**Q1/ Define the followings?**

1. Sampling 2- Absorption 3- Probe Sampling 4- Cereal

5- Boerner Divider 6- Grain

**Q2/ Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the differences between grain bins and silos?
2. On what does the freedom of grain flow depend on?
3. If there are 100 grains on a tray, and 84 of them get germinated. Calculate the germination rate.
4. Enumerate sample taking tools and equipment.
5. There only one test that farmers can conduct on their seed before planting?

Write the procedure.

1. Why are physical properties of bulk grain important?

**Q3-A/ Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases below:**

**(13, hexaploid, elementary sample, global sample, 14, delivery, specialty, 0.1-0.2, tetraploid, bin sample)**

1. …………………… amount of sent grains by straight away within the area of dealing between sender and receiver.
2. …………………… is suitable for taking samples from silos.
3. Type of wheat used for macaroni is …………………
4. Thermal conductivity index of cereal grain ranged between ………………. Kcal/m/hr/degree.
5. …………………. is a form of rice.
6. …………………. is a type of wheat used for bread making.
7. Moisture level for the majority of grains is …………… like barley and maize, and ………………. for wheat.
8. ……………………….. amount of grains resulting from homogeneous collecting of …………………………..