Praxis Agriculture (5701) Practice Exam (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

1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a function of water in the animal body?

A. Eliminate waste products of digestion and metabolism

B. Regulate blood osmotic pressure

C. Produce milk and saliva

D. Build new muscles

2. Which statement best describes the sulfur cycle?

A. It describes sulfur movement within the atmosphere only.

B. It explains how sulfur circulates through the biosphere including SO_4^{2-} in deep ocean sediments, rock, H_2S from bogs, SO_2 from volcanoes, and H_2SO_4 from the atmosphere to land.

C. It is the cycle of sulfur between soil and plants only.

D. It involves sulfur exclusively as sulfide minerals in rocks.

3. What is the energy concentration of corn given in the material?

A. 2.01 Mcal/kg

B. 1.37 Mcal/kg

C. 1.97 Mcal/kg

D. 0.48 Mcal/kg

4. Which management practice is an example of a grazing-based parasite control strategy?

A. Pasture rotation

B. Vaccination

C. Antibiotics

D. Deworming via feed

5. Which phylum includes arthropods?

A. Mollusca

B. Chordata

C. Echinodermata

D. Arthropoda

6. Which term best describes anomalies present at birth irrespective of cause?

A. Congenital defects

B. Acrosome

C. Alleles

D. Diploid

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a function of water in the animal's body?

A. Eliminate waste products of digestion and metabolism

B. Regulate blood osmotic pressure

C. Produce milk and saliva

D. Fight infections

8. What does Business History cover?

A. When and how the operation was started, the location of the operation, source of financing, the source of the land, equipment and other resources, and was it inherited or purchased or is it rented

B. The forecasted annual revenue

C. The hiring policy

D. The environmental impact assessment

9. Drainage is an important part of corral design.

A. False

B. True

C. Not important

D. Optional

10. In breeding terminology, which term is used for a male parent?

A. Dam

B. Bull

C. Stud

D. Sire

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a function of water in the animal body?

A. Eliminate waste products of digestion and metabolism

B. Regulate blood osmotic pressure

C. Produce milk and saliva

D. Build new muscles

Water supports several key bodily functions because it is the medium in which many processes occur. It helps flush out waste through urine and feces, maintains the osmotic balance of blood and cells, and is a major component of secretions like saliva and milk. Building new muscles, however, is not a direct function of water. Muscle growth comes from protein synthesis, adequate energy, and training, with hydration aiding these processes by supporting transport and circulation, not by creating muscle tissue itself. So the option describing building new muscles is not a listed function of water.

2. Which statement best describes the sulfur cycle?

A. It describes sulfur movement within the atmosphere only.

B. It explains how sulfur circulates through the biosphere including SO_4^{2-} in deep ocean sediments, rock, H_2S from bogs, SO_2 from volcanoes, and H_2SO_4 from the atmosphere to land.

C. It is the cycle of sulfur between soil and plants only.

D. It involves sulfur exclusively as sulfide minerals in rocks.

Sulfur moves through air, water, soil, rocks, and living organisms, changing among several chemical forms as it cycles. It appears as sulfate in oceans and minerals, hydrogen sulfide in anaerobic soils and wetlands, sulfur dioxide emitted from volcanoes, and sulfuric acid formed in the atmosphere that returns to land via precipitation. Rocks and minerals release sulfates through weathering, microbes shuttle sulfur between sulfate and sulfide forms, and atmospheric processes transport sulfur around the globe before it is deposited again. This broad circulation—involving the biosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and atmosphere with multiple sulfur forms—best describes the sulfur cycle. The other options are too narrow: focusing only on the atmosphere, only on soil and plants, or portraying sulfur exclusively as sulfide minerals omits many other important reservoirs and forms involved in the cycle.

3. What is the energy concentration of corn given in the material?

A. 2.01 Mcal/kg

B. 1.37 Mcal/kg

C. 1.97 Mcal/kg

D. 0.48 Mcal/kg

Energy concentration is the amount of energy per kilogram that a feed provides. Corn is a high-energy feed because of its starch content, so in the material it is listed around 2.01 Mcal/kg. That specific value matches the data given for corn, making it the correct reference. The other numbers would suggest lower energy density and don't align with the material's data.

4. Which management practice is an example of a grazing-based parasite control strategy?

A. Pasture rotation

B. Vaccination

C. Antibiotics

D. Deworming via feed

Grazing-based parasite control relies on reducing animals' exposure to infective parasite larvae by managing where and when they graze. By rotating livestock among different pastures, you give contaminated paddocks a rest, allowing larval populations to decline with time and favorable conditions. When animals are moved to fresh pasture, they ingest fewer larvae, lowering their parasite burden without immediate reliance on drugs. This approach also helps maintain refugia, keeping some susceptible parasites in the population so drug resistance develops more slowly if anthelmintics are used later. Vaccination and antibiotics are medical interventions rather than grazing-management strategies, and deworming via feed is a drug-based method rather than a grazing-management approach.

5. Which phylum includes arthropods?

A. Mollusca

B. Chordata

C. Echinodermata

D. Arthropoda

Grouping animals by phyla is about shared, defining traits. Arthropods sit in the phylum Arthropoda because they all have a tough outer exoskeleton made of chitin, a segmented body, and jointed appendages that allow a wide range of movement. This combination distinguishes them from other phyla: mollusks are mostly soft-bodied and often have shells; chordates have a notochord at some life stage (including vertebrates); and echinoderms show radial symmetry and use a water vascular system. So, Arthropoda is the phylum that includes arthropods.

6. Which term best describes anomalies present at birth irrespective of cause?

A. Congenital defects

B. Acrosome

C. Alleles

D. Diploid

Anomalies that exist at birth are described as congenital. The term conveys the timing—present at birth—without specifying what caused them, whether genetic factors, developmental environmental influences, or unknown reasons. That makes congenital defects the right description for anomalies seen from birth regardless of cause. By contrast, the other terms describe unrelated concepts: an acrosome is a part of a sperm cell, alleles are different forms of a gene, and diploid refers to having two sets of chromosomes.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a function of water in the animal's body?

A. Eliminate waste products of digestion and metabolism

B. Regulate blood osmotic pressure

C. Produce milk and saliva

D. Fight infections

Water in the body mainly serves as a solvent and transport medium. It dissolves nutrients and wastes and helps carry them to sites of metabolism or excretion, so eliminating waste products of digestion and metabolism depends on adequate water. It also helps regulate osmotic pressure, keeping fluid balance across membranes and supporting proper blood volume and tissue hydration. Water is the major component of secretions like saliva and milk, so its presence is necessary for the production of these fluids—the glands rely on ample water to secrete. Fighting infections is primarily the job of the immune system. Water supports hydration and circulation, which aid overall health, but it does not directly perform immune responses; its role is supportive rather than a primary function.

8. What does Business History cover?

A. When and how the operation was started, the location of the operation, source of financing, the source of the land, equipment and other resources, and was it inherited or purchased or is it rented

B. The forecasted annual revenue

C. The hiring policy

D. The environmental impact assessment

Business history focuses on how a business began and how its initial setup shaped its development. It looks at when and how the operation was started, where it was located, where the initial funding came from, what land and equipment were needed, and whether the business was inherited, purchased, or rented. These details reveal the starting conditions, resource base, and ownership structure that influence the company's later path. The other options cover future revenue forecasts, human resources policies, or environmental assessments—topics that belong to finance, HR, or sustainability, not the historical record of how the business originated and was built.

9. Drainage is an important part of corral design.

A. False

B. True

C. Not important

D. Optional

Drainage in corral design is crucial because it directly affects footing, animal health, and maintenance. When surface water and rain are managed well, the corral stays drier and less muddy, which reduces slips, injuries, and hoof problems. Good drainage also minimizes erosion and sediment buildup, making the area safer for both animals and people and easier to clean. Implementing proper drainage typically involves shaping the ground with a slight slope to direct water away from high-traffic zones, using appropriate surface materials such as gravel or mats, and adding subsurface drainage where needed to remove water before it pools. Without proper drainage, rainwater can create persistent mud, increase disease risk, complicate manure management, and raise maintenance costs. All of this shows why drainage is essential in corral design. The other choices would overlook these health, safety, and maintenance benefits.

10. In breeding terminology, which term is used for a male parent?

A. Dam

B. Bull

C. Stud

D. Sire

In breeding terminology, the male parent is called the sire. This term is used in pedigrees and breeding records to indicate the father of an offspring, just as the female parent is called the dam. The other terms have different nuances: a bull is simply a sexually mature male cattle, and a stud refers to a male kept for breeding service, who may sire offspring but is not the standard label for the parent in the pedigree. So the sire precisely designates the male parent in genetic lineage.

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://praxisagriculture.examzify.com

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