



*Intro to Agriscience
Precision Ag - Lesson 1 Quiz*

T/F Section – Reach each statement carefully and determine if it is a True (T) statement or a False (F) statement. Place a T or an F on the blank in front of the statement. If the statement is false, write the word or words that would make the statement true in the blank provided.

- _____ 1. Precision Agriculture is a method of farm finance.

- _____ 2. When GIS was first introduced, only government and large industries could afford it.

- _____ 3. Mass Flow Sensors were added to Yield Monitors so the location of a crop could be tracked.

- _____ 4. Meters can track things such as the number of seeds planted, seed skips and the depth of seed.

- _____ 5. One bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds.

Matching Section - Match each vocabulary word in the column on the left with its proper definition from the column on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ Area of Interest | 6. The calculating of a location utilizing 3 or more known locations on the earth's surface. |
| _____ Innovation | 7. The amount of increased income due to an investment. |
| _____ Monitor | 8. The calculating of a location utilizing 3 or more positioning satellites. |
| _____ ROI | 9. A defined area used in a GIS system for analysis. |
| _____ Triangulation | 10. The creative adaptation of new technologies and design to provide a functional solution. |
| _____ Trilateration | 11. A piece of equipment that displays information. |

Multiple Choice Section - Reach each question or statement carefully. Circle the correct answer from the choices below each question.

12. Which technology was introduced in the late 1990s, had a slow start because the sky needed to be clear and was very costly?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Geographic Information System | b. Global Position System |
| c. Remote Sensing | d. Yield Monitor |

13. Differences within an area of interest is called _____.
- a. discrepancy b. variability
- c. variety d. diversity
14. Seed, fertilizer, herbicide and irrigation water are examples of _____ used to produce a crop.
- a. inputs b. chemicals
- c. compounds d. expanses
15. A _____ is an example of an UAV.
- a. ray of sun b. Yukon
- c. seedling d. drone

Short Answer/Fill-in-the-Blank Section - Read each statement or question carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers or write the correct response in the space provided below each question.

16. The primary goal of Precision Ag is to identify _____ in the field.
17. Name the 5 components of Precision Agriculture.
18. Advanced _____ allow us to track things and drive our tractors straight while advanced _____ allow us to vary the rate of delivery of seed, fertilizer, pesticides and water “on the run.”
19. Explain why is it important for an Agricultural Producer to know the moisture of grain.



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20. Give two examples of how Precision Agriculture can be used in animal production.

21. Precision Ag and management is used to manage _____.

22. What does it mean to manage on a “granular” scale?

23. With Precision Ag, operators aim to add the right _____ at the right _____ at the right _____ at the right _____.

24. Name one way an Ag producer can increase profitability using Precision Ag.

25. The concept of one seed in one spot every time is called _____.