AMSCO AGRICULTURE TERMS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://amscoagricultureterms.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Cattle raised primarily for milk production are called?

A. Dual-purpose cattle

B. Beef cattle

C. Draft cattle

D. Dairy cattle

2. Which term describes the business activities involved in production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products?

A. Agribusiness

B. Horticulture

C. Agronomy

D. Silviculture

3. Measure indicates soil acidity or alkalinity and affects nutrient availability?

A. Soil Moisture

B. Soil Texture

C. Soil pH

D. Soil Salinity

4. Which term describes farming that requires a lot of labor to produce food?

A. Dairy

B. Intercropping

C. Intensive farming

D. Monoculture

5. Which term refers to the basic facilities necessary for a society to function and grow?

A. Metes and bounds

B. Suitcase farm

C. Luxury crops

D. Infrastructure

SAMPLE

6. Which farming practice is most directly associated with conserving soil by keeping residue on the surface?

A. Conservation tillage

B. No-till farming

C. Conventional tillage

D. Mulching

7. What term is used for the study and management of unwanted plants that compete with crops?

A. Plant pathology

B. Agronomy

C. Weed science

D. Horticulture

8. What invention was used for fencing and to prevent cattle from trampling crops?

A. GMOs

B. Swidden

C. Enclosure Act

D. Barbed wire

9. Which term describes the cattle raised primarily for milk production?

A. Dairy cattle

B. Beef cattle

C. Poultry

D. Swine

10. Which term describes the practice of paying producers in developing countries fair prices?

A. Subsidy

B. Infrastructure

C. Luxury crops

D. Fair trade movement

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Cattle raised primarily for milk production are called?

A. Dual-purpose cattle

B. Beef cattle

C. Draft cattle

D. Dairy cattle

Milk production-focused cattle are called dairy cattle. They're chosen and managed to maximize milk yield, udder capacity, and sustained lactation, making them the primary source of milk and dairy products. The other categories exist for different main purposes—beef cattle for meat, draft cattle for work, and dual-purpose cattle for both meat and milk—but dairy cattle are the ones bred and kept mainly for producing milk.

2. Which term describes the business activities involved in production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products?

A. Agribusiness

B. Horticulture

C. Agronomy

D. Silviculture

Agribusiness describes the business activities involved in production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. It covers the entire commercial chain—from input suppliers and farming to processing, marketing, distribution, and the financial and managerial decisions that connect producers with consumers. This broad view focuses on how agricultural goods move through the economy, not just how they are grown. Horticulture is about growing plants, including fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals, emphasizing cultivation techniques rather than the business system. Agronomy is the science of soil and crop production, focusing on soil management, crop genetics, and field practices to maximize yields. Silviculture involves growing and managing forests for timber and other forest products. Because the question centers on the business activities spanning production, processing, and distribution, agribusiness is the term that best fits.

3. Measure indicates soil acidity or alkalinity and affects nutrient availability?

A. Soil Moisture

B. Soil Texture

C. Soil pH

D. Soil Salinity

The concept being tested is how soil pH indicates acidity or alkalinity and how that affects nutrient availability. Soil pH measures the hydrogen ion activity in the soil, telling you whether the soil is acidic (low pH) or alkaline (high pH). Nutrient availability to plants is strongly influenced by pH because the chemical forms and solubility of many nutrients change with acidity. For example, in acidic soils, some micronutrients like iron and manganese become more soluble (and can reach toxic levels if too abundant), while essential nutrients such as phosphorus become less available. In alkaline soils, phosphorus availability often drops because it precipitates with calcium, and several micronutrients (like iron, manganese, zinc) become less available. So knowing the soil pH directly informs what nutrients are readily accessible to plants and what amendments might be needed. The other options don't measure acidity or alkalinity. Soil moisture is about water content and affects nutrient transport and uptake indirectly. Soil texture concerns particle size and how it holds water and nutrients, not the soil's pH. Soil salinity deals with the level of dissolved salts, which affects plant water uptake and ion balance, but it does not measure acidity or alkalinity.

SAMPLE

4. Which term describes farming that requires a lot of labor to produce food?

A. Dairy

B. Intercropping

C. Intensive farming

D. Monoculture

Intensive farming involves concentrating effort on a relatively small area to maximize yields, which means a lot of human labor and careful management of inputs like water, nutrients, and pest control. This high level of attention and hands-on work to boost production is what makes it the term that describes farming that requires a lot of labor. The other concepts refer to how crops or livestock are managed rather than the intensity of labor: dairy focuses on milk-producing animals, intercropping mixes crops in the same field, and monoculture grows a single crop over a large area.

5. Which term refers to the basic facilities necessary for a society to function and grow?

A. Metes and bounds

B. Suitcase farm

C. Luxury crops

D. Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to the basic facilities and services a society needs to function and grow, such as roads, water and power systems, schools, hospitals, and communication networks. These elements provide the foundation that enables people to live, work, and move goods and ideas efficiently, which in turn supports economic development and population growth. The other terms describe things unrelated to this foundational capacity: metes and bounds is a land boundary description method, a suitcase farm is a mobile farming operation, and luxury crops are high-value crops rather than essential facilities. So infrastructure is the best fit.

6. Which farming practice is most directly associated with conserving soil by keeping residue on the surface?

A. Conservation tillage

B. No-till farming

C. Conventional tillage

D. Mulching

Conserving soil by keeping residue on the surface is achieved by conservation tillage. This approach reduces soil disturbance and leaves crop residues on the soil surface, forming a protective mulch that slows erosion, helps retain moisture, and supports soil health over time. No-till farming is a form of conservation tillage that achieves this by minimizing or eliminating tillage altogether, but the broader practice described is conservation tillage. Conventional tillage, by contrast, tills the soil and buries or mixes residues, increasing exposure to erosion. Mulching covers the surface with organic or inorganic material, which helps protection, but it's a separate practice and doesn't inherently address lowering tillage intensity.

SAMPLE

7. What term is used for the study and management of unwanted plants that compete with crops?

A. Plant pathology

B. Agronomy

C. Weed science

D. Horticulture

Studying and managing unwanted plants that compete with crops is weed science. This field focuses on identifying weeds, understanding their biology and growth patterns, and figuring out how they reduce crop yields. It also develops and applies strategies to control them, aiming to keep crops productive while using resources wisely. Management approaches include cultural practices like crop rotation and cover crops to suppress weeds, mechanical methods such as tillage or mowing, chemical control with herbicides, and biological options. Often these methods are combined in an Integrated Weed Management approach to reduce reliance on any one method and slow the development of herbicide resistance. Weed science is distinct from plant pathology, which deals with diseases caused by pathogens; from agronomy, which covers crop production broadly including soils and climate but not specifically weed management; and from horticulture, which focuses on growing plants in gardens or landscapes rather than agricultural weed control.

8. What invention was used for fencing and to prevent cattle from trampling crops?

A. GMOs

B. Swidden

C. Enclosure Act

D. Barbed wire

Barbed wire, perfected in the 1870s, is the fencing invention designed to keep livestock out of cultivated areas. Its simple, durable design—wire with sharp barbs—lets ranchers quickly enclose large tracts, separating pasture from fields and preventing cattle from trampling crops without the need for costly, heavy wooden fencing. This made it practical to convert open ranges into protected fields and reduced crop damage. Other options aren't fencing tools: GMOs involve genetic changes in crops, swidden is a slash-and-burn farming method, and Enclosure Acts are legal changes that privatized common lands. Barbed wire provides the literal barrier that stops cattle from crossing into crops.

9. Which term describes the cattle raised primarily for milk production?

A. Dairy cattle

B. Beef cattle

C. Poultry

D. Swine

Milk production is the focus when cattle are described as dairy cattle. These animals are bred and managed to maximize lactation, starting after calving, so they produce milk consistently for dairy products. Dairy cattle are chosen for traits that support high milk yield and udder health, and they are typically kept in systems designed for regular milking. In contrast, beef cattle are raised for meat, and poultry and swine refer to birds and pigs raised for eggs, meat, or pork. This makes dairy cattle the best fit for describing cattle raised primarily for milk production.

SAMPLE

10. Which term describes the practice of paying producers in developing countries fair prices?

A. Subsidy

B. Infrastructure

C. Luxury crops

D. Fair trade movement

This practice is known as the fair trade movement. It focuses on giving producers in developing countries a fair price that covers production costs and provides a living wage, plus an additional premium for social, economic, and environmental development in their communities. By setting a minimum price and promoting transparent trading relationships, fair trade aims to reduce poverty and create more stable, sustainable incomes for farmers and workers. This differs from a subsidy, which is government financial support to producers; infrastructure, which refers to physical systems like roads and utilities; or the idea of luxury crops, which is about growing high-value crops for luxury markets rather than a trading framework that secures fair prices.

SAMPLE

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://amscoagricultureterms.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE