

PRODUCTION MACHINERY TILLAGE EQUIPMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://prodmachinerytillageequipment.examzify.com>



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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. The overall height of the implement measured from the topmost point to its lowest point is called what?**
 - A. Height
 - B. Transport height
 - C. Ground clearance
 - D. Overall height
- 2. The total force parallel to the direction of travel required to move the implement is called?**
 - A. Draft
 - B. Resistance
 - C. Tension
 - D. Pull
- 3. Which term denotes the portion of an implement designed to connect the implement to the power source?**
 - A. Frame
 - B. Hitch
 - C. Scraper
 - D. Included angle
- 4. Which plow bottom is used for stubble, ordinary trash, and stalk cover?**
 - A. slatted moldboard
 - B. general-purpose moldboard
 - C. solid moldboard
 - D. deep moldboard
- 5. What term describes the minimum vertical distance between the soil surface and a potentially obstructing machine element?**
 - A. Obstruction clearance
 - B. Surface clearance
 - C. Ground clearance
 - D. Vertical clearance

- 6. What type of plow is mounted on the tractor's three-point linkage and depends upon the tractor for its general operation?**
- A. Tractor-mounted Moldboard Plow
 - B. Semi-mounted Moldboard Plow
 - C. Trailing Moldboard Plow
 - D. Walking-type agricultural tractor
- 7. The upright support which connects the plow bottom to the tillage implement frame is called what?**
- A. Leg
 - B. Standard
 - C. Beam
 - D. Shin
- 8. Secondary tillage is best described as the tillage that:**
- A. Primary tillage
 - B. Secondary tillage
 - C. Tertiary tillage
 - D. Conservation tillage
- 9. Which type of field cultivator has the main frame mounted to the rear of the tractor using the three-point hitch linkages?**
- A. Front mounted
 - B. Three-point hitch mounted
 - C. Drawn type cultivator
 - D. Rear-mounted cultivator
- 10. Which term describes the plow bottom as part of the reversible plow?**
- A. Plow body
 - B. Plow bottom
 - C. Moldboard plow
 - D. Left-hand plow

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The overall height of the implement measured from the topmost point to its lowest point is called what?

- A. Height
- B. Transport height**
- C. Ground clearance
- D. Overall height

Transport height is the vertical extent of the implement when it is in its transport configuration, measured from the topmost point down to the lowest point. This dimension matters for moving equipment, as it tells you the clearance needed to pass under bridges, power lines, or through gates while on the road. The other terms don't fit as well: height is too generic, ground clearance measures how far the lowest point sits above the ground rather than the overall top-to-bottom span, and overall height would refer to the height in a general or operating state rather than specifically in transport.

2. The total force parallel to the direction of travel required to move the implement is called?

- A. Draft**
- B. Resistance
- C. Tension
- D. Pull

Draft is the force the tractor must produce at the drawbar, in the direction of travel, to overcome all resistances acting on the implement. It represents the total pull needed to move the equipment through soil, including soil resistance and other losses like friction and weight distribution. That makes it the precise term for the parallel component of effort required to initiate and sustain movement. While resistance describes the opposition in general, and pull is the act of applying force, or tension the force along a line, draft specifically names the required drawbar pull to move the implement.

3. Which term denotes the portion of an implement designed to connect the implement to the power source?

- A. Frame
- B. Hitch**
- C. Scraper
- D. Included angle

The hitch is the portion designed to connect the implement to the power source. It serves as the attachment point to the tractor, allowing the implement to be pulled and, when equipped with a power take-off, to receive power from the tractor. The frame is the main structural part of the implement itself, not the connection to the tractor. A scraper is a cutting or cleaning blade used on some equipment, not the attachment point. Included angle is a geometric term describing the angle between parts, not about linking to the power source.

4. Which plow bottom is used for stubble, ordinary trash, and stalk cover?

- A. slatted moldboard
- B. general-purpose moldboard**
- C. solid moldboard
- D. deep moldboard

Plow bottoms are chosen to control how soil is turned and how crop residues are buried. For fields with stubble, ordinary trash, and stalk cover, you want a bottom that handles a range of residue without clogging and still produces a workable seedbed. The general-purpose moldboard is designed to balance penetration, inversion, and mixing of soil with residues, making it versatile for typical stubble and light-to-moderate trash conditions. It provides effective residue burial and soil turnover without the extra depth or special features needed for heavier trash. The other bottoms serve more specific needs: a solid moldboard favors a smooth surface and can be less forgiving in trashy conditions, increasing resistance and clogging; a deep moldboard is built for deeper turning to bury more residue, which isn't necessary for light to moderate stubble and stalk cover; a slatted moldboard helps reduce clogging in very trashy fields but is overkill for ordinary stubble and stalk cover. So the general-purpose option best fits the described field conditions.

5. What term describes the minimum vertical distance between the soil surface and a potentially obstructing machine element?

- A. Obstruction clearance
- B. Surface clearance
- C. Ground clearance**
- D. Vertical clearance

Ground clearance is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the lowest part of the machine. This measurement matters because it determines how high the equipment sits above the ground, helping prevent the lowest components from hitting rocks, stumps, or uneven ground as you work. It directly captures the gap between the ground and the machine, which is why it's the standard term used here. Terms referring to clearance from obstacles or space under overhead objects describe different concepts and aren't the measured gap between the ground and the machine's underside.

6. What type of plow is mounted on the tractor's three-point linkage and depends upon the tractor for its general operation?

- A. Tractor-mounted Moldboard Plow**
- B. Semi-mounted Moldboard Plow
- C. Trailing Moldboard Plow
- D. Walking-type agricultural tractor

Understanding how plows attach to a tractor and how they rely on the tractor for operation is the key idea. A plow that is mounted on the tractor's three-point linkage is directly connected to the tractor's hydraulic lift and power system. This means the tractor provides the motion, depth control, and pulling power, while the plow itself does not have its own wheels or independent propulsion. In this setup, the implement moves and works entirely through the tractor. A moldboard plow that sits on the three-point hitch attached to the tractor fits this description: it is fully integrated with the tractor's lifting and draft control and depends on the tractor for general operation. By contrast, a semi-mounted plow has its own wheels and is only partly supported by the tractor via the hitch, so it isn't wholly dependent on the tractor in the same way. A trailing plow is pulled behind the tractor by a drawbar and is not mounted on the three-point hitch at all, so it doesn't fit the description. And a walking-type agricultural tractor is a kind of tractor, not a plow. So the tractor-mounted moldboard plow best matches being mounted on the three-point linkage and dependent on the tractor for general operation.

7. The upright support which connects the plow bottom to the tillage implement frame is called what?

- A. Leg**
- B. Standard
- C. Beam
- D. Shin

The central idea here is naming the vertical member that holds the plow bottom to the frame. That upright support is called the leg. It serves as the main vertical connection, carrying the weight and forces from the bottom and providing a point to adjust depth and angle as you plow. The beam is the long horizontal backbone of the plow, not the vertical link to the bottom. A shin is a different component that helps with clearance or protection, and standard is a term you might see in different designs, but in this context the proper term for that vertical connecting piece is leg.

8. Secondary tillage is best described as the tillage that:

- A. Primary tillage
- B. Secondary tillage**
- C. Tertiary tillage
- D. Conservation tillage

Secondary tillage is the set of operations performed after the initial soil loosening to refine the seedbed. After primary tillage breaks up and inverts the soil, secondary tillage breaks down remaining clods, pulverizes the surface layer, levels and firms the seedbed, and helps manage surface residues. It's typically shallower and less disruptive than primary tillage and uses tools like disk harrows, field cultivators, and harrows to produce a smooth, crumbly surface that promotes good seed-soil contact and uniform germination. This is why it's described as the stage that follows primary tillage and prepares the soil for planting.

9. Which type of field cultivator has the main frame mounted to the rear of the tractor using the three-point hitch linkages?

- A. Front mounted
- B. Three-point hitch mounted**
- C. Drawn type cultivator
- D. Rear-mounted cultivator

Mounting configuration defines how the implement connects to the tractor. When the main frame is attached to the rear of the tractor using the three-point hitch linkages, the cultivator sits behind the tractor and is raised or lowered with the tractor's hydraulic hitch system. This is the rear-mounted setup. It stays behind the tractor during operation and is supported by the three-point hitch, which also helps with weight transfer and depth control. In contrast, front-mounted cultivators sit ahead of the tractor, and drawn (towed) cultivators attach to a drawbar rather than to the three-point hitch and aren't typically lifted by the tractor's hydraulic system. The three-point hitch mounted term can describe various attachments, but the description given points to the rear-mounted arrangement.

10. Which term describes the plow bottom as part of the reversible plow?

- A. Plow body
- B. Plow bottom**
- C. Moldboard plow
- D. Left-hand plow

In a reversible plow, the bottom is the part that actually digs into the soil and turns it to form the furrow. It is the working blade assembly attached to the plow body, which is the frame that supports everything else. The moldboard plow term describes a plow type that uses a moldboard to flip soil, not the bottom itself. Left-hand plow refers to the direction of plowing, not the component name. So the bottom is the correct term for the part described as the plow's working blade in a reversible setup.

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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://prodmachinerytillageequipment.examzify.com>

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

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