AGRICULTURAL AND BIOSYSTEMS MECHANIZATION, PLANNING, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, MANUFACTURING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which trading entity is authorized by foreign and local suppliers to distribute agricultural machinery to dealers?

A. Manufacturer

B. Dealer

C. Agri-Fisheries Machinery and Equipment Service Center

D. Distributor

2. Roll-Over Protective Structure is typically implemented using which frames?

A. Circular guard

B. Enclosed cab

C. Single post frame

D. Two-post structural frames

3. Which part is used to level the three-point mounted implement side to side by turning the adjustable handle with the implement on the ground?

A. Lifting Rod (Right)

B. Lower Link

C. PTO Shaft

D. Hitch Point

4. Protective devices designed to prevent contact with the dangerous part from the side or sides covered are called what?

A. Shield or Cover

B. Casing

C. Enclosure

D. Power take-off entanglement

5. Which lever moves the range gear through HIGH, LOW, and Reverse?

A. Hand throttle lever

B. Range gear shift lever (shuttle shift lever)

C. Seat belt lock

D. 3-point hitch lowering speed knob

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6. What is the name of the hitch pin designed to fit through the holes of the tractor drawbar and the implement tongue?

A. Hitch pin

B. Drawbar pin

C. Clevis pin

D. Linchpin

7. What is the reported additional income per hectare from mechanization under the RCEF?

A. PhP 5,000/ha

B. PhP 4,312/ha

C. PhP 3,000/ha

D. PhP 6,000/ha

8. Which term refers to the output power measured at the PTO shaft?

A. PTO Shaft

B. Hitch Point

C. Lower Link

D. PTO Output Power

9. Which term is used for the process of preparing soil to provide favorable environment for germination and growth?

A. Land preparation

B. Tillage

C. Zero tillage or no-till farming

D. Minimum til lage

10. What is the name of the common service facility equipped with agricultural machinery and located within SAFDZs and ARCs and operated as a business?

A. Agri-Fisheries Machinery Service Center

B. Agri-Fisheries Machinery and Equipment Service Center

C. Agri-Farm Machinery Center

D. Agricultural Equipment Service Center

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Answers

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1. D
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which trading entity is authorized by foreign and local suppliers to distribute agricultural machinery to dealers?

A. Manufacturer

B. Dealer

C. Agri-Fisheries Machinery and Equipment Service Center

D. Distributor

Distributors are the trading entity that suppliers authorize to move products from manufacturers to dealers. They hold official rights to represent the supplier's line in a region, manage warehousing, logistics, pricing, and marketing, and provide dealers with steady product supply and after-sales support. This intermediary role fits the question best because it specifically describes someone authorized to distribute agricultural machinery to dealers, bridging the gap between producers and the dealer network. A manufacturer is the producer, and while they may distribute directly in some cases, the typical and regulated setup is to appoint a distributor to cover markets. A dealer buys to sell to farmers, not to extend distribution to other dealers. The service center focuses on maintenance and repair rather than handling distribution.

2. Roll-Over Protective Structure is typically implemented using which frames?

A. Circular guard

B. Enclosed cab

C. Single post frame

D. Two-post structural frames

Roll-Over Protective Structures work by using a rigid frame that stays intact during a rollover to keep the operator within a safe zone. The most common and effective way to achieve this is with a two-post structural frame. It uses vertical posts on either side of the operator, connected by a top crossbar, creating a strong, continuous load path that resists the crushing forces of a rollover. This design provides reliable protection while keeping good visibility and being relatively practical to retrofit across many tractor models. A circular guard typically lacks the necessary rigid geometry and load path to reliably hold its shape under rollover forces. A single post frame would offer poor side protection and stability, not meeting rollover safety needs. An enclosed cab can also provide protection, but it represents a different kind of protective system rather than the classic open-frame ROPS configuration described here. The two-post frame remains the standard approach for many tractors due to its balance of protection, practicality, and cost.

3. Which part is used to level the three-point mounted implement side to side by turning the adjustable handle with the implement on the ground?

A. Lifting Rod (Right)

B. Lower Link

C. PTO Shaft

D. Hitch Point

Leveling a three-point mounted implement side to side is done by adjusting the lifting mechanism on one side while the implement rests on the ground. The right lifting rod is used for this purpose: turning its adjustable handle changes the height on the right side, allowing you to raise or lower that side until the implement sits level. The lower link provides the basic connection, but it doesn't offer independent side-to-side adjustment. The PTO shaft is for powering the implement, and the hitch point is just the attachment point, not a leveling control. So using the adjustable handle on the right lifting rod is the correct way to achieve side-to-side level.

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4. Protective devices designed to prevent contact with the dangerous part from the side or sides covered are called what?

A. Shield or Cover

B. Casing

C. Enclosure

D. Power take-off entanglement

Shield or Cover is the best answer. These protective devices are specifically designed to block access to dangerous parts from the sides, preventing hands, clothing, or tools from reaching moving components like belts, gears, pulleys, or blades. They form a barrier that protects the operator during normal use and takes effect even if the machine is operated from the side. Casing and enclosure describe broader protective shells around a device—often enclosing the whole mechanism or a large portion of it—not the targeted side-covering barrier. PTO entanglement isn't a protective device at all; it refers to the risk of the power take-off snagging on clothing or body parts.

5. Which lever moves the range gear through HIGH, LOW, and Reverse?

A. Hand throttle lever

B. Range gear shift lever (shuttle shift lever)

C. Seat belt lock

D. 3-point hitch lowering speed knob

The main idea is how you change the main drive speeds of a tractor by selecting different transmission ranges. The lever that moves the gear set through High, Low, and Reverse is the range gear shift lever, often called the shuttle shift lever. This lever selects the different gear clusters in the transmission, giving you slow, torque-heavy low range for tasks like heavy pulling or hill climbs, a faster high range for road speed or field travel, and the reverse position to back up. It's designed to let you switch between these ranges and directions smoothly, sometimes even while the machine is moving, depending on the setup. The other options don't control the transmission range: the hand throttle changes engine speed, the seat belt lock is a safety feature, and the 3-point hitch lowering speed knob adjusts hydraulic flow to the hitch, not the drive gear.

6. What is the name of the hitch pin designed to fit through the holes of the tractor drawbar and the implement tongue?

A. Hitch pin

B. Drawbar pin

C. Clevis pin

D. Linchpin

When two pieces are meant to be connected by aligning holes in the drawbar and the implement tongue, the pin used is specifically called the drawbar pin. This name directly reflects its purpose: it passes through the holes in the drawbar and the tongue to secure the coupling, keeping the implement attached while still allowing the hitch to pivot as needed. It's more precise than a generic hitch pin, which could refer to pins used in other types of hitching, and it's different from a clevis pin (used in clevis joints with a cotter pin) or a linchpin (used to secure components on shafts or axles). So the drawbar pin is the exact term for that coupling pin.

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7. What is the reported additional income per hectare from mechanization under the RCEF?

A. PhP 5,000/ha

B. PhP 4,312/ha

C. PhP 3,000/ha

D. PhP 6,000/ha

The main idea is the incremental financial gain per hectare that mechanization brings when supported by the RCEF. Mechanization speeds up and standardizes field operations, reduces labor needs, and can improve timely planting, weed control, and harvesting. With RCEF support, these efficiency gains translate into higher net income per hectare, after accounting for the costs of operating or owning the machinery. The figure commonly cited for this impact is PhP 4,312 per hectare, reflecting the average additional income farmers can expect from adopting mechanized practices under the program. So, the reported additional income per hectare from mechanization under the RCEF is PhP 4,312/ha. The other amounts would indicate smaller or larger gains than the documented estimate.

8. Which term refers to the output power measured at the PTO shaft?

A. PTO Shaft

B. Hitch Point

C. Lower Link

D. PTO Output Power

The main idea here is that the power value in question is the actual power delivered to the implement through the PTO, measured at the PTO shaft. Power at the PTO shaft is found by multiplying the torque the PTO transmits by the shaft's rotational speed, giving what manufacturers call PTO output power (often quoted as PTO horsepower or PTO kilowatts). This reflects the real usable power after losses in the PTO drive and shows what the implement can rely on for work, rather than the engine's total power or other parts of the hitch system. The physical PTO Shaft is simply the mechanical shaft itself, while the hitch point and lower link are parts of the three-point hitch system and do not pertain to power delivered. So the term that best captures the notion of power measured at the PTO shaft is PTO Output Power.

9. Which term is used for the process of preparing soil to provide favorable environment for germination and growth?

A. Land preparation

B. Tillage

C. Zero tillage or no-till farming

D. Minimum til lage

Preparing soil to create a favorable environment for seeds to germinate and grow is called land preparation. This encompasses all the steps needed to make a good seedbed: clearing debris, loosening and turning the soil, breaking up clods, leveling the field, and controlling weeds or crusts. The goal is to improve soil structure, aeration, and moisture retention so seeds can germinate evenly and roots can establish well. Tillage refers to the actual soil-breaking action and is part of land preparation, but the broader term describes the complete process. Zero tillage or no-till farming avoids disturbing the soil and isn't the general term for seedbed preparation, and minimum tillage is a reduced-disturbance approach rather than the full seedbed-prep concept.

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10. What is the name of the common service facility equipped with agricultural machinery and located within SAFDZs and ARCs and operated as a business?

A. Agri-Fisheries Machinery Service Center

B. Agri-Fisheries Machinery and Equipment Service Center

C. Agri-Farm Machinery Center

D. Agricultural Equipment Service Center

The name signals a facility that provides access to both machinery and related equipment for the agriculture-fisheries sector within SAFDZs and ARCs and operates on a commercial basis. Including "Machinery and Equipment" makes clear it covers the full range of gear needed by farmers, not just machines alone. The term "Agri-Fisheries" specifies the integrated sector the facility serves, which aligns with the setting inside SAFDZs and ARCs where such common service facilities are established as business-operated centers. The other options miss one or more of these elements—omitting Equipment, using a different sector focus, or giving a more generic title—so they don't fit the described facility as precisely.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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