Farming Technologies DVD w/key

Submitted by Jennifer Waters and used in cooperation with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Agricultural Education Program
College of Agricultural,
Consumer and Environmental Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ag Name_____
Farming Technologies
Modern Marvels

Farming Technology

Directions: Agriculture has really changed through the years! The way we farm today is definitely different than the methods used by the Native Americans or even our grandparents. Watch the Modern Marvels DVD to learn more about agriculture and the changes that have taken place!

1. U.S. agriculture produces $200 billion annually. True False (circle answer)

2. _____ were used as the first plow.

3. Plow design was changed because _____ was sticking to the blade.

4. In 1837 John Deere developed a new plow using a shiny _____.

5. _____were the 20th century's most significant agricultural invention.

6. Modern tractors cost as much as $200,000 and have horsepower as high as _____.

7. In 1855, John Deere was producing _____ plows per year.

8. Tractors replaced the use of _____ and manual labor.

9. Steam powered tractors burnt _____ to run the engines.

10. _____ tractors produced more power than steam powered tractors.

11. Tractors led to _____ farms but _____ farmers.

12. The addition of _____ to tractors helped to raise and lower machinery.

13. One of the biggest technological advances has been the increased use of _____

_____.

14. In the 1950s as fertilizer became cheaper crop yields skyrocketed. True False

15. Hybrid corn was introduced in the 1920's. True False

16. Genetic modification is a controversial new technology defended by _____companies.

17. Pests destroy 2% to 4% of crops per year. True False

18. DDT was banned in 1972. True False

19. Organic foods are grown without pesticides, _____, or genetically modified crops.

20. Organic products make up 1% of the total market. True False

21. Combines cut, thrash, and clean the crop. True False

22. Cyrus McCormick invented the _____.

23. In 1910 self propelled combines were invented. True False

24. For every dollar spent at the grocery store the farmer only gets _____.

25. GPS allows for precision farming. True False

Farming Technology Answer Key

1. U.S. agriculture produces $200 billion annually. **True** False

2. **Digging Sticks** were used as the first plow.

3. Plow design was changed because **soil** was sticking to the blade.

4. In 1837 John Deere developed a new plow using a shiny **saw blade.**

5. **Tractors** were the 20th century's most significant agricultural invention.

6. Modern tractors cost as much as $200,000 and have horsepower as high as **425.**

7. In 1855, John Deere was producing **13,000** plows per year.

8. Tractors replaced the use of **draft horses** and manual labor.

9. Steam powered tractors burnt **coal or wood** to run the engines.

10. **Gasoline powered** tractors produced more power than steam powered tractors.

11. Tractors led to **larger** farms but **fewer** farmers.

12. The addition of **hydraulics** to tractors helped to raise and lower machinery.

13. One of the biggest technological advances has been the increased use of **chemical fertilizer.**

14. In the 1950s as fertilizer became cheaper crop yields skyrocketed. **True** False

15. Hybrid corn was introduced in the 1920's. **True** False

16. Genetic modification is a controversial new technology defended by **seed** companies.

17. Pests destroy 2% to 4% of crops per year. True **False**

18. DDT was banned in 1972. **True** False

19. Organic foods are grown without pesticides, **chemical fertilizer,** or genetically modified crops.

20. Organic products make up 1% of the total market. **True** False

21. Combines cut, thrash, and clean the crop. **True** False

22. Cyrus McCormick invented the **reaper.**

23. In 1910 self propelled combines were invented. **True** False

24. For every dollar spent at the grocery store the farmer only gets **$.10-$.20.**

25. GPS allows for precision farming. **True** False