic.
4. Synergism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. when two pesticides are mixed together and the total potency equals the sum of each independent substance.
   2. when three pesticides are mixed together
   3. when two pesticides are mixed together and the total potency is greater than the sum of each independently
5. Compatability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. when two pesticides are mixed together and create a new, unique mode of action
   2. when two pesticides are mixed together and each works independently without affecting the other
   3. when two pesticides are mixed together to form an emulsion
6. Massachusetts pesticide law requires licensed applicators have:
   1. liability insurance.
   2. an active drivers license.
   3. a physical office/place of business
7. Is it legally possible to apply a pesticide for a pest not expressly listed on the label?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Yes, If recommended by a Cooperative Extension agent or licensed Entomologist
8. A pesticide concentrate is:
   1. a solid that dissolves in water
   2. a formulation before any dilution occurs
   3. a liquid that dissolves in another liquid

END