

AREA 1 MECHANIZATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Growing two or more crops simultaneously and intermingled with no row arrangement is called what?**
 - A. Mixed cropping
 - B. Inter-cropping
 - C. Multiple cropping
 - D. None of the above

- 2. The power grid is also called which term in the material?**
 - A. Power grid
 - B. Electric network
 - C. Power tower
 - D. Energy tower

- 3. Compact tractors are four-wheel tractors with power rating below 32 hp. Which option shows the corresponding power rating in Kw listed for this class?**
 - A. 80 Kw
 - B. 24 Kw
 - C. 70 Kw
 - D. 90 Kw

- 4. Which of the following is not a method of valuation of inventory?**
 - A. original cost
 - B. original cost less depreciation
 - C. normal market value
 - D. none of the above

- 5. Which unit is used to express the power rating of compact tractors in the material?**
 - A. Kw
 - B. HP
 - C. W
 - D. PS

- 6. Material recommended by PAES for use as implement frame.**
- A. Cold rolled steel
 - B. Spring steel
 - C. Mild steel
 - D. None of the above
- 7. The ratio of the actual weight of air inducted by the engine to the theoretical weight of air that should have been inducted is known as what?**
- A. Volumetric efficiency
 - B. Volumetric capacity
 - C. Volumetric parameter
 - D. Volumetric measure
- 8. A hand operated tractor suitable for both primary and secondary tillage used when field has been soaked for at least half a day to soften the soil:**
- A. Power Tiller
 - B. Puddling-Type Floating Tiller
 - C. Reaper
 - D. None of the above
- 9. Depreciation cost is best described as the cost outlay for wear and tear of which assets?**
- A. Machines, buildings and implements
 - B. Inventory
 - C. Cash reserves
 - D. Investments
- 10. PAES recommended diameter of hole in the drawbar for four-wheel agricultural tractor:**
- A. 30 mm
 - B. 33 mm
 - C. 36 mm
 - D. None of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Growing two or more crops simultaneously and intermingled with no row arrangement is called what?

- A. Mixed cropping**
- B. Inter-cropping
- C. Multiple cropping
- D. None of the above

The concept being tested is growing two or more crops together in the same field without a fixed row pattern. This is mixed cropping. The idea is that the crops are intermingled and grown simultaneously, without deliberate row arrangements. Intercropping involves two crops grown together with some deliberate spatial arrangement, such as rows or interplanting patterns. Multiple cropping means producing more than one crop in a year on the same land, usually through sequential or overlapping planting, not necessarily without rows. So, when crops are grown side by side with no row structure and at the same time, it's mixed cropping.

2. The power grid is also called which term in the material?

- A. Power grid
- B. Electric network
- C. Power tower**
- D. Energy tower

The term being tested is how the material labels the system that delivers electricity. In that material, the grid is described with a metaphor that calls it a power tower, highlighting its broad, interconnected reach across regions much like a tall tower that connects different levels and points. This naming choice emphasizes the structure and scale of transmission and distribution more than the everyday label does. So the term used in the material is power tower. The other phrases aren't used in that source, even though "power grid" is a common everyday term.

3. Compact tractors are four-wheel tractors with power rating below 32 hp. Which option shows the corresponding power rating in Kw listed for this class?

- A. 80 Kw
- B. 24 Kw**
- C. 70 Kw
- D. 90 Kw

The main idea is converting horsepower to kilowatts to compare power ratings across units. Since compact tractors are defined as below 32 hp, convert that threshold to kilowatts: $32 \text{ hp} \times 0.7457 \text{ kW/hp} \approx 23.87 \text{ kW}$. Rounding to the nearest whole kilowatt gives about 24 kW. Among the choices, 24 kW is the closest match to the 32 hp boundary and represents the compact class. The other numbers (roughly 70–90 kW) correspond to much higher horsepower (around 93–120 hp) and don't fit this category.

4. Which of the following is not a method of valuation of inventory?

- A. original cost
- B. original cost less depreciation
- C. normal market value
- D. none of the above

Valuing inventory is about choosing the amount at which stock is carried on the balance sheet, and there are several bases you might use depending on the context. First, carrying inventory at its original cost captures what you paid to acquire and prepare the goods for sale. Some systems or situations also allow reducing that amount for losses in value due to obsolescence, wear, or aging, effectively presenting inventory at original cost less depreciation to reflect diminished usability or marketability. Another common approach is using a market-based value, such as the normal market value or replacement cost, especially under methods that compare cost with what the market could offer, which is often applied under a lower of cost and market framework. Since different accounting contexts recognize these bases, all the listed options can be seen as possible ways to value inventory. Therefore, there isn't a single method that is universally excluded, making "none of the above" the correct choice.

5. Which unit is used to express the power rating of compact tractors in the material?

- A. Kw
- B. HP
- C. W
- D. PS

Power rating shows how much work the engine can do per unit of time, and in the material this is given in kilowatts. The kilowatt is the SI unit for power, with 1 kW equaling 1,000 watts, which makes it a standard, precise way to express engine strength and easy to compare across different machinery. Using kilowatts keeps the rating consistent with engineering practice and avoids the larger numbers you'd see with watts, while staying more current than older units like horsepower or metric horsepower, which are not the material's chosen convention. If you're familiar with conversions, 1 kW is about 1.34 horsepower or 1.36 metric horsepower, so you can translate to those units if needed, but the material presents the power in kilowatts for clarity and consistency.

6. Material recommended by PAES for use as implement frame.

- A. Cold rolled steel
- B. Spring steel
- C. Mild steel
- D. None of the above

Mild steel is preferred for an implement frame because it offers a good balance of ductility, weldability, and cost. The low-carbon content makes it easy to machine, cut, drill, and especially weld, which is crucial when assembling frames and making field repairs with common equipment. It can absorb shocks and bending without cracking, so it withstands the rough handling and vibrations typical of agricultural work. It's readily available and inexpensive, which is important for widespread, practical use. Cold rolled steel can be stronger and have a nicer surface finish, but it's more expensive and can be less forgiving to weld and form in rough field conditions. Spring steel is designed for high elasticity and fatigue resistance in springs, not for a structural frame, and it would require different processing and cost considerations. So mild steel best fits the typical requirements for an implement frame.

7. The ratio of the actual weight of air inducted by the engine to the theoretical weight of air that should have been inducted is known as what?

- A. Volumetric efficiency**
- B. Volumetric capacity
- C. Volumetric parameter
- D. Volumetric measure

The concept here is how completely the engine fills its cylinders with air. Volumetric efficiency is the ratio of the actual weight (mass) of air that is inducted into the cylinders to the theoretical weight that would occupy the swept volume under the same intake conditions. In other words, it compares what actually enters each cycle to what would fill the displacement if the cylinder were filled perfectly at the intake pressure and temperature. If the engine could fill the cylinders perfectly every time, the volumetric efficiency would be 1 (100%). In real engines, it's less because of throttle restriction, imperfect sealing, residual gases, and changes in density due to temperature and pressure in the intake system. This term specifically describes the air-filling capability and is not typically referred to by the other proposed names.

8. A hand operated tractor suitable for both primary and secondary tillage used when field has been soaked for at least half a day to soften the soil:

- A. Power Tiller
- B. Puddling-Type Floating Tiller**
- C. Reaper
- D. None of the above

When soil is soaked and soft, you need equipment that can work in mud without clogging and actually loosens the sticky material to form a workable seedbed. The puddling-type floating tiller is designed for exactly that scenario: it floats on water and soft soil, creates a puddled layer, and continuously churns the soil to break up clay and reduce sticking. This lets it perform both primary tillage (initially turning the soil) and secondary tillage (finishing passes) in soaked fields. A power tiller is versatile for many soil conditions, but it isn't specialized for operating in heavily soaked, muddy fields as a puddling device does; it's more prone to clogging or losing efficiency in such conditions. A reaper is for harvesting, not tillage. None of the above isn't correct because there is a tillage tool suited to soaked soil.

9. Depreciation cost is best described as the cost outlay for wear and tear of which assets?

- A. Machines, buildings and implements**
- B. Inventory
- C. Cash reserves
- D. Investments

Depreciation allocates the cost of tangible fixed assets over their useful life as they wear out and age. It applies to items used in daily operations that lose value over time—like machines, buildings, and implements. This reflects how these assets contribute to production over several years. Inventory, cash reserves, and investments don't wear out in the same way and aren't depreciated, so they aren't described by depreciation cost.

10. PAES recommended diameter of hole in the drawbar for four-wheel agricultural tractor:

- A. 30 mm
- B. 33 mm**
- C. 36 mm
- D. None of the above

The important point is choosing a drawbar hole size that fits the standard hitch pin while allowing for clearance and wear. The recommended diameter is 33 millimeters. This size provides enough clearance for easy insertion and removal of the hitch pin, even after some wear, without being so large that the pin can wander or the load transfer becomes unstable. If the hole were smaller, like 30 millimeters, inserting and aligning the pin could be difficult and tolerances might cause binding under load. If it were larger, like 36 millimeters, the implement could wobble on the drawbar, reducing alignment and increasing wear and safety risk. So, 33 millimeters is the balanced choice that matches standardization and practical use.

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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://area1mechanization.examzify.com>

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

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