

FFA Greenhand MoTown Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Which illustrates the correct terminology that the proposer of a motion should use to modify a motion?**
 - A. Permission is requested to modify by ...
 - B. I request permission to modify
 - C. I move to modify by
 - D. I move to change the motion by
- 2. In what year was the NFA award created?**
 - A. 1939
 - B. 1996
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1923
- 3. Suspend Standing Rules is debatable, but Lay on the Table, Leave to Withdraw a Motion, and Previous Question can never be debated.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not specified
 - D. Not applicable
- 4. When the president leaves the chair to debate a motion, the gavel is handed over after:**
 - A. The president asks the presiding officer to come to the chair
 - B. The vote is taken
 - C. The motion is seconded
 - D. The minutes are approved
- 5. Which motion cannot be neatly classified as main, subsidiary, incidental, or privileged?**
 - A. The motion to rescind
 - B. The motion to postpone indefinitely
 - C. The motion to fix the time to which to adjourn
 - D. The motion to take from the table

- 6. Which option accurately describes who may convene a committee meeting?**
- A. The committee chair only
 - B. The committee chair or any two of a committee's members may call a meeting
 - C. Any member of the organization
 - D. The governing body
- 7. True or False: There are more than two ways to withdraw an item of business.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not Specified
 - D. Sometimes
- 8. What change occurred in 2018 regarding the National FFA Alumni Association?**
- A. Renamed to National FFA Alumni and Supporters and bylaws changed to operational policies
 - B. Merged with the National FFA Organization
 - C. Dissolved the Alumni Association
 - D. Created a new scholarship program for Alumni
- 9. When challenging a chair's ruling on a Point of Order, what action may you take?**
- A. I appeal from the decision of the chair.
 - B. Request a roll call.
 - C. Move to recess.
 - D. Call for a vote on the point of order.
- 10. What is the minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business, as defined by bylaws?**
- A. Quorum
 - B. Majority
 - C. Two-thirds
 - D. Present

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which illustrates the correct terminology that the proposer of a motion should use to modify a motion?

A. Permission is requested to modify by ...

B. I request permission to modify

C. I move to modify by

D. I move to change the motion by

In this situation, the act being tested is how to handle changing a motion through proper parliamentary procedure by seeking consent before proposing the change. The strongest wording emphasizes requesting permission to modify the motion, rather than immediately stating a modification. This frames the action as a formal proposal to alter the motion that must be considered and approved by the assembly, keeping the process orderly and allowing debate on whether to permit the change. By saying that permission is requested to modify by, the proposer signals that a specific modification will follow once permission is granted, which aligns with the procedural flow where amendments are debated and voted on after authorization. The other forms move straight to proposing a modification, which can skip the necessary step of obtaining the body's consent to change what's on the floor.

2. In what year was the NFA award created?

A. 1939

B. 1996

C. 1950

D. 1923

This question tests your grasp of when the NFA began recognizing members with a formal national award. The award was created in 1939, a time when the New Farmers of America was expanding its programs and establishing national-level recognition to highlight leadership and achievement in agricultural education. Understanding this helps place the award in the organization's early growth phase before the NFA later merged with the FFA in 1965, after which separate NFA awards no longer continued in the same form. The other dates fall outside this period of early award development, so they don't fit as well with when the NFA first established a national recognition program.

3. Suspend Standing Rules is debatable, but Lay on the Table, Leave to Withdraw a Motion, and Previous Question can never be debated.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Not applicable

Understanding which motions allow discussion is the key idea here. In parliamentary procedure, some motions invite debate while others do not. The statement says the motion to end debate (Previous Question) can never be debated, which isn't true. The Previous Question is a subsidiary motion that is debated—members can argue for or against ending debate on the pending motion, and it usually requires a two-thirds vote to pass. Because that part is debatable, the overall claim is false. (Suspend the Rules is typically debatable, while Lay on the Table and Leave to Withdraw a Motion are generally not debated, though rules can vary by organization.)

4. When the president leaves the chair to debate a motion, the gavel is handed over after:

- A. The president asks the presiding officer to come to the chair**
- B. The vote is taken
- C. The motion is seconded
- D. The minutes are approved

The key idea is transferring authority to the next presiding officer. When the president needs to leave the chair to debate, the official transition begins by asking the presiding officer to come to the chair. Once that request is made and the incoming officer takes the chair, the gavel is handed over as the symbol that they now preside. This ensures the meeting continues under proper authority. The other actions listed—voting, seconding a motion, or approving the minutes—are routine steps within debate or business and don't initiate the transfer of chairmanship.

5. Which motion cannot be neatly classified as main, subsidiary, incidental, or privileged?

- A. The motion to rescind**
- B. The motion to postpone indefinitely
- C. The motion to fix the time to which to adjourn
- D. The motion to take from the table

The motion to rescind doesn't fit neatly into one fixed category because it acts on a decision that has already been made, and its rules change depending on the situation. When you rescind, you're trying to undo something the group has adopted, which means its treatment can resemble a main motion in purpose (introducing a reversal) while also being governed by special conditions—such as whether the action has been carried out, and whether notice is required. This variability means it doesn't sit cleanly with the usual four kinds of motions (main, subsidiary, incidental, or privileged). In contrast, the other options have clear, stable roles within those categories, so the rescind motion stands out as the one that isn't easily classified.

6. Which option accurately describes who may convene a committee meeting?

- A. The committee chair only
- B. The committee chair or any two of a committee's members may call a meeting**
- C. Any member of the organization
- D. The governing body

In this situation, the control over when a committee meets is about who has the authority to summon them. The chair, as the committee's presiding officer, is expected to call meetings when needed. But to avoid delays and ensure business can proceed even if the chair is unavailable, the rule also allows any two members of the committee to call a meeting. This combination—the chair or two members calling a meeting—keeps the committee able to act promptly. Limiting it to the chair only would slow things down or stall action when the chair can't be reached. Allowing any member of the organization to call a committee meeting goes beyond the committee's scope and can bypass its own guidelines. The governing body calling a committee meeting isn't the standard approach for a committee's internal business. The correct option aligns with typical parliamentary practice for committees: the chair or any two committee members may call a meeting.

7. True or False: There are more than two ways to withdraw an item of business.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Not Specified
- D. Sometimes

Withdrawing an item of business means stopping consideration of a motion and removing it from the agenda. There are two standard ways this happens. First, the person who made the motion can request withdrawal, and if no one objects, the motion is withdrawn immediately without a vote. Second, if there is an objection, the assembly must vote to decide whether to permit the withdrawal. These are the only typical paths, so the statement that there are more than two ways isn't correct.

8. What change occurred in 2018 regarding the National FFA Alumni Association?

- A. Renamed to National FFA Alumni and Supporters and bylaws changed to operational policies**
- B. Merged with the National FFA Organization
- C. Dissolved the Alumni Association
- D. Created a new scholarship program for Alumni

In 2018, the National FFA Alumni Association rebranded to include a broader group of supporters and reworked its governance. The name change to National FFA Alumni and Supporters reflected that both alumni and other supporters could be involved with the organization. At the same time, the governing documents were updated so that rules moved from formal bylaws to operational policies, guiding daily activities and practical operations rather than just high-level governance. This combination—a new name that includes supporters and a shift to operational policies—best captures what happened that year. The other options didn't occur: there was no merger with the National FFA Organization, no dissolution of the Alumni Association, and no new alumni-focused scholarship program introduced in that year.

9. When challenging a chair's ruling on a Point of Order, what action may you take?

- A. I appeal from the decision of the chair.**
- B. Request a roll call.
- C. Move to recess.
- D. Call for a vote on the point of order.

When a chair's ruling on a Point of Order is challenged, the action to take is to appeal the decision. This formally takes the ruling to the full assembly for a decision. The appeal is offered right after the ruling, typically needs a second, and then the members debate the reasons for the appeal before a vote is held. If the majority sustains the appeal, the assembly's decision overrides the chair's ruling; if not, the chair's ruling stands. The other actions listed don't directly address the chair's ruling in the same formal way, so they're not the standard remedy for challenging a Point of Order.

10. What is the minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business, as defined by bylaws?

- A. Quorum**
- B. Majority
- C. Two-thirds
- D. Present

Quorum is the minimum number of members who must be present for a meeting to legally conduct business. This threshold ensures that decisions reflect a legitimate portion of the group and prevents actions from a too-small subset. Bylaws specify the quorum, often as a fixed number or a percentage of total members, and if attendance falls below that level, meetings typically must be postponed or adjourned until a quorum is present. The other terms don't fit because majority refers to more than half of the votes, not the minimum attendance; two-thirds is a higher supermajority requirement for certain actions; and "present" just describes who is there, not the required threshold to start business.

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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://faagreenhandmotown.examzify.com>

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

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