FARM MACHINERY 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. The slat type of mould board is used in which soil?

A. Sticky soil

B. Loose soil

C. Dry soil

D. Hard soil

2. Which material has a carbon content of 2.5-4.5%?

A. Mild steel

B. Cast iron

C. High carbon steel

D. Medium carbon steel

3. Which tillage operation is finer for seedbed preparation?

A. Primary tillage

B. Secondary tillage

C. Seed drilling

D. Harvesting

4. Hand atomizer is used for spraying in which setting?

A. Nursery

B. Orchards

C. Greenhouses

D. Field crops

5. What is considered the most positive seed metering mechanism used in seed drills?

A. Seed wheel

B. Roller cage

C. Disc feed

D. Fluted roller

6. The drum type thresher is classified as which type?

A. Rasp bar thresher

B. Drum cylinder type

C. Hammer mill type

D. Chaff cylinder type

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7. Which nozzle is used for herbicide and fungicide application?

A. Solid cone

B. Air-induction

C. Flat fan

D. Hollow cone

8. The coupling joining two shafts out of alignment is which type?

A. Oldham coupling

B. Universal coupling

C. Flanged coupling

D. Flexible coupling

9. A low mould board with gradual twist that inverts the furrow slice with a minimum of break-up, thus covering vegetative thoroughly is called

A. Stubble bottom

B. French bottom

C. Semi-bottom

D. Standard bottom

10. Which unit is used to express the output capacity of the groundnut digger shaker?

A. Tonnes/hour

B. Acres/hour

C. ha/h

D. Bushels/hour

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The slat type of mould board is used in which soil?

A. Sticky soil

B. Loose soil

C. Dry soil

D. Hard soil

Understanding how mouldboard design interacts with soil adhesion helps explain why the slat-type mouldboard is used in sticky soil. Sticky soils cling to smooth surfaces, making plowing hard and prone to clogging. A slat-type mouldboard uses segmented slats instead of one continuous curved surface, reducing the area of contact as soil is turned. This segmentation lets the sticky soil shear and shed more easily, preventing a heavy gummy buildup on the mouldboard. The result is less sticking, easier pull, and cleaner furrows in sticky soils. In loose or dry soils the adhesion issue is less pronounced, so the advantage is smaller; in hard soils the challenge is more about hardness than adhesion.

2. Which material has a carbon content of 2.5-4.5%?

A. Mild steel

B. Cast iron

C. High carbon steel

D. Medium carbon steel

This question tests how carbon content determines whether a metal is steel or cast iron. When carbon content is in the roughly two and a half to four percent range, the material is cast iron. That higher carbon level leads to a different microstructure and properties: it tends to form graphite or cementite, which makes the metal harder and more brittle but also gives good fluidity for casting. In contrast, the steels have much lower carbon. Mild steel is very low in carbon, typically around 0.1–0.5%, which keeps it ductile and easy to shape. Medium carbon steel sits around ~0.3–0.6% carbon, offering higher strength than mild steel but still far below cast iron. High carbon steel is higher than mild and medium steels, roughly up to about 0.6–1.0% carbon, providing greater hardness and wear resistance but not approaching the carbon levels of cast iron. So the material with carbon content in the 2.5–4.5% range is cast iron.

3. Which tillage operation is finer for seedbed preparation?

A. Primary tillage

B. Secondary tillage

C. Seed drilling

D. Harvesting

Secondary tillage is the finishing pass that creates a fine, uniform seedbed. After primary tillage loosens and inverts the soil, secondary tillage breaks down remaining clods, smooths the surface, and lightly firms the top layer so seeds can be placed evenly and moisture can penetrate consistently. The other options aren't tillage steps for seedbed prep: primary tillage is the rough initial disturbance, seed drilling is planting, and harvesting is removing the crop.

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4. Hand atomizer is used for spraying in which setting?

A. Nursery

B. Orchards

C. Greenhouses

D. Field crops

Hand atomizers are best for small, localized spraying where you need precise, targeted coverage on many young plants. In a nursery, plants are small and densely arranged, so you can direct the spray exactly to each plant or bench without saturating large areas. This makes hand atomizers practical for treating seedlings, cuttings, or potted young plants. In contrast, orchards and field crops cover vast areas with large trees or wide rows, where applying pesticides efficiently requires larger equipment like air-blast or tractor-mounted sprayers. Greenhouses can use various methods, but the hand atomizer's strength—precision and portability in confined spaces—fits nurseries best.

5. What is considered the most positive seed metering mechanism used in seed drills?

A. Seed wheel

B. Roller cage

C. Disc feed

D. Fluted roller

The main idea is to provide a highly reliable, one-by-one seed delivery that stays consistent as the drill moves. A fluted roller achieves this by carrying seeds in individual grooves along its length. As the roller turns, each flute picks up a seed and deposits it at the outlet, giving a direct, repeatable seed-for-rotation feed. This makes spacing predictable and reduces misses or double drops, even with small changes in seed size or moisture. Other mechanisms can be more prone to irregularities: a seed wheel relies on pockets that may fill unevenly or release seeds inconsistently; a disc feed uses notches on a rotating disc, which can vary with seed shape and may not grip seeds as securely; a roller cage can allow multiple seeds or jams depending on how seeds settle in the cage. In terms of delivering a stable, controlled flow of seeds, the fluted roller is the most positive option.

6. The drum type thresher is classified as which type?

A. Rasp bar thresher

B. Drum cylinder type

C. Hammer mill type

D. Chaff cylinder type

The mechanism being tested is how threshers achieve threshing. A drum-type thresher uses a rotor inside a drum where hammers or striking bits beat the crop, causing the grains to be knocked loose by impact and agitation. This action is characteristic of a hammer mill, which explains why a drum-type thresher is classified as hammer mill type. Rasp-bar threshers rely on scraping or rasping bars to strip grain by friction, which is a different threshing action. The term drum cylinder or chaff cylinder describes different arrangements or purposes, not the primary hammering action that defines this type.

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7. Which nozzle is used for herbicide and fungicide application?

A. Solid cone

B. Air-induction

C. Flat fan

D. Hollow cone

Spray pattern and droplet size determine how well a foliar pesticide covers the leaf surface and how much drift you get. For herbicides and fungicides, you want enough coverage to contact the leaf tissue without creating a lot of off-target drift. Hollow cone nozzles spray in a ring around the cone, producing a pattern that blankets leaf surfaces more evenly than some other patterns. The droplets are typically large enough to deposit on the leaf rather than blowing away, while still providing good distribution across the canopy. This balance helps ensure thorough coverage on various leaf shapes and heights, which is important for effective herbicide and fungicide action. Flat fan nozzles deliver a wide, flat sheet that's great for row crops but can miss curved surfaces or undersides in dense canopies. Solid cone nozzles emit a full cone of droplets that can be finer and more prone to drift in windy conditions. Air-induction nozzles reduce drift by forming larger droplets, but their spray pattern may not provide the same uniform coverage on all leaf surfaces as hollow cones. So, for achieving reliable leaf coverage with manageable drift in herbicide and fungicide applications, the hollow cone pattern is typically preferred.

8. The coupling joining two shafts out of alignment is which type?

A. Oldham coupling

B. Universal coupling

C. Flanged coupling

D. Flexible coupling

Flexible coupling is designed to connect two shafts that aren't perfectly aligned. It uses a flexible element or joint that allows small angular and parallel misalignment while still transmitting torque, and it also helps dampen shocks and vibrations. That ability to tolerate misalignment is exactly what's needed when two shafts are out of line, making flexible coupling the best choice. The other options serve different purposes: a rigid flanged coupling cannot tolerate misalignment; a universal coupling handles angular misalignment but typically causes velocity variations and is chosen for different design needs; the Oldham coupling is a specific flexible type that uses a sliding middle piece to compensate small parallel offsets, but the general category for joining misaligned shafts is flexible coupling.

9. A low mould board with gradual twist that inverts the furrow slice with a minimum of break-up, thus covering vegetative thoroughly is called

A. Stubble bottom

B. French bottom

C. Semi-bottom

D. Standard bottom

The design being described focuses on how the plow's mouldboard turns the furrow and how it handles crop residue. A low mouldboard with a gradual twist turns the furrow slice over with a gentle, smooth inversion, causing minimal break-up of soil while thoroughly burying the vegetative matter. This combination of shallow inversion and complete residue coverage is exactly what a stubble bottom is meant to achieve—burying vegetation thoroughly without shredding the soil structure or causing excessive soil fragmentation. Other bottoms are more aggressive or perform deeper inversion, so they break up soil more or leave residue distribution different, which is why they don't fit the description as well.

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10. Which unit is used to express the output capacity of the groundnut digger shaker?

A. Tonnes/hour

B. Acres/hour

C. ha/h

D. Bushels/hour

Field capacity is measured as the area the machine can cover in a given time, typically expressed as hectares per hour. For a groundnut digger shaker, this makes sense because you're assessing how much field area it can work in an hour, not the exact amount of nuts harvested, which varies with crop density and yield. Therefore, hectares per hour is the appropriate unit. Units like tonnes per hour or bushels per hour would depend on how much crop is produced per area and can vary widely with yield, making them less consistent as a measure of the machine's throughput. (Acres per hour would serve the same idea in a different unit, but hectares per hour is the standard here.)

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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://farmmachinery.examzify.com

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

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