

AGRONOMY SEAMAN FFA 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. What is the standard test weight per bushel for soybean?**
 - A. 48 pounds
 - B. 52 pounds
 - C. 56 pounds
 - D. 60 pounds

- 2. Pigweed and giant ragweed are classified as what type of weeds in Kansas?**
 - A. Perennial broadleaves
 - B. Winter annual grasses
 - C. Summer annual grasses
 - D. Summer annual broadleaves

- 3. When calibrating a sprayer, if the travel speed is 5 mph, what is the relationship between speed and nozzle spacing in inches?**
 - A. Higher speed, more gallons per acre
 - B. Lower speed, less pressure
 - C. Higher speed, less gallons per acre
 - D. Speed does not affect application rates

- 4. What is a potential benefit of cover crops in agricultural systems?**
 - A. Decreased soil erosion
 - B. Increased pest populations
 - C. Higher fertilizer requirements
 - D. Weed suppression

- 5. During which stage does soybean typically experience the greatest yield reduction due to drought stress?**
 - A. Seedling emergence stage
 - B. Early vegetative stage
 - C. Early flowering stage
 - D. Pod development stage

- 6. Which of the following is a major environmental concern related to pesticide use?**
- A. Runoff of pesticides
 - B. Leaching into groundwater
 - C. Point-source pollution
 - D. All of the above
- 7. What toxic substance might be present in moldy corn at harvest?**
- A. Nitrate
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Aflatoxin
 - D. E. coli
- 8. Which of the following is a common symptom of freezing injury in winter wheat?**
- A. Wilting of leaves
 - B. Root rot
 - C. Delayed blooming
 - D. Change in leaf color
- 9. What is the practice of planting grain sorghum into the stubble of a wheat crop immediately after harvest called?**
- A. double cropping
 - B. strip cropping
 - C. fallowing
 - D. intercropping
- 10. Which practice is crucial for maintaining soil health?**
- A. Reduction of crop diversity
 - B. Utilizing cover crops
 - C. Frequent tillage
 - D. Excessive irrigation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the standard test weight per bushel for soybean?

- A. 48 pounds
- B. 52 pounds
- C. 56 pounds
- D. 60 pounds**

The standard test weight per bushel for soybean is indeed 60 pounds. Test weight is a crucial measurement in agriculture that indicates the weight of a specific volume of grain, which can influence market value and expected quality. For soybeans, the standard has been established based on industry consensus to ensure consistency and measure quality throughout different growing regions. The designation of 60 pounds per bushel for soybeans is important because it reflects the density and maturity of the grain; heavier test weights often correlate with better quality and yield. When considering market prices and standards, adhering to this weight helps farmers and buyers make informed decisions regarding pricing and storage of soybean crops. Recognizing the accepted standard allows those involved in agronomy and agricultural trade to communicate effectively and ensure fair practices in the industry.

2. Pigweed and giant ragweed are classified as what type of weeds in Kansas?

- A. Perennial broadleaves
- B. Winter annual grasses
- C. Summer annual grasses
- D. Summer annual broadleaves**

Pigweed and giant ragweed are classified as summer annual broadleaves because they complete their life cycle within a single growing season, germinating in the spring and dying after producing seeds in late summer or early fall. This classification is significant because it reflects their growth habits and responses to environmental conditions, particularly in Kansas. Summer annual broadleaves are particularly competitive in cropping systems, as they can quickly capitalize on available resources such as sunlight, nutrients, and water during the warm growing season. Understanding this classification helps farmers and agronomists in developing effective weed management strategies, tuned to the unique characteristics of these plants, their growth cycles, and their impact on crop yields. This classification distinguishes them from perennial broadleaves, which live for multiple years, and winter annual grasses, which germinate in the fall and grow throughout the winter, and summer annual grasses that would imply a different set of growth habits and life cycles not applicable to these specific weed types.

3. When calibrating a sprayer, if the travel speed is 5 mph, what is the relationship between speed and nozzle spacing in inches?

- A. Higher speed, more gallons per acre
- B. Lower speed, less pressure
- C. Higher speed, less gallons per acre**
- D. Speed does not affect application rates

The correct understanding of the relationship between travel speed and nozzle spacing is that, as travel speed increases, the amount of spray applied per acre typically decreases if all other factors remain constant, such as the spray pressure and nozzle output. When a sprayer travels faster, it covers more ground in the same amount of time, which means the same volume of spray is distributed over a larger area. Consequently, the gallons applied per acre would diminish because the sprayer is moving more quickly past each point, reducing the total amount of spray penetrated in that area. The implications of this relationship are vital for ensuring effective pesticide or herbicide application. If one increases speed without adjusting the nozzle settings or application volume, it can lead to insufficient coverage, which can affect crop protection outcomes. Proper calibration of the sprayer is essential to ensure that it delivers the intended volume of treatment uniformly to the target area, taking into account the travel speed and nozzle spacing.

4. What is a potential benefit of cover crops in agricultural systems?

- A. Decreased soil erosion**
- B. Increased pest populations
- C. Higher fertilizer requirements
- D. Weed suppression

Cover crops are beneficial in agricultural systems for several reasons, with one significant advantage being the reduction of soil erosion. When cover crops are planted, they establish a root system that holds the soil in place, preventing it from being washed or blown away, particularly during rainfall events or strong winds. This root structure enhances soil structure and contributes to improved water infiltration and retention, which further protects the soil from erosion. In addition to decreased soil erosion, cover crops play a crucial role in weed suppression by competing with weeds for resources such as light, water, and nutrients. This helps reduce the need for herbicides and minimizes the impact of weeds on cash crops. It's important to note that while cover crops improve soil health and contribute positively to the agricultural ecosystem, they do not inherently lead to increased pest populations or higher fertilizer requirements. Instead, they often enhance nutrient cycling and help manage pest populations by promoting biodiversity.

5. During which stage does soybean typically experience the greatest yield reduction due to drought stress?

- A. Seedling emergence stage
- B. Early vegetative stage
- C. Early flowering stage
- D. Pod development stage**

The pod development stage is typically when soybean plants experience the most significant yield reduction due to drought stress. This critical phase occurs just after flowering and is essential for filling the developing seeds within the pods. At this time, the plants require a substantial amount of moisture to ensure that the pods can properly develop and fill with seeds. Insufficient water during this stage can lead to poor seed formation, reduced pod size, and ultimately lower seed weight, which directly impacts overall yield. While drought stress can affect soybeans at any growth stage, its impact is particularly detrimental during pod development because the plant is investing energy in seed growth and maturation. The critical processes involved in pod filling and seed development are highly sensitive to water availability. Without adequate moisture, the plant cannot sustain the resources needed for these processes, resulting in significant yield losses. In contrast, earlier stages such as seedling emergence or early vegetative growth are less sensitive to drought in terms of yield, as they are primarily focused on establishing the plant rather than producing seeds. While drought can still impact these stages, the effects are not as pronounced in terms of yield loss compared to what is experienced during pod development.

6. Which of the following is a major environmental concern related to pesticide use?

- A. Runoff of pesticides
- B. Leaching into groundwater
- C. Point-source pollution
- D. All of the above**

A major environmental concern related to pesticide use encompasses the various ways these chemicals can adversely affect ecosystems and water quality. When considering the implications of pesticide application, it's crucial to recognize that runoff of pesticides can occur when rain or irrigation leads to surface water contamination. This runoff can carry harmful chemicals into nearby streams, rivers, and lakes, impacting aquatic life and drinking water supplies. Additionally, leaching into groundwater is a significant issue, where pesticides can seep through the soil and contaminate underground water resources. This poses risks not only to agricultural areas but also to communities that depend on groundwater for drinking and irrigation. Point-source pollution, while a more specific type of contamination originating from a single identifiable source, can also be relevant in the context of pesticide use, especially when pesticides are applied near water bodies. Recognizing the connection between these environmental issues emphasizes the comprehensive impact of pesticide use and the necessity for careful management practices to mitigate these risks. Thus, identifying all these factors as significant environmental concerns highlights the complexity and urgency of addressing pesticide-related pollution.

7. What toxic substance might be present in moldy corn at harvest?

- A. Nitrate
- B. Salmonella
- C. Aflatoxin**
- D. E. coli

Aflatoxin is a toxic substance that can be produced by certain types of mold, particularly *Aspergillus* species, which often develops in corn that has been damaged or improperly stored. When corn is harvested in conditions that promote mold growth, such as high moisture levels or physical damage, aflatoxin can accumulate and pose a serious health risk to both livestock and humans who consume the contaminated corn. It is a potent carcinogen and can lead to various health issues, making it a significant concern in agricultural practice and food safety. While other substances like nitrates, *Salmonella*, and *E. coli* can also be associated with crops, they arise from different environmental conditions or contamination sources rather than from the mold growth itself present in moldy corn. Nitrates are typically linked to high fertilization rates and certain environmental factors, while *Salmonella* and *E. coli* are more associated with bacterial contamination rather than mold. Hence, aflatoxin is specifically noted for its presence in moldy corn, making it the most relevant answer for this question.

8. Which of the following is a common symptom of freezing injury in winter wheat?

- A. Wilting of leaves**
- B. Root rot
- C. Delayed blooming
- D. Change in leaf color

Wilting of leaves is a common symptom of freezing injury in winter wheat because extreme cold temperatures can cause the plant cells to rupture when ice forms inside them, leading to cellular damage and loss of turgor pressure. This loss of turgor pressure manifests as wilting, as the leaves are unable to maintain their structure and firmness. Freezing temperatures can also impact the plant's ability to uptake water, contributing further to the wilting observed after frost events. In contrast to wilting, root rot typically results from pathogens and does not directly relate to freezing injury. Delayed blooming might occur due to various stresses, but it is not a direct symptom of freezing injury. A change in leaf color can indicate various issues (nutrient deficiency, disease, etc.) but also does not specifically point to freezing injury as clearly as wilting does. Therefore, the symptom of wilting is closely tied to the immediate physical effects of freezing temperatures on the plant's physiology.

9. What is the practice of planting grain sorghum into the stubble of a wheat crop immediately after harvest called?

- A. double cropping
- B. strip cropping
- C. fallowing**
- D. intercropping

The practice of planting grain sorghum into the stubble of a wheat crop immediately after harvest is known as double cropping. This agricultural method allows farmers to maximize the use of their land and resources by growing two different crops in a single year on the same field. After the wheat is harvested, the remaining stubble provides a structure for the sorghum to be planted, which can lead to better soil retention, reduced erosion, and efficient use of nutrients. Double cropping not only enhances productivity but also optimizes the growing season, allowing farmers to take advantage of climatic conditions for successive crops. This technique can result in increased overall yields, making it a valuable strategy in certain agricultural systems. The other options involve different agricultural strategies, such as intercropping, where two crops are grown simultaneously in the same field, and fallowing, which refers to leaving a field unplanted to restore its fertility.

10. Which practice is crucial for maintaining soil health?

- A. Reduction of crop diversity
- B. Utilizing cover crops**
- C. Frequent tillage
- D. Excessive irrigation

Utilizing cover crops is crucial for maintaining soil health because these plants are specifically grown to cover the soil rather than for the purpose of being harvested. They provide numerous benefits that enhance soil quality. Cover crops improve soil structure, promote nutrient cycling, reduce erosion, and enhance moisture retention. By establishing a living root system, they also help to prevent soil compaction and improve soil biodiversity by providing habitat for beneficial microorganisms and organisms. Additionally, the use of cover crops can lead to improved organic matter content as they decompose, which contributes to better soil fertility and overall soil health. They also help to manage weeds naturally and can reduce the need for chemical inputs, which further supports sustainable farming practices. In contrast, practices such as reduction of crop diversity, frequent tillage, and excessive irrigation can lead to soil degradation, compaction, and decreased nutrient availability, which negatively impacts soil health.

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://argonomyseamanffa.examzify.com>

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

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