

我要—PASS



質 量 更 高 務 服 更 好

一年免費升級服務

<http://www.51-pass.com>

Exam : Category 7A General and Household Pest Control

Title : Pesticide Applicator
Category 7A General and Household Pest Control
Exam

Version : DEMO

1. Carbamate and pyrethroid pesticides are:

- A. Stomach/digestive poisons
- B. Nonpoisonous
- C. Nerve poisons

Answer: C

Explanation:

Carbamate and pyrethroid pesticides are both classes of insecticides that act as nerve poisons. They target the nervous system of pests, disrupting nerve function and leading to paralysis and death. Carbamates inhibit cholinesterase enzymes, while pyrethroids affect sodium channels in nerve cells. This is detailed in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 6: Pesticide Types).

Option A (stomach/digestive poisons) is incorrect, as these pesticides primarily act through contact or inhalation, not ingestion.

Option B (nonpoisonous) is incorrect, as both are toxic to pests and potentially harmful to humans if mishandled.

2. The cockroach that has two dark bands on the shield directly behind the head is the ____ cockroach.

- A. Oriental
- B. German
- C. Wood
- D. American

Answer: B

Explanation:

The German cockroach is identified by two dark, parallel bands on the pronotum (shield) directly behind its head. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Cockroaches) provides this as a key identifying feature.

Option A (Oriental cockroach) is uniformly dark brown or black.

Option C (Wood cockroach) is not a common indoor species and lacks these bands.

Option D (American cockroach) has a different pattern, often with a yellowish figure-eight marking.

3. The IPM style of pest control includes:

- A. Pre-established pesticide applications according to a schedule
- B. One-time reactive pesticide applications
- C. A reduction of pesticide use

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) focuses on sustainable pest control by minimizing pesticide use and integrating multiple control methods (e.g., cultural, mechanical, biological). The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 4: IPM) highlights that IPM aims for a reduction of pesticide use through prevention and non-chemical methods.

Option A (pre-established applications) contradicts IPM's reactive, need-based approach.

Option B (one-time reactive applications) may be part of IPM but does not capture its broader goal of reducing pesticide reliance.

4. FIRST AID for TEMPRID if swallowed includes:

- A. Inducing vomiting if conscious
- B. Giving sips of water even if victim is unconscious
- C. Sipping water if conscious but no induced vomiting unless told to do so by poison control center or doctor

Answer: C

Explanation:

The TEMPRID SC label provides first aid instructions: if swallowed, the victim should sip water if conscious, but vomiting should not be induced unless directed by a poison control center or doctor. This aligns with standard pesticide safety protocols in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 3: Pesticide Safety).

Option A (inducing vomiting) can be dangerous without professional guidance.

Option B (giving water if unconscious) is incorrect, as no liquids should be given to an unconscious person.

5. ___ sprayer is suggested for use in cracks and crevices.

- A. Handheld compressed air
- B. Cold fogger
- C. Thermal fogger

Answer: A

Explanation:

For cracks and crevices, a handheld compressed air sprayer is recommended because it allows precise application of pesticide into small, hard-to-reach areas where pests like roaches and ants hide. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 5: Pesticide Application) notes that these sprayers are ideal for targeted treatments in household pest control.

Option B (cold fogger) and Option C (thermal fogger) are used for larger areas or space treatments, not precise crack-and-crevice applications.