PRACTICE EXAM 11 — WDI CATEGORY SIMULATION (50 QUESTIONS)

1. Consider two statements: (1) Subterranean termites require soil moisture, and (2) they build mud tubes to retain moisture while traveling to wood. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is false

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are true and 2 explains why 1 matters

2. Claim: A non-repellent termiticide controls a colony better than a repellent. Reason: Termites cannot detect it and carry it back to nestmates. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it

B. The claim is true but the reason is incorrect

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

3. Consider: (1) Drywood termites leave six-sided fecal pellets, and (2) subterranean termites leave the same six-sided pellets. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false

B. Both statements are true

C. Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

4. Claim: Moisture control is the most effective preventive measure for most wood-destroying organisms. Reason: Drywood termites require moisture more than any other organism. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

5. Consider: (1) The pesticide label is legally enforceable, and (2) an applicator may exceed the labeled rate for severe infestations. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Both statements are false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

6. Claim: A lower LD50 means a substance is more toxic. Reason: A smaller dose is lethal to the test population. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

7. Consider: (1) Carpenter ants eat the wood they tunnel through, and (2) carpenter ant galleries are clean and free of soil. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false

C. Both statements are false

D. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

8. Claim: A termite shield prevents all termite entry into a structure. Reason: The shield forces termites into the open where they are visible. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. The claim is false but the reason is true

9. Consider: (1) Wood-decay fungi require elevated moisture, and (2) so-called "dry rot" grows without any moisture. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

D. Both statements are false

10. Claim: Bait toxicants are formulated to act slowly. Reason: Slow action lets foragers survive to share the toxicant through the colony. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

11. Consider: (1) Workers are the caste that damages wood, and (2) soldiers consume wood while defending the colony. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false

B. Both statements are true

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

12. Claim: A treated soil zone must be continuous. Reason: Subterranean termites will exploit any gap to reach the wood. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is true but the reason is false

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

13. Consider: (1) Fumigation suits a widespread drywood infestation, and (2) fumigation is the best choice for a subterranean soil-entry infestation. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

14. Claim: An inspection cannot guarantee a structure is termite-free. Reason: The inspection covers only visible, accessible areas. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

15. Consider: (1) Dermal exposure is the most common route for applicators, and (2) PPE therefore emphasizes skin protection. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

B. Both statements are false

C. Both statements are true and 2 follows from 1

D. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

16. Claim: A swarm of alates indoors signals a mature colony. Reason: The alates themselves consume large amounts of wood. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

17. Consider: (1) States may set requirements stricter than the federal baseline, and (2) states may set requirements weaker than the federal baseline. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

18. Claim: Termites depend on gut microorganisms to digest cellulose. Reason: Newly molted termites reacquire lost microbes through trophallaxis. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

19. Consider: (1) Mud tubes are a sign of subterranean termites, and (2) a tube that rebuilds quickly when broken indicates an active infestation. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Both statements are true

D. Both statements are false

20. Claim: Wood-to-ground contact is a serious conducive condition. Reason: It gives subterranean termites a hidden path from soil into the wood. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is true but the reason is false

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

21. Consider: (1) The CORE exam covers universal safety knowledge, and (2) the WDI category exam covers wood-destroying organism specialty knowledge. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

22. Claim: Pre-construction treatment provides more thorough protection than post-construction. Reason: The soil and wood are fully accessible during construction. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

23. Consider: (1) Brown rot causes cubical cracking, and (2) white rot leaves bleached, stringy wood. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Both statements are true

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

24. Claim: An inspector should document inaccessible areas. Reason: Documenting them guarantees those areas are free of infestation. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. The claim is true but the reason is false

25. Consider: (1) Carpenter bees bore round, finger-width holes in bare wood, and (2) carpenter bees prefer well-painted, sealed surfaces. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

26. Claim: Soil termiticides raise environmental concern near wells. Reason: They are applied directly into the ground and can reach groundwater. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

27. Consider: (1) A restricted-use pesticide may be applied by anyone in the public, and (2) it may be applied only by or under a certified applicator. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

28. Claim: The Formosan termite is especially destructive. Reason: It forms enormous colonies and builds moisture-retaining carton nests. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

C. The claim is true but the reason is false

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

29. Consider: (1) A conducive condition is the same as an active infestation, and (2) a conducive condition favors infestation but is not itself infestation. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

D. Both statements are false

30. Claim: The substructure is prioritized in inspection. Reason: It sits closest to the soil, the main subterranean entry route. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is true but the reason is false

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

31. Consider: (1) Mixing and loading is the highest-exposure step, and (2) it involves handling the product in its most concentrated form. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true and 2 explains 1

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

32. Claim: Triple rinsing prepares an empty container for disposal. Reason: The rinsate is discarded into the nearest storm drain. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. The claim is true but the reason is false

33. Consider: (1) Termites are eusocial insects, and (2) their closest relatives are cockroaches. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

34. Claim: An inspection diagram strengthens the report. Reason: It pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

35. Consider: (1) The waist shape distinguishes termites from ants, and (2) body color is the most reliable distinguishing feature. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

D. Both statements are false

36. Claim: A drywood infestation throughout multiple floors warrants fumigation. Reason: Localized treatment cannot reach hidden, distributed colonies. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

C. The claim is true but the reason is false

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

37. Consider: (1) Calibration ensures the correct label rate is applied, and (2) calibration legally permits exceeding the rate. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

38. Claim: Negative grade is a conducive condition. Reason: It allows water to collect against the foundation, raising moisture. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

39. Consider: (1) Drywood termites need no soil contact, and (2) they therefore can infest upper floors and attic framing. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Both statements are true and 2 follows from 1

D. Both statements are false

40. Claim: A free inspection from a treatment-selling company may not satisfy a lender. Reason: The report comes from an interested party with potential bias. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

C. The claim is true but the reason is false

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

41. Consider: (1) The signal word DANGER marks the highest acute toxicity, and (2) CAUTION marks the lowest. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Both statements are true

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

42. Claim: Cellulose debris in a crawlspace increases termite risk. Reason: It provides food and harborage in direct soil contact. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

43. Consider: (1) The worker caste causes structural damage, and (2) the queen leaves the nest to feed directly on wood. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Both statements are true

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

44. Claim: The NPMA-33 is used to document WDI inspections in real estate transactions. Reason: It is a federal pesticide registration application. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is true but the reason is false

B. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

45. Consider: (1) Particle drift is droplet movement during application, and (2) vapor drift is vapor movement after the product volatilizes. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

B. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

C. Both statements are true

D. Both statements are false

46. Claim: A colony keeps damaging wood after a swarm ends. Reason: The hidden workers remain and continue consuming wood. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. The claim is false but the reason is true

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

47. Consider: (1) FIFRA delegates certification to the states, and (2) this is why termite licensing varies by state. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true and 2 follows from 1

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

48. Claim: Painting exposed deck wood deters carpenter bees. Reason: Carpenter bees prefer painted and sealed surfaces for nesting. How should this be evaluated?

A. Both the claim and reason are true and linked

B. The claim is false but the reason is true

C. Both the claim and the reason are false

D. The claim is true but the reason is false

49. Consider: (1) Supervised field experience confirms practical competence, and (2) a written exam alone cannot fully confirm field skill. Which evaluation is correct?

A. Both statements are true

B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

D. Both statements are false

50. Claim: An old, crumbling mud tube with no repair suggests past activity. Reason: A tube that rebuilds within a day confirms a currently active colony. How should this be evaluated?

A. The claim is false but the reason is true

B. The claim is true but the reason is false

C. Both the claim and reason are true and consistent

D. Both the claim and the reason are false

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Full Explanations

1. D — Both statements are true: subterranean termites require soil moisture, and they build mud tubes to retain that moisture while traveling to wood. The tube-building is a direct consequence of their moisture dependence. This linkage explains why mud tubes are their signature sign.

2. A — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: a non-repellent controls a colony better precisely because termites cannot detect it and carry it back to nestmates via trophallaxis. The undetectability is what enables colony-wide transfer. Reason and claim are properly linked.

3. A — Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false: drywood termites leave six-sided pellets, but subterranean termites do not — they pack galleries with soil instead. Only drywood termites produce the distinctive pellets. This distinction is a key identification point.

4. B — The claim is true but the reason is false: moisture control is the most effective preventive measure, but drywood termites are the exception that need no moisture, not the organism that needs it most. The reason contradicts drywood biology. The claim stands on its own merits.

5. D — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: the label is legally enforceable, but exceeding the labeled rate is illegal regardless of infestation severity. The label rate is a legal maximum. "The label is the law" governs both points.

6. C — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: a lower LD50 means greater toxicity because a smaller dose is lethal to the test population. The inverse relationship is exactly the reasoning. Claim and reason are properly linked.

7. D — Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true: carpenter ants do not eat the wood they tunnel through, but their galleries are indeed clean and free of soil. They excavate to nest and feed elsewhere. The clean galleries distinguish them from termites.

8. D — The claim is false but the reason is true: a termite shield does not prevent all entry, but it does force termites into the open where they are visible. Its purpose is detection, not exclusion. The reason states the shield's true function while the claim overstates it.

9. C — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: decay fungi require elevated moisture, and "dry rot" is a misnomer because it too requires moisture to grow. The name misleads, but the moisture requirement is universal. All decay fungi need moisture.

10. C — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: bait toxicants are slow-acting precisely so foragers survive to share the toxicant through the colony. The slow action enables colony-wide transfer. Claim and reason are properly linked.

11. A — Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false: workers damage wood, but soldiers do not consume wood — they defend the colony and must be fed by workers. Only workers consume cellulose. The soldier's role is defense, not feeding.

12. D — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: a treated zone must be continuous because subterranean termites exploit any gap to reach the wood. The foraging behavior is exactly why continuity matters. Claim and reason are properly linked.

13. B — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: fumigation suits widespread drywood infestations, but a subterranean soil-entry infestation calls for soil treatment or baiting, not fumigation. Treatment must match the organism. Fumigation targets drywood, not soil-dwelling termites.

14. D — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: an inspection cannot guarantee a termite-free structure because it covers only visible, accessible areas. The access limitation is exactly why certainty is impossible. Claim and reason are properly linked.

15. C — Both statements are true and statement 2 follows from statement 1: dermal exposure is the most common route, and PPE therefore emphasizes skin protection. The protection priority follows directly from the dominant route. The two are properly linked.

16. B — The claim is true but the reason is false: an indoor swarm does signal a mature colony, but the alates themselves do not consume wood — the hidden workers do. The reason misstates alate behavior. The claim stands on the meaning of swarming.

17. B — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: states may set requirements stricter than the federal baseline but may not set them weaker, since the EPA sets a floor. States may exceed but not fall below it. This defines the federal-state relationship.

18. A — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: termites depend on gut microbes to digest cellulose, and newly molted termites reacquire lost microbes through trophallaxis. The food-sharing maintains the microbial partnership. The reason supports the claim.

19. C — Both statements are true: mud tubes indicate subterranean termites, and a tube that rebuilds quickly when broken indicates active infestation. Both are standard inspection facts. Together they confirm an active subterranean infestation.

20. D — The claim is true and the reason correctly explains it: wood-to-ground contact is a serious conducive condition because it gives subterranean termites a hidden path from soil into the wood. The concealed entry is exactly the risk. Claim and reason are properly linked.

21. A — Both statements are true: the CORE exam covers universal safety knowledge, and the WDI category exam covers wood-destroying organism specialty knowledge. The two exams have distinct, complementary scopes. Together they form the standard certification path.

22. C — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: pre-construction treatment is more thorough because the soil and wood are fully accessible during construction. The access advantage is exactly why it is more thorough. The reason supports the claim.

23. B — Both statements are true: brown rot causes cubical cracking, and white rot leaves bleached, stringy wood. Each correctly pairs the fungus to its damage pattern. These signatures distinguish the two decay types.

24. D — The claim is true but the reason is false: an inspector should document inaccessible areas, but doing so does not guarantee they are free of infestation — it discloses limitations. The reason misstates the purpose. Documentation protects against liability, not as a guarantee.

25. B — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: carpenter bees bore round, finger-width holes in bare wood, but they prefer bare, weathered wood, not painted, sealed surfaces. Paint deters rather than attracts them. The first statement is their signature.

26. D — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: soil termiticides raise concern near wells because they are applied directly into the ground and can reach groundwater. The application method is exactly why the concern exists. The reason supports the claim.

27. C — Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true: a restricted-use pesticide may not be applied freely by the public, but it may be applied only by or under a certified applicator. The restriction is precisely the second statement. This is the meaning of "restricted-use."

28. B — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: the Formosan termite is especially destructive because it forms enormous colonies and builds moisture-retaining carton nests. Those traits are exactly why it is so damaging. The reason supports the claim.

29. B — Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true: a conducive condition is not the same as an active infestation, but it does favor infestation without being one. The two are distinct report categories. Statement 2 correctly defines a conducive condition.

30. D — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: the substructure is prioritized because it sits closest to the soil, the main subterranean entry route. Proximity to soil is exactly why it is high-yield. The reason supports the claim.

31. A — Both statements are true and statement 2 explains statement 1: mixing and loading is the highest-exposure step because it involves handling the product in its most concentrated form. The concentration is exactly why the risk peaks. The two are properly linked.

32. D — The claim is true but the reason is false: triple rinsing prepares a container for disposal, but the rinsate is added to the spray tank and applied, not discarded into a storm drain. Discarding into a drain is illegal. The reason states an improper practice.

33. A — Both statements are true: termites are eusocial insects, and their closest relatives are cockroaches. Both are foundational facts of termite biology. Together they place termites accurately in their evolutionary context.

34. C — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: the diagram strengthens the report because it pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely. The precise location is exactly its value. The reason supports the claim.

35. C — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: the waist shape distinguishes termites from ants, but body color is unreliable, not the most reliable feature. Color varies in both insects. The structural features, not color, are dependable.

36. B — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: a multi-floor drywood infestation warrants fumigation because localized treatment cannot reach hidden, distributed colonies. The reach limitation is exactly why fumigation is needed. The reason supports the claim.

37. B — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: calibration ensures the correct label rate is applied, but it does not permit exceeding the rate, which is always illegal. Calibration is a compliance tool, not a license to over-apply. The label rate is a legal maximum.

38. A — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: negative grade is a conducive condition because it allows water to collect against the foundation, raising moisture. The water accumulation is exactly the mechanism. The reason supports the claim.

39. C — Both statements are true and statement 2 follows from statement 1: drywood termites need no soil contact, and therefore they can infest upper floors and attic framing. Their independence from soil is exactly what gives them this reach. The two are properly linked.

40. B — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: a free inspection from a treatment-selling company may not satisfy a lender because the report comes from an interested party with potential bias. The conflict of interest is exactly the reason. The reason supports the claim.

41. B — Both statements are true: DANGER marks the highest acute toxicity, and CAUTION marks the lowest. The order is CAUTION, WARNING, DANGER. Both correctly place the signal words on the toxicity scale.

42. C — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: cellulose debris increases termite risk because it provides food and harborage in direct soil contact. The food-and-harborage role is exactly the risk. The reason supports the claim.

43. A — Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false: the worker caste causes structural damage, but the queen does not leave the nest to feed on wood — workers bring food to her. The queen's role is reproduction. Only workers forage and consume wood.

44. A — The claim is true but the reason is false: the NPMA-33 is used to document WDI inspections in real estate transactions, but it is not a federal pesticide registration application. The reason misidentifies the form. It is an inspection report form, not a registration.

45. C — Both statements are true: particle drift is droplet movement during application, and vapor drift is vapor movement after the product volatilizes. Each correctly defines its drift type. Distinguishing the two guides drift management.

46. A — Both the claim and reason are true and linked: a colony keeps damaging wood after a swarm because the hidden workers remain and continue consuming wood. The persistence of the workers is exactly the reason. The reason supports the claim.

47. A — Both statements are true and statement 2 follows from statement 1: FIFRA delegates certification to the states, and this is why termite licensing varies by state. The delegation produces the variation. The two are properly linked.

48. D — The claim is true but the reason is false: painting exposed deck wood deters carpenter bees, but they prefer bare, weathered wood, not painted surfaces. The reason states the opposite of their preference. Painting works by reducing attractiveness.

49. A — Both statements are true: supervised field experience confirms practical competence, and a written exam alone cannot fully confirm field skill. The two together justify the experience requirement. Field time confirms real-world ability the exam cannot.

50. C — Both the claim and reason are true and consistent: an old, crumbling tube with no repair suggests past activity, while a tube that rebuilds within a day confirms an active colony. The two describe opposite activity states accurately. Together they show how rebuilding distinguishes active from inactive infestations.