PRACTICE EXAM 13 — WDI CATEGORY SIMULATION (50 QUESTIONS)

1. A homeowner asks, "You found a few swarmer wings on my windowsill — does that mean I have termites?" What is the most accurate response?

A. "No, shed wings never have any connection to termites."

B. "The wings prove your home is completely free of termites."

C. "Shed equal-length wings suggest a mature termite colony swarmed in or near your home."

D. "The wings mean the colony has already died and left for good."

2. A client asks why you keep emphasizing the leaky pipe when they only called about termites. What is the best response?

A. "Moisture is a conducive condition; correcting it helps prevent reinfestation."

B. "The leak has nothing to do with termites, but I mention it anyway."

C. "Ignore the leak — only the termites matter for your home."

D. "The leak guarantees you will never have a termite problem."

3. A buyer asks, "Can you guarantee this house will never get termites if I buy it?" What should you say?

A. "Yes, I can guarantee the home will remain termite-free forever."

B. "Yes, for a higher fee I can guarantee no future infestation."

C. "Termites cannot infest most homes, so a guarantee is automatic."

D. "No; an inspection reports only visible evidence in accessible areas as of today."

4. A homeowner asks why you recommend a non-repellent termiticide instead of one that "keeps termites away." What is the best explanation?

A. "The non-repellent kills every termite the instant it touches the soil."

B. "The non-repellent permanently repels termites from your property."

C. "Repellents are always cheaper and just as effective for the colony."

D. "Termites tunnel through the non-repellent unaware and carry it back to the colony."

5. A client points to a painted baseboard that looks fine and asks how it could possibly be damaged. What is the most accurate reply?

A. "If the paint looks fine, the wood underneath is always sound."

B. "Termites often leave a thin intact surface over hollowed-out wood."

C. "Only drywood termites can damage wood beneath paint."

D. "Painted wood is completely immune to any termite attack."

6. A realtor asks why a general home inspector can't just complete the lender's wood-destroying insect report. What is the best response?

A. "Home inspectors are legally barred from entering crawlspaces."

B. "The report only counts if it is handwritten in blue ink."

C. "The report must be completed by a licensed inspector with the WDI credential."

D. "Such reports are never accepted in any real estate transaction."

7. A homeowner asks whether the mud tubes on their foundation mean termites are active right now. How should you determine and explain this?

A. "Measuring the tube's length tells us if it is active."

B. "Photographing the tube confirms whether it is active."

C. "I'll break a tube open; live termites or fresh repair means it's active."

D. "Spraying the tube and waiting a month confirms activity."

8. A client asks why you can't just inspect behind their finished basement walls to be thorough. What is the best response?

A. "I'll remove the wall covering to inspect the framing behind it."

B. "The inspection is visual and non-destructive, so I'll document that area as inaccessible."

C. "I'll certify the concealed framing as termite-free without looking."

D. "I'll assume it's infested and recommend treating it blindly."

9. A homeowner asks why the pellets under their attic beam look different from the mud you described downstairs. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "Both signs come from the same subterranean termites."

B. "The six-sided pellets are from drywood termites; the mud is from subterranean termites."

C. "The pellets are from carpenter bees and the mud from fungi."

D. "Both are simply ordinary household dust."

10. A client asks why you keep your inspection limited to areas you can actually see and reach. What is the best response?

A. "A wood-destroying organism inspection is a visual inspection of accessible areas."

B. "I could inspect everything, but I choose not to for speed."

C. "Hidden areas are always free of infestation, so there's no need."

D. "Inspecting hidden areas would guarantee a pest-free home."

11. A homeowner asks why their crawlspace's damp, bare soil matters if no termites are present yet. What is the best answer?

A. "Damp soil repels termites, so it actually helps your home."

B. "It has no effect; bare soil is irrelevant to termite risk."

C. "It's a conducive condition — moisture invites future infestation."

D. "It guarantees termites can never enter your home."

12. A client asks why you advise removing the scrap wood stacked in their crawlspace. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "The scrap wood improves the crawlspace ventilation."

B. "The scrap wood raises your joists safely above the soil."

C. "It's cellulose debris — food and harborage for termites in soil contact."

D. "It has no effect, so removing it is purely cosmetic."

13. A homeowner asks why you won't simply apply extra termiticide "to be safe." What should you tell them?

A. "Exceeding the labeled rate is illegal, more hazardous, and wasteful."

B. "More product is always safer and gives longer protection."

C. "The label rate is only a rough suggestion you can exceed."

D. "Doubling the rate guarantees faster colony elimination."

14. A client with a drywood infestation spread throughout all three floors asks why localized treatment won't work. What is the best explanation?

A. "Drywood termites live in the soil and can't be reached locally."

B. "Localized treatment is illegal for any drywood infestation."

C. "Widespread, hidden colonies need whole-structure fumigation's reach."

D. "Localized treatment works only on subterranean termites in soil."

15. A homeowner asks why carpenter ants are damaging their wood if "ants don't eat wood." What is the most accurate response?

A. "Carpenter ants do eat the wood as their primary food source."

B. "Carpenter ants excavate wood to nest in it, but they don't eat it."

C. "Carpenter ants leave six-sided pellets as they consume the wood."

D. "Carpenter ants require constant soil contact to damage wood."

16. A client asks why you keep the well in mind when treating the soil near their foundation. What is the best response?

A. "The well improves how the termiticide spreads through the soil."

B. "Soil termiticides can contaminate the well and groundwater."

C. "The well guarantees your home is free of termites."

D. "Treating near the well raises your indoor temperature."

17. A homeowner asks whether the round, finger-width holes in their bare deck railing are from termites. What is the most accurate answer?

A. "Those are carpenter bee entry holes, common in bare softwood."

B. "Those are subterranean termite mud-tube openings."

C. "Those are drywood termite kick-out holes for pellets."

D. "Those are powderpost beetle exit holes with flour-like frass."

18. A client asks why their fast-spreading coastal infestation with an above-ground nest is "worse than normal." What is the best explanation?

A. "It's likely Formosan termites — huge colonies and moisture-holding carton nests."

B. "It's an ordinary drywood colony that needs no soil contact."

C. "It's a dampwood termite that lives only in wet logs."

D. "It's a powderpost beetle boring the wall void."

19. A homeowner asks why the substructure crawlspace gets so much of your attention. What is the most accurate response?

A. "It holds your home's most valuable finished surfaces."

B. "It sits closest to the soil, the main route for subterranean entry."

C. "It is the easiest and quickest area to inspect."

D. "It is the only place drywood termites can live."

20. A client asks why you put on so much protective gear before mixing the chemical. What is the best explanation?

A. "Mixing handles the product in its most concentrated, highest-exposure form."

B. "The product is fully diluted at mixing, so gear is just habit."

C. "No protective gear is actually required during mixing."

D. "The label doesn't apply until the product is sprayed."

21. A homeowner asks if treating only the visible termites will solve their problem given the chronic crawlspace leak. What is the most complete response?

A. "I'll treat the termites and recommend correcting the moisture to prevent reinfestation."

B. "Treating the visible termites alone fully solves the problem."

C. "I should correct the moisture and leave the termites untreated."

D. "I can't help because moisture is present in the crawlspace."

22. A client asks why a swarm indoors is a concern if the swarmers "don't seem to be eating anything." What is the best explanation?

A. "The swarmers are the caste that consumes your wood."

B. "The swarm proves there is no colony in the home."

C. "Swarmers signal a mature colony; the hidden workers do the damage."

D. "Killing the swarmers will eliminate the entire colony."

23. A homeowner asks why the wood near their old roof leak is crumbling into cubical chunks. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "It's white rot, which leaves wood bleached and stringy."

B. "It's drywood termites ejecting pellets from the wood."

C. "It's carpenter ants nesting in the damp wood."

D. "It's brown rot fungus, which requires the moisture from the leak."

24. A client asks why you can't promise the soil barrier will work if there's a gap at the porch. What is the best response?

A. "A gap actually strengthens the treatment near the porch."

B. "Subterranean termites will exploit any gap to bypass the barrier."

C. "The gap improves ventilation under the structure."

D. "Termites die instantly the moment they near treated soil."

25. A homeowner asks why you keep written records of every treatment you perform. What is the most accurate response?

A. "The records set the resale value of your property."

B. "The records exempt me from continuing education."

C. "The records replace the need to follow the product label."

D. "The records demonstrate compliance and protect against disputes."

26. A client asks why the bait stations work slowly instead of killing termites right away. What is the best explanation?

A. "Slow action makes the stations cheaper to produce."

B. "Slow action means the stations never need monitoring."

C. "Slow action lets foragers survive to share the toxicant with the colony."

D. "Slow action kills the foraging workers instantly at the station."

27. A homeowner asks why painting their bare deck would help with the carpenter bees. What is the most accurate answer?

A. "Carpenter bees favor bare, weathered wood, so paint deters them."

B. "Carpenter bees prefer painted surfaces, so paint attracts them."

C. "Painting chemically poisons the carpenter bees on contact."

D. "Painting has no effect on carpenter bee behavior at all."

28. A client asks why the inspector's job starts with questions about the home's past rather than walking around. What is the best response?

A. "Gathering prior pest and treatment history directs the whole inspection."

B. "Asking questions is just a formality with no real purpose."

C. "History-gathering replaces the need to inspect the home at all."

D. "The questions are required only after the inspection is complete."

29. A homeowner asks why "DANGER" on the label means more caution than "CAUTION." What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "DANGER and CAUTION mean exactly the same hazard level."

B. "CAUTION marks the most toxic products of the two."

C. "DANGER means the product is harmless and routine."

D. "DANGER marks the highest acute toxicity; CAUTION the lowest."

30. A client asks why you describe the conducive conditions separately from the actual termites in your report. What is the best response?

A. "There's no real difference; I list them together anyway."

B. "Conducive conditions are proof of an active infestation."

C. "Conducive conditions favor infestation but aren't infestation themselves."

D. "Listing them separately just makes the report look longer."

31. A homeowner asks why drywood termites can be in their attic when there's no soil up there. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "They build long mud tubes up the exterior to reach the attic."

B. "They require constant soil moisture, which the attic provides."

C. "They form the largest colonies and spread upward easily."

D. "They need no soil contact and live entirely within the wood."

32. A client asks why the inspector wants to break open a perfectly good-looking mud tube. What is the best response?

A. "Breaking it lets me measure its exact length precisely."

B. "Breaking it lets me check for live termites or fresh repair."

C. "Breaking it permanently stops the termites from returning."

D. "Breaking it improves the foundation's ventilation."

33. A homeowner asks why two different beams show different damage — one soil-streaked, one clean with debris. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "Both beams are damaged by the same drywood termites."

B. "Both show carpenter bee tunnels distinguished only by color."

C. "Soil-streaked means subterranean termites; clean with debris means carpenter ants."

D. "Both are powderpost beetle damage with differing frass."

34. A client asks whether the metal shield on their foundation will keep termites out entirely. What is the best response?

A. "Yes, the shield chemically kills termites that touch it."

B. "Yes, the shield permanently blocks all termite entry."

C. "No, the shield adds structural support to the floor."

D. "No, the shield forces termites into the open to be seen."

35. A homeowner asks why you recommend pre-construction treatment for their new build. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "It's done after occupancy when finished walls aid access."

B. "The soil and wood are fully accessible during construction."

C. "It relies mainly on drilling through the finished slab."

D. "It removes the need to follow the product label."

36. A client asks why termite licensing rules in their state differ from a neighboring state's. What is the best response?

A. "A single national license governs every state identically."

B. "The EPA personally issues each individual applicator's license."

C. "Termite biology changes significantly at the state line."

D. "States administer their own programs above a federal baseline."

37. A homeowner asks why you won't certify their home as guaranteed pest-free after a clean inspection. What is the most accurate response?

A. "A clean inspection still only covers visible, accessible areas as of today."

B. "Federal law requires me to guarantee a pest-free home."

C. "Termites cannot infest the vast majority of homes anyway."

D. "Guaranteeing the home would unfairly raise your fee."

38. A client asks why the bait toxicant reaches termites that never visited the station. What is the best explanation?

A. "The bait releases a gas that travels through the soil to them."

B. "The toxicant repels distant termites toward the station."

C. "Every termite in the colony must visit the station directly."

D. "Foragers share the toxicant with nestmates through trophallaxis."

39. A homeowner asks why the inspector's diagram matters as much as the written notes. What is the most accurate response?

A. "The diagram replaces the written notes entirely."

B. "The diagram estimates the home's market value."

C. "The diagram pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely."

D. "The diagram demonstrates the inspector's artistic ability."

40. A client asks why a free inspection from a treatment company might not satisfy their lender. What is the best explanation?

A. "Free inspections are explicitly prohibited by federal law."

B. "Handwritten reports are never accepted by any lender."

C. "The report would simply be too detailed for the lender."

D. "The report comes from an interested party with potential bias."

41. A homeowner asks why termites need those gut microbes you mentioned. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "The microbes let the termites fly during a swarm."

B. "The microbes break down the cellulose the termites can't digest alone."

C. "The microbes defend the colony against invading ants."

D. "The microbes eliminate the colony's need to eat wood."

42. A client asks why you classify the old, empty galleries differently from the live infestation. What is the best response?

A. "Old galleries are previous infestation; the live one is active infestation."

B. "Both are the same and listed as active infestation."

C. "Old galleries are a conducive condition, not previous infestation."

D. "Both are simply inaccessible areas of the home."

43. A homeowner asks why their slab home is harder to inspect for termite entry than a crawlspace home. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "The slab leaves all structural wood fully exposed above it."

B. "Termites can enter hidden through slab cracks and penetrations."

C. "The slab has no plumbing penetrations for termites to use."

D. "The crawlspace is harder to enter than a slab is to inspect."

44. A client asks why you must follow the pesticide label so precisely. What is the best response?

A. "Only the first-aid section of the label is legally binding."

B. "The label is an advisory guide open to interpretation."

C. "Using the product inconsistently with the label is illegal."

D. "The label applies only to restricted-use products."

45. A homeowner asks why a single beam's drywood colony doesn't need the whole house tented. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "Tenting is the only legal option for any drywood finding."

B. "Soil trenching the perimeter will resolve the beam colony."

C. "Improving ventilation will eliminate the beam infestation."

D. "A localized or direct wood treatment is proportionate for one beam."

46. A client asks why moisture control is the first thing you mention for almost every pest. What is the best explanation?

A. "Moisture favors nearly every wood-destroying organism except drywood termites."

B. "Moisture repels all wood-destroying organisms equally."

C. "Moisture only matters for drywood termites specifically."

D. "Moisture has no real effect on decay fungi or carpenter ants."

47. A homeowner asks why the inspector cares whether the soil slopes toward or away from the house. What is the most accurate response?

A. "Soil sloping away from the house collects water against the foundation."

B. "The slope direction has no effect on moisture or termite risk."

C. "Soil sloping toward the house improves drainage and ventilation."

D. "Negative grade toward the house collects water and raises moisture."

48. A client asks why the inspector won't just move their heavy furniture to inspect underneath. What is the best response?

A. "I'll move all furniture regardless of the inspection's scope."

B. "The inspection is non-destructive and visual; I'll note the area as inaccessible."

C. "I'll certify the blocked area as free of infestation."

D. "I'll assume infestation there and recommend blind treatment."

49. A homeowner asks why both a CORE exam and a category exam are needed for licensing. What is the most accurate explanation?

A. "The category exam replaces the CORE exam entirely."

B. "Both exams test exactly the same material in sequence."

C. "The CORE exam applies only to agricultural pesticide users."

D. "CORE covers universal safety; the category covers WDI specialty knowledge."

50. A client asks why the inspector documents areas that couldn't be reached instead of leaving them out. What is the best response?

A. "Documenting them guarantees those areas are free of infestation."

B. "Leaving them out makes the report cleaner and more honest."

C. "Documenting limitations protects both the client and the inspector."

D. "It allows the inspector to skip the written report entirely."

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key and Full Explanations

1. C — Shed equal-length wings suggest a mature termite colony swarmed in or near the home, since termite wings are all roughly equal and only mature colonies swarm. The wings do not prove the home is clear or that the colony has died. The honest, accurate response signals a likely nearby colony.

2. A — Moisture is a conducive condition, so correcting the leak helps prevent reinfestation even though the call was about termites. The leak is directly relevant, not irrelevant, and it does not guarantee anything. Tying the leak to prevention is the professional explanation.

3. D — The correct response declines the guarantee, explaining that an inspection reports only visible evidence in accessible areas as of today. No fee makes a future guarantee possible, and termites can infest homes. Reporting findings, not guarantees, protects the inspector.

4. D — The best explanation is that termites tunnel through the non-repellent unaware and carry it back to the colony, achieving broad control. It does not kill instantly or permanently repel, and repellents are not equally effective for colony control. The transfer effect is the key advantage.

5. B — The accurate reply is that termites often leave a thin intact surface over hollowed-out wood, so a sound-looking baseboard can be damaged inside. Paint does not guarantee soundness, and subterranean (not only drywood) termites cause this. Sounding and probing reveal the hidden hollowing.

6. C — The report must be completed by a licensed inspector holding the WDI credential, which ensures qualification to identify organisms and report validly. Home inspectors are not categorically barred from crawlspaces, the report need not be handwritten, and WDI reports are used in real estate. Credentialing protects report reliability.

7. C — The inspector breaks a tube open and checks for live termites or fresh repair to determine activity, since active colonies rebuild quickly. Measuring, photographing, or treating-and-waiting do not establish activity. Fresh repair confirms a living colony.

8. B — The inspection is visual and non-destructive, so the inspector documents the concealed area as inaccessible rather than removing the wall. Certifying or assuming its condition overstates certainty, and treating blindly is improper. Honest disclosure of the limitation protects both parties.

9. B — The six-sided pellets are from drywood termites, while the mud is from subterranean termites, so the differing signs reflect two different organisms. Both signs are not from one organism, nor are they dust or unrelated pests. Matching each sign to its species is the accurate explanation.

10. A — A wood-destroying organism inspection is, by definition, a visual inspection of accessible areas, which is why it is limited to what can be seen and reached. It is not limited for speed, hidden areas are not assumed clear, and inspecting them would not guarantee a pest-free home. Access defines the scope.

11. C — Damp, bare crawlspace soil is a conducive condition, because moisture invites future infestation even with no termites present yet. It does not repel termites, lack effect, or guarantee anything. Reporting it guides correction before infestation develops.

12. C — Scrap wood is cellulose debris that serves as food and harborage for termites in soil contact, which is why removal is advised. It does not improve ventilation, raise the joists, or serve a merely cosmetic role. Removing it eliminates a food source and staging area.

13. A — Exceeding the labeled rate is illegal, more hazardous, and wasteful, so the inspector will not apply extra "to be safe." More product is not safer, the label rate is a legal maximum, and over-applying does not speed control. Applying exactly at the label rate is required.

14. C — Widespread, hidden drywood colonies need whole-structure fumigation's reach, which localized treatment cannot provide. Drywood termites do not live in soil, localized treatment is not illegal, and it is not limited to subterranean termites. Distribution and concealment drive the need for fumigation.

15. B — Carpenter ants excavate wood to nest in it but do not eat it, feeding on other sources instead. They do not consume the wood, leave six-sided pellets, or require soil contact. Their nesting excavation, not feeding, causes the damage.

16. B — Soil termiticides can contaminate the well and groundwater, which is why the well must be kept in mind. The well does not aid spread, guarantee a termite-free home, or raise temperature. Protecting water sources is a critical termite-specific duty.

17. A — Round, finger-width holes in bare softwood are carpenter bee entry holes, not termite or beetle signs. Subterranean termites build mud tubes, drywood termites leave pellets, and powderpost beetles leave fine frass from smaller holes. The finger-width hole in bare wood is the carpenter bee signature.

18. A — A fast-spreading coastal infestation with an above-ground nest is likely Formosan termites, known for huge colonies and moisture-holding carton nests. It is not an ordinary drywood, dampwood, or beetle problem. These traits make Formosan infestations especially destructive.

19. B — The substructure gets attention because it sits closest to the soil, the main route for subterranean entry, exposing sill plates and joists. It is not the most valuable space, the easiest area, or the only drywood habitat. Proximity to soil makes it high-yield.

20. A — Mixing handles the product in its most concentrated, highest-exposure form, which is why full protective gear is worn. The product is not diluted at mixing, gear is required, and the label always applies. Protection peaks where exposure peaks.

21. A — The most complete response is to treat the termites and recommend correcting the moisture to prevent reinfestation. Treating alone leaves high reinfestation risk, correcting only moisture ignores the termites, and declining the job fails the client. Pairing treatment with condition correction is best practice.

22. C — Swarmers signal a mature colony while the hidden workers do the damage, which is why an indoor swarm is a concern. The swarmers do not consume wood, the swarm does not prove the home is clear, and killing swarmers does not eliminate the colony. The unseen workers remain the threat.

23. D — Wood crumbling into cubical chunks near an old leak is brown rot fungus, which requires the moisture from the leak. White rot leaves bleached, stringy wood, and the damage is fungal rather than insect. The cubical cracking is the brown rot signature, and moisture is its prerequisite.

24. B — Subterranean termites will exploit any gap to bypass the barrier, so a gap at the porch undermines the soil treatment. A gap does not strengthen treatment or improve ventilation, and termites do not die instantly near treated soil. A continuous, unbroken zone is essential.

25. D — Written records demonstrate compliance and protect against disputes while documenting the treatment history. They do not set resale value, exempt the applicator from continuing education, or replace the label. Complete records are a core professional duty.

26. C — Bait toxicants act slowly so foragers survive to share the toxicant with the colony via trophallaxis. They are not slow for cost or to avoid monitoring, and they must not kill foragers instantly. Slow action enables colony-wide elimination.

27. A — Carpenter bees favor bare, weathered wood, so painting deters them by reducing attractiveness. They do not prefer painted surfaces, paint does not poison them, and it does have an effect. Sealing exposed wood is a sound preventive measure.

28. A — Gathering prior pest and treatment history directs the whole inspection and is often required first. It is not a meaningless formality, does not replace the inspection, and is not done only afterward. History-gathering prevents missed findings.

29. D — DANGER marks the highest acute toxicity while CAUTION marks the lowest, so DANGER products demand more caution. They are not equal, CAUTION is not the most toxic, and DANGER is not harmless. The signal word governs the level of care required.

30. C — Conducive conditions favor infestation but are not infestation themselves, which is why they are reported separately from the termites. They are not proof of active infestation, not identical to it, and not mere padding. Keeping the categories distinct ensures an honest report.

31. D — Drywood termites need no soil contact and live entirely within the wood, so they can infest an attic with no soil present. They do not build exterior mud tubes, require soil moisture, or form the largest colonies. Independence from soil gives them this reach.

32. B — Breaking open the tube lets the inspector check for live termites or fresh repair, confirming activity. It does not measure length meaningfully, permanently stop the termites, or improve ventilation. Fresh repair is the direct evidence of an active colony.

33. C — Soil-streaked galleries indicate subterranean termites, while clean galleries with debris indicate carpenter ants, so the two beams have different organisms. They are not both drywood, carpenter bee, or beetle damage. Reading each gallery correctly identifies the distinct organism.

34. D — The shield does not exclude or kill termites; it forces them into the open to be seen during inspection. It is not chemical, not a permanent block, and not structural support. Its value lies in aiding detection.

35. B — Pre-construction treatment is recommended because the soil and wood are fully accessible during construction, allowing thorough protection. It is not done after occupancy, does not rely on drilling a finished slab, and never waives the label. Full access is the key advantage.

36. D — Termite licensing differs because states administer their own programs above a federal baseline set by the EPA. There is no single national license, the EPA does not issue individual licenses, and termite biology does not change at state lines. State administration produces the variation.

37. A — A clean inspection still only covers visible, accessible areas as of today, so the inspector cannot guarantee a pest-free home. No law requires such a guarantee, termites can infest homes, and the guarantee does not affect the fee. Hidden areas limit certainty.

38. D — Foragers share the toxicant with nestmates through trophallaxis, which is how it reaches termites that never visited the station. The bait does not release a gas, repel distant termites, or require every termite to visit. Food-sharing is the transfer mechanism.

39. C — The diagram pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely on a drawing of the structure, which is why it matters alongside the notes. It does not replace the notes, estimate value, or showcase artistry. Precise location is its value.

40. D — A free inspection from a treatment company may not satisfy a lender because the report comes from an interested party with potential bias. Free inspections are not illegal, handwritten reports are not categorically rejected, and the concern is bias, not detail. This conflict undermines credibility.

41. B — Gut microbes break down the cellulose that termites cannot digest alone, which is why termites depend on them. The microbes do not enable flight, defend the colony, or remove the need to eat wood. This partnership underlies termite biology.

42. A — Old, empty galleries are previous infestation, while the live one is active infestation, so they are classified differently. They are not the same, not a conducive condition, and not inaccessible areas. Keeping categories distinct ensures an honest report.

43. B — Termites can enter a slab home hidden through slab cracks and penetrations, making detection harder than in an open crawlspace. The slab does not expose all wood, does have penetrations, and a crawlspace is generally more inspectable. Concealed slab entry is the challenge.

44. C — Using the product inconsistently with the label is illegal, the basis of "the label is the law." The entire label is enforceable, not just first aid, and it applies to all products, not only restricted-use. Precise label compliance is mandatory.

45. D — A localized or direct wood treatment is proportionate for a single accessible beam, so the whole house need not be tented. Tenting is not the only legal option, soil trenching targets subterranean

termites, and ventilation addresses moisture. Matching treatment scope to the infestation avoids unnecessary cost.

46. A — Moisture favors nearly every wood-destroying organism except drywood termites, which is why moisture control is mentioned first for almost every pest. It does not repel them, matter only for drywood, or lack effect on fungi and ants. Moisture is the master conducive condition.

47. D — Negative grade toward the house collects water and raises moisture, which is why slope direction matters. Soil sloping away does not collect water against the foundation, the slope does affect risk, and sloping toward the house does not improve drainage. Proper grade slopes away from the structure.

48. B — The inspection is non-destructive and visual, so the inspector notes the furniture-blocked area as inaccessible rather than moving heavy furniture. Moving all furniture exceeds scope, certifying it clear overstates certainty, and blind treatment is improper. Documenting the limitation is correct.

49. D — CORE covers universal safety knowledge while the category covers WDI specialty knowledge, so both are needed. The category does not replace CORE, the two do not test the same material, and CORE is not limited to agriculture. Together they form the standard certification path.

50. C — Documenting unreachable areas and the inspection's limitations protects both the client and the inspector. It does not guarantee those areas are clear, make the report more honest by omission, or allow skipping the written report. Honest disclosure of limitations is the protection.