

JUNIOR HIGH AGRICULTURE 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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. If part of a non-current debt is owed within the next twelve months, it is recorded as which portion?**
 - A. total current portion of non current debt
 - B. Current portion of long-term debt
 - C. Short-term debt
 - D. Accrued interest

- 2. Which of the following statements best describes ADG?**
 - A. It measures daily weight change on average
 - B. It is the feed conversion ratio
 - C. It measures total weight gained
 - D. It is the birth weight at birth

- 3. Roan describes what kind of feature?**
 - A. Coat color pattern
 - B. A breed
 - C. A type of feed
 - D. A disease

- 4. What percent of corn is exported each year?**
 - A. Ten
 - B. Fifteen
 - C. Twenty
 - D. Thirty

- 5. What type of cream is a blend of milk and cream containing between 10.5 and 18 percent milk fat?**
 - A. Half and half
 - B. Butter
 - C. Sour cream
 - D. Heavy cream

6. The second number on a fertilizer label refers to which nutrient?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Phosphate
- C. Potassium
- D. Magnesium

7. What term represents the value of assets minus liabilities?

- A. Revenue
- B. Gross profit
- C. Net worth
- D. Equity

8. What will greatly reduce the severity of hazards in the shop?

- A. Wear safety goggles
- B. Keep a tidy workspace
- C. Loud snap or pop
- D. Use a fire extinguisher

9. A mature male horse is called what?

- A. Gelding
- B. Colt
- C. Mare
- D. Stallion

10. The black pig breed with a white belt originated in which state?

- A. Alabama
- B. Iowa
- C. Nebraska
- D. Kentucky

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If part of a non-current debt is owed within the next twelve months, it is recorded as which portion?

- A. total current portion of non current debt**
- B. Current portion of long-term debt
- C. Short-term debt
- D. Accrued interest

When a portion of a long-term (non-current) debt must be paid within the next 12 months, that amount is reclassified as a current liability. This amount is recorded as the current portion of non-current debt, reflecting that it will be due within the short-term period and needs to be paid soon. The remaining balance of the debt stays in the non-current section because it is not due within the year. This differs from short-term debt, which would refer to debt that is already arranged to mature in the near term, not simply the portion of a longer-term loan that is due next year. Accrued interest, on the other hand, represents interest that has accumulated but hasn't yet been paid, not the principal portion due. So the best label for the portion due within the next year is the current portion of non-current debt.

2. Which of the following statements best describes ADG?

- A. It measures daily weight change on average**
- B. It is the feed conversion ratio
- C. It measures total weight gained
- D. It is the birth weight at birth

ADG describes growth as a rate: the average amount of weight an animal gains per day over a defined period. You calculate it by subtracting the starting weight from the ending weight and dividing by the number of days in that period. This makes ADG a daily growth rate, not just a total gain. It helps compare growth performance under different feeds or management. It's not birth weight (which is the weight at birth), not total weight gained (which is the overall amount gained without dividing by days), and not the feed conversion ratio (which measures feed efficiency rather than daily growth).

3. Roan describes what kind of feature?

- A. Coat color pattern**
- B. A breed
- C. A type of feed
- D. A disease

Roan describes a coat color pattern—a mix of white hairs with colored hairs on the body that creates a speckled, mottled look. It's a characteristic of how the animal's coat appears, not a breed, disease, or type of feed. So the idea behind roan is about color pattern, not an actual breed category or health issue. (As a note, roan is different from grey, which comes from aging and can affect the entire coat.)

4. What percent of corn is exported each year?

- A. Ten
- B. Fifteen
- C. Twenty
- D. Thirty

The idea to focus on is how much of the total corn crop is sent overseas versus kept for domestic use. The percent exported is found by dividing exports by total production. In many years, about one-fifth of the corn crop is exported, which is twenty percent. So, if the year produced 100 units, roughly 20 would go to foreign markets and about 80 would be used domestically. This reflects the balance between meeting domestic needs (livestock feed, food products, ethanol, etc.) and supplying world demand. The other options represent noticeably smaller or larger shares than the typical export level, so twenty percent is the best estimate for this question.

5. What type of cream is a blend of milk and cream containing between 10.5 and 18 percent milk fat?

- A. Half and half
- B. Butter
- C. Sour cream
- D. Heavy cream

Understanding dairy fat content helps you identify the product. A blend of milk and cream that has between 10.5 and 18 percent milk fat is called half and half. It sits between plain milk and heavy cream in richness and is commonly used in coffee. Butter isn't a cream at all in the final product—it's made by churning cream until most of the fat separates, giving about 80% fat. Sour cream is cultured cream, usually around 18% fat, but it's fermented to produce tang, not just a simple milk-and-cream blend. Heavy cream is high-fat cream, about 36–40% fat, and isn't a milk–cream blend. So the description fits half and half.

6. The second number on a fertilizer label refers to which nutrient?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Phosphate
- C. Potassium
- D. Magnesium

Fertilizer labels use three numbers in the pattern N-P-K to show the amounts of the three main nutrients the plant needs. The second number corresponds to phosphorus, shown as phosphate. Phosphorus helps with root development, flowering, and fruiting, which is why it's the middle nutrient in the trio. The first number is nitrogen, which fuels leaf and vegetative growth, and the third is potassium, which supports overall plant health and hardiness. Magnesium is a separate nutrient and usually isn't part of the standard N-P-K trio.

7. What term represents the value of assets minus liabilities?

- A. Revenue
- B. Gross profit
- C. Net worth**
- D. Equity

Net worth is the value you have after you subtract what you owe from what you own. In other words, assets minus liabilities equals net worth. This Shows the overall financial position at a moment in time. Revenue is money earned from selling goods or services, and gross profit is revenue minus the cost of those goods sold. Neither measures the total net position of a person or a farm. Equity is the owner's claim on the assets after debts, which is mathematically the same idea as assets minus liabilities in a business, but the term most often used to describe that net value in everyday or farm-finance context is net worth. For the question's phrasing, net worth fits as the value of assets minus liabilities. For example, if a farm has assets worth 200,000 and debts totaling 50,000, the net worth (assets minus liabilities) is 150,000.

8. What will greatly reduce the severity of hazards in the shop?

- A. Wear safety goggles
- B. Keep a tidy workspace
- C. Loud snap or pop**
- D. Use a fire extinguisher

Reducing the severity of hazards in the shop comes from preventing problems and being ready to respond. Wearing safety goggles protects eyes from flying debris or chemical splashes, which lowers how serious an eye injury could be. Keeping the workspace tidy reduces clutter, helping prevent trips, slips, and accidental contact with sharp tools. A loud snap or pop isn't a safety action—it's usually a warning sign that something is failing or about to fail, so it doesn't by itself reduce harm. Using a fire extinguisher and knowing how to operate it directly limits damage if a fire starts, often stopping a small incident from becoming a major one. So, the strongest overall approach is to combine protective gear, good housekeeping, and fire-safety readiness to greatly lessen potential harm.

9. A mature male horse is called what?

- A. Gelding
- B. Colt
- C. Mare
- D. Stallion**

Stallion is the term for a sexually mature male horse that has not been castrated. This name signals that the horse is old enough to breed. A gelding is the castrated male, a colt is a young male, and a mare is an adult female. So for a mature, uncastrated male horse, stallion is the correct label.

10. The black pig breed with a white belt originated in which state?

- A. Alabama
- B. Iowa
- C. Nebraska
- D. Kentucky**

This question tests recognizing a pig breed by its distinctive appearance and knowing where that breed originated. The black pig with a white belt is the Hampshire breed, and that belt is the key identifying feature. In the United States, Hampshire hogs were developed and the breed became associated with Kentucky, where the origin of this characteristic pattern is commonly traced. The white belt runs across the midsection, separating the black front from the rear, which makes this breed easy to spot. The other states listed don't are tied to the origin of this belt-pattern breed, so they aren't the source associated with this particular hog type. That's why Kentucky is the best answer.

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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://jrhighagriculture.examzify.com>

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

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