AGRICULTURE VOCABULARY WORDS 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 term is reproduction of plants through annual introduction of seeds resulting from sexual fertilization?

A. Seed agriculture

B. Sawah

C. Plant domestication

D. Reaper

2. A form of agriculture that relies on machinery and has very little human labor to produce large amounts of agricultural goods.

A. Cereal grain

B. Capital-intensive agriculture

C. Agribusiness

D. Animal husbandry

3. Which practice involves planting a secondary crop to protect and improve soil before the main crop is planted?

A. Green manure

B. Cover crop

C. Post-harvest loss

D. Marketable surplus

4. A machine that reaps, threshes, and cleans grain while moving over a field.

A. Combine

B. Animal husbandry

C. Capital-intensive agriculture

D. Agricultural origin

5. To remove chaff by allowing it to be blown away by the wind.

A. Topsoil loss

B. Winnow

C. Wet rice

D. Winter wheat

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6. Post-harvest losses occur after harvest due to spoilage, decay, pests, or handling inefficiencies. Which option best describes this concept?

A. Losses during planting.

B. Losses due to pests during growing season.

C. Losses due to weather during harvest.

D. Losses after harvest due to spoilage, decay, pests, or handling inefficiencies.

7. Mycorrhiza enhances uptake of which nutrient most notably?

A. Phosphorus.

B. Nitrogen.

C. Potassium.

D. Calcium.

8. Which historical period describes the rapid economic changes in England in the late 18th century?

A. Green Revolution

B. Intensive cultivation

C. Industrial Revolution

D. Labor-intensive agriculture

9. Which term is a machine that cuts grain standing in the field?

A. Ranching

B. Sawah

C. Reaper

D. Plantation

10. Which practice describes agroforestry?

A. The integration of trees with crops and/or livestock on the same land to diversify income and improve sustainability.

B. Harvesting crops with productivity in a monoculture.

C. A method of soil testing.

D. A unit of weight for grains.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term is reproduction of plants through annual introduction of seeds resulting from sexual fertilization?

A. Seed agriculture

B. Sawah

C. Plant domestication

D. Reaper

Reproducing crops by sowing seeds produced through the fertilization of flowers is seed-based propagation. This means each growing season starts with seeds that come from sexual fertilization, creating new plant generations with genetic variation. The term that fits this practice is seed agriculture, which focuses on propagation and crop production through seeds rather than vegetative methods. Sawah describes a flooded rice field system, not the reproduction mechanism. Plant domestication is about humans guiding the evolution of crops through selection, a broader process that isn't limited to annual seed introduction. A reaper is a harvesting tool, unrelated to how plants reproduce. So, seed agriculture best matches the description.

2. A form of agriculture that relies on machinery and has very little human labor to produce large amounts of agricultural goods.

A. Cereal grain

B. Capital-intensive agriculture

C. Agribusiness

D. Animal husbandry

Capital-intensive agriculture focuses on using heavy machinery and infrastructure to drive high output with relatively little manual labor. The idea is to maximize production through large-scale, mechanized processes—tractors, combines, irrigation systems, and automated handling—so one crew can manage very large areas. This emphasis on high capital input over labor distinguishes it from other terms: a cereal grain is just a crop type, animal husbandry is livestock care that often requires more hands-on work, and agribusiness covers the broader farming-to-market industry rather than the production method itself.

3. Which practice involves planting a secondary crop to protect and improve soil before the main crop is planted?

A. Green manure

B. Cover crop

C. Post-harvest loss

D. Marketable surplus

Planting a crop specifically to cover the soil during the period before the next main crop is grown is a cover crop. The purpose of a cover crop is to shield the soil from erosion, reduce weed growth, and slowly improve soil health and structure. These crops are chosen to fit the needs of the field—grains like rye or oats for erosion control, legumes like clover to add nitrogen, or roots that loosen compacted soil. After they serve their purpose, they can be terminated and either left as mulch or incorporated into the soil to boost organic matter. This distinguishes them from other terms: post-harvest loss and marketable surplus relate to harvest outcomes, not soil protection practices. Green manure is similar in that it improves soil fertility by being turned into the soil, but the idea emphasized here is the protective, soil-covering function of a cover crop used before the main crop.

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4. A machine that reaps, threshes, and cleans grain while moving over a field.

A. Combine

B. Animal husbandry

C. Capital-intensive agriculture

D. Agricultural origin

The main idea here is a single machine that handles multiple harvest steps in one pass. Reaping, threshing, and cleaning describe cutting the crop, separating the grain from the stalk, and removing the chaff. A combine harvester is designed to do all three tasks while moving across the field, which is why it's the best fit for this description. This machine streamlines the harvest, saving time and labor by integrating those steps into one operation. The other terms refer to different aspects of farming and don't describe a machine that performs all three harvest actions.

5. To remove chaff by allowing it to be blown away by the wind.

A. Topsoil loss

B. Winnow

C. Wet rice

D. Winter wheat

The key idea here is separating lighter material from heavier grain using air flow. Winnowing uses a light breeze or a controlled blast of air to carry away the lighter chaff while the heavier grains fall back down. After the grain is freed from the stalks, tossing it in the air or using a winnowing tool exposes the kernels to wind; the chaff, being lighter, is blown away, leaving cleaner grain. This relies on the difference in weight and density between grain and chaff. Topsoil loss describes soil erosion, which has nothing to do with cleaning harvested grain. Wet rice refers to growing rice in flooded fields, not a post-harvest cleaning method. Winter wheat is simply a crop name, not the technique of removing chaff with wind.

6. Post-harvest losses occur after harvest due to spoilage, decay, pests, or handling inefficiencies. Which option best describes this concept?

A. Losses during planting.

B. Losses due to pests during growing season.

C. Losses due to weather during harvest.

D. Losses after harvest due to spoilage, decay, pests, or handling inefficiencies.

Post-harvest losses refer to the decline in quantity or quality that happens after the crop has been harvested, during storage, handling, processing, or transport. The option describes losses occurring after harvest caused by spoilage, decay, pests, or inefficiencies in handling, which fits this time frame and the typical causes behind post-harvest issues. Even when a crop is harvested in good condition, problems like mold growth, insect damage, moisture loss, or bruising during storage and shipment can reduce both weight and quality. Losses during planting, losses due to pests during the growing season, and losses caused by weather during harvest all occur before or during the act of harvesting, not after, so they don't capture the post-harvest concept.

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7. Mycorrhiza enhances uptake of which nutrient most notably?

A. Phosphorus.

B. Nitrogen.

C. Potassium.

D. Calcium.

Mycorrhizal networks expand the plant's nutrient-absorbing reach, especially for phosphorus. Phosphorus moves slowly through soil and is often bound to soil particles, so plants rely on an extended fungal hyphae network to access it beyond the root zone. The fungi increase surface area, probe farther into the soil, and secrete enzymes and organic acids that release phosphate from minerals and organic matter. The plant then takes up this phosphate through the fungal pathways, greatly boosting phosphorus uptake. Nitrogen, potassium, and calcium can be taken up by roots directly and are more mobile in soil, so the gains from mycorrhizae are less dramatic for those nutrients.

8. Which historical period describes the rapid economic changes in England in the late 18th century?

A. Green Revolution

B. Intensive cultivation

C. Industrial Revolution

D. Labor-intensive agriculture

This question hinges on recognizing a period when England underwent rapid economic transformation driven by machinery, factories, and new ways of organizing work. That era is the Industrial Revolution. It began in the late 1700s and continued into the 18th and 19th centuries, marking a shift from hand production to machine-based manufacturing, the rise of the factory system, advances in steam power, and innovations in textiles and iron. These changes fundamentally altered how goods were produced, where people lived and worked, and the overall economy. The other options describe farming approaches or agricultural modernization, not a historical period of broad economic change. The Green Revolution occurred in the 20th century and focused on high-yield crops and chemical inputs. Intensive cultivation and labor-intensive agriculture refer to farming methods rather than a distinct era.

9. Which term is a machine that cuts grain standing in the field?

A. Ranching

B. Sawah

C. Reaper

D. Plantation

Understanding harvesting equipment: cutting grain in the field is called reaping, and the machine that performs this task is a reaper. A reaper is built to glide through the rows and slice the grain stalks while they stand, producing cut material that can be gathered or bound into bundles. This action happens before threshing and winnowing, which separate the grain from the stalks later in the process. While a combine harvester also cuts, it includes threshing as part of the machine, but the item described here focuses on the cutting step alone. The other terms refer to different concepts: ranching deals with livestock management, sawah relates to rice fields, and plantation indicates a large farming operation for crops. Therefore, the machine that cuts standing grain is a reaper.

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10. Which practice describes agroforestry?

A. The integration of trees with crops and/or livestock on the same land to diversify income and improve sustainability.

B. Harvesting crops with productivity in a monoculture.

C. A method of soil testing.

D. A unit of weight for grains.

Agroforestry means integrating trees with crops and/or livestock on the same land to create a more diverse and resilient farming system. By pairing trees with crops or animals, you gain multiple benefits: shade and wind protection, improved soil health from leaf litter and deep roots, better nutrient cycling, reduced erosion, and additional products like timber, fruit, or fodder. This approach diversifies income and supports sustainability by balancing ecological and economic goals. This describes the practice of combining trees with crops and/or livestock on the same land to diversify income and improve sustainability. The other options aren't about integrating trees with other components of the farm: monoculture harvesting focuses on a single crop without trees; soil testing is a measurement activity rather than a farming system; a unit of weight for grains is a measurement, not a farming practice.

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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:

https://agriculturevocab.examzify.com

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

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