



Agricultural Extension & Communication Reviewer

By Agriculture Review

1. Which of the following best describes the primary focus of rural sociology in relation to agricultural extension?

- a. Study of plant and animal production systems only
- b. Study of social structures, relationships and institutions in rural communities to inform extension interventions
- c. Analysis of urban migration patterns exclusively
- d. Monitoring of market prices for farm commodities

2. Under the Philippine Local Government Code (devolution), which level of government primarily assumed responsibility for most frontline agricultural extension services?

- a. National line agencies only
- b. Barangay councils exclusively
- c. Philippine Congress through special committees
- d. Provincial, city and municipal local government units (LGUs)

3. Which extension approach was originally designed to teach integrated pest management (IPM) to irrigated rice farmers through season-long, experiential group learning?

- a. Farmer Field School (FFS)
- b. Training and Visit (T&V)
- c. Mass media campaign
- d. Top-down mandatory training

4. In community mobilization, which activity is MOST important at the start of a participatory project?

- a. Immediate disbursement of inputs
- b. Hiring external consultants to plan activities
- c. Conducting a participatory needs assessment and stakeholder mapping
- d. Launching mass media advertisements

5. Which of the following is a common characteristic of rural social structure relevant to extension planning?

- a. High level of anonymity among residents
- b. Strong kinship ties and interpersonal networks
- c. Dominance of industrial employment over agriculture
- d. Universal access to digital extension services

6. Which statement correctly contrasts top-down and bottom-up extension approaches?

- a. Top-down issues decisions centrally; bottom-up emphasizes farmer participation in decision making.
- b. Bottom-up requires no planning while top-down is always participatory
- c. Both approaches always use the same training methods
- d. Top-down is only used in developed countries

7. Which gender analysis tool specifically examines workloads, access to resources and decision-making in development projects?

- a. PESTEL analysis
- b. SWOT analysis
- c. Cost-benefit analysis
- d. Gender analysis (e.g., Harvard Framework / Moser Framework)

8. Which of the following describes a primary objective of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)?

- a. Regulating agrochemical sales nationwide
- b. Managing irrigation systems
- c. Providing training and extension capacity building for farmers and extension workers
- d. Setting commodity price floors

9. In rural leadership identification, which trait is commonly used to recognize potential community leaders for extension activities?

- a. Ownership of the largest landholding only
- b. Influence and respect among peers and willingness to mobilize others
- c. Exclusive reliance on formal education credentials
- d. Having political office as a requirement

10. Republic Act No. 8435, known as AFMA, was enacted primarily to:

- a. Modernize agriculture and fisheries to improve competitiveness, income and food security
- b. Abolish local agricultural offices
- c. Nationalize all farmland
- d. Restrict agricultural training to universities only

11. Which statement best explains the R-E-F linkage in agricultural extension?

- a. It is a financing mechanism for exporters
- b. It stands for Rural-Education-Fund and focuses on scholarships
- c. It refers to linking Research, Extension and Farmers to ensure technology development and adoption
- d. It is a marketing agency for farm produce

12. Which extension delivery model emphasizes regular, scheduled visits by extension staff and systematic training of extension agents?

- a. Farmer Field School
- b. Training & Visit (T&V) system
- c. Mass media only
- d. Open market extension

13. Gender-responsive extension services would LEAST likely include which of the following actions?

- a. Scheduling trainings at times convenient for women farmers
- b. Providing childcare during trainings
- c. Targeting extension only to land-owning male heads of households
- d. Using gender analysis to design interventions

14. Which organization in the Philippines is primarily responsible for capacity building, training courses and extension education for farmers and extension workers?

- a. Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)
- b. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- c. Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)
- d. Department of Tourism

15. Which of the following is an example of a social institution important for extension planning in rural communities?

- a. Family and kinship networks
- b. Offshore banking
- c. International space agencies
- d. Global stock exchanges

16. Which of the following describes a key strength of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach?

- a. Short, one-hour lectures to large audiences
- b. Strictly theory-based classroom training
- c. Passive learning through mass media only
- d. Season-long, experiential, field-based learning with farmer experimentation

17. Social stratification in rural areas most directly affects which of the following extension planning considerations?

- a. Only the soil type of the area
- b. The choice of crop varieties by researchers
- c. Access to resources, participation levels and targeting of interventions
- d. The color of government buildings

18. Which of the following BEST describes a public-private partnership in extension delivery?

- a. Collaboration where government and private sector share resources to deliver extension services
- b. Private sector replaces government completely in regulation
- c. Government only contracts foreign NGOs without local involvement
- d. Duplication of services with no coordination

19. In designing gender-sensitive extension programs, which indicator would be MOST useful to track?

- a. Number of tractors sold only to men
- b. Proportion of women participating in trainings and their access to inputs/credit
- c. Number of televisions in the community
- d. Number of tourist arrivals

20. Republic Act No. 10601 (AFMech Law) primarily addresses which area?

- a. Fisheries conservation only
- b. Promotion of agricultural and fisheries mechanization
- c. Mining regulations
- d. Urban housing policy

21. Which of the following is an effective community organization method to increase farmer participation?

- a. Forming farmer groups or cooperatives with clear roles and benefits
- b. Isolating progressive farmers and excluding others
- c. Requiring mandatory fees with no transparency
- d. Centralizing all decisions at the national level

22. Which factor most commonly acts as a barrier to effective communication in rural extension?

- a. Universal literacy
- b. Excessive funding
- c. Language differences, cultural norms and low trust
- d. Too many extension agents per village

23. The National Agriculture and Fishery Extension System (NAFES) in the Philippines primarily seeks to:

- a. Replace LGUs in delivering services
- b. Integrate and coordinate extension services across agencies and stakeholders
- c. Promote export of agricultural products only
- d. Focus solely on urban agriculture

24. Which is an advantage commonly associated with Training & Visit (T&V) extension systems?

- a. No follow-up with farmers
- b. Unstructured delivery of messages
- c. Improved accountability and regular contact between extension staff and farmers
- d. Elimination of subject-matter specialists

25. Which cultural factor should extension workers consider to ensure uptake of new technologies?

- a. Only national culture, ignoring local practices
- b. The climate data for a different region
- c. Local beliefs, traditions and customary practices related to farming
- d. International trade agreements exclusively

26. Which approach is most suited to identify local knowledge and seasonal problems directly from community members?

- a. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- b. Top-down policy decree
- c. National TV broadcasting only
- d. Export market analysis

27. In the context of extension, what is an important reason to work with local NGOs and farmer organizations?

- a. To bypass community consent
- b. To leverage local trust, networks and sustainability of interventions
- c. To centralize decision making at the national level
- d. To eliminate LGU involvement

28. Which statement about power structures in rural communities is TRUE?

- a. Power structures are uniform across all communities
- b. Power always resides only with formal leaders
- c. Power structures include formal and informal leaders, and influence varies by context
- d. Power structures do not affect extension outcomes

29. Which monitoring indicator would best measure community mobilization success?

- a. Number of unrelated national policies passed
- b. Increase in number of active organized farmer groups and attendance in meetings
- c. Number of foreign visitors to the community
- d. Total number of advertisements placed

30. Which institutional actor is typically responsible for research that should inform extension messages?

- a. State agricultural research institutes and universities
- b. Military research units only
- c. International tourism boards
- d. Local sports clubs

31. Which of the following best describes the role of SUCs (State Universities and Colleges) in extension?

- a. They only conduct degree teaching and never engage in community extension
- b. They conduct research, provide technical assistance and deliver community extension services
- c. They regulate pesticide sales
- d. They manage national elections

32. Which participatory tool is commonly used to visualize seasonal activities, resource availability and problem timelines with community members?

- a. Satellite imagery only
- b. Seasonal calendar (participatory seasonal mapping)
- c. Urban traffic maps
- d. National census data alone

33. Which indicator would BEST show improved gender equity resulting from an extension program?

- a. Increased control by women over income from agricultural enterprises
- b. Reduced number of school libraries
- c. More men attending religious services
- d. Increased number of import permits

34. Which approach focuses on analyzing the farm household as a system and designing interventions across enterprises to improve overall livelihood?

- a. Commodity-only approach
- b. Urban planning approach
- c. Farming systems approach
- d. Export-driven monoculture approach

35. Which is a common limitation of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) when scaled up nationally?

- a. They are universally low-cost
- b. They do not involve farmer experimentation
- c. High per-farmer training cost and resource intensity
- d. Inability to improve skills

36. Which of the following is an example of an extension service provided by LGUs?

- a. National defense planning
- b. Municipal-level farmer trainings, veterinary services and seed distribution
- c. Issuing passports
- d. International trade negotiations

37. Which practice helps ensure inclusion of marginalized groups in extension activities?

- a. Holding meetings at times and locations accessible to marginalized groups
- b. Using highly technical jargon and excluding translation
- c. Charging high fees for participation by default
- d. Requiring formal university degrees for attendance

38. Which of the following is a typical function of extension workers when promoting new technologies?

- a. Provide hands-on demonstrations, technical guidance and follow-up support
- b. Only publish research papers and avoid field contact
- c. Restrict information to wealthy farmers
- d. Focus solely on urban consumer preferences

39. Which policy/legal instrument explicitly aims to modernize Philippine agriculture and fisheries (enacted 1997)?

- a. Local Government Code
- b. RA 7160 only
- c. Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (RA 8435)
- d. RA on mining

40. Which method is MOST appropriate to evaluate whether extension messages reached intended farmers?

- a. Randomized or purposive post-training follow-up surveys and field visits
- b. Counting number of TV ads aired nationally
- c. Solely using secondary national statistics
- d. Measuring only website hits in urban centers

41. Which of the following best reflects the role of NGOs in agricultural extension?

- a. NGOs only fund projects and never implement them
- b. NGOs replace government services entirely
- c. NGOs often complement government extension by piloting innovations, mobilizing communities and providing capacity building
- d. NGOs regulate land tenure

42. Which indicator is most useful to assess whether a training program improved farmer decision-making?

- a. Number of farmers applying improved practices and reporting changes in yields or income
- b. Number of extension offices constructed
- c. Number of entertainment events in town hall
- d. Number of imported vehicles

43. Which of the following is a correct statement about targeting women in extension?

- a. Targeting women is unnecessary because they do not participate in agriculture
- b. All women have identical needs and a single message fits all
- c. Tailoring messages and delivery methods to different groups of women increases effectiveness
- d. Women should be excluded from extension to simplify logistics

44. Which is a typical feature of a successful R-E-F linkage mechanism?

- a. Two-way communication between researchers and farmers with extension as facilitator
- b. Researchers working in isolation without farmer feedback
- c. Hiding research results from extension staff
- d. Complete reliance on imported technologies with no local testing

45. Which extension strategy would best address cultural resistance to an introduced practice?

- a. Engage respected local leaders, demonstrate benefits, and adapt technology to local norms
- b. Force adoption through penalties
- c. Ignore community input and proceed
- d. Replace all local crops without consultation

46. Which mechanism helps institutional coordination among DA bureaus, LGUs, SUCs and NGOs?

- a. Creating multi-stakeholder platforms and regular coordination meetings
- b. Competitive secrecy between agencies
- c. Eliminating local input
- d. Centralizing all activities abroad

47. What is an appropriate role of social norms in designing extension messages?

- a. Understand norms and design messages that align or respectfully address them
- b. Ignore norms completely
- c. Mock local practices publicly
- d. Only use foreign case studies without adaptation

48. Which of the following is a likely benefit when extension fosters farmer-to-farmer diffusion of innovations?

- a. Faster, culturally-appropriate adoption and lower per-farmer training costs
- b. Immediate elimination of all pests
- c. Guaranteed market prices
- d. Uniform adoption regardless of local context

49. Which criterion is important when selecting farmer leaders for demonstration plots?

- a. Their willingness to host demonstrations and credibility among peers
- b. Their ability to travel abroad frequently
- c. Ownership of luxury vehicles
- d. Their preference for not sharing results

50. Which of the following is a primary purpose of extension policy reforms such as those promoted under AFMA?

- a. To expressly limit technology transfer
- b. To centralize all agricultural services in a single agency without partners
- c. To modernize the sector, strengthen services (including extension) and improve farmer incomes and food security
- d. To privatize all water resources

Answer Key

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. b
6. a	7. d	8. c	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. a
16. d	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. b
21. a	22. c	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. a	27. b	28. c	29. b	30. a
31. b	32. b	33. a	34. c	35. c
36. b	37. a	38. a	39. c	40. a
41. c	42. a	43. c	44. a	45. a
46. a	47. a	48. a	49. a	50. c