1. What factors should you consider when choosing a garden site?
   - Soil (p. 125)
   - Exposure to sunlight (pp. 125-126)
   - Slope (p. 125)
   - Microclimates, e.g., low, cold spots (p. 125)
   - Exposure to wind (p. 125)
   - Presence of trees and shrubs (p. 125)
   - Convenience to the house and to a water supply (p. 125)
   - Previous cropping history (p. 126)
   - Presence of roads (p. 126)
   - Presence of soil pollutants (p. 126)

2. Which factor is most important for seed germination in the spring—soil temperature or air temperature?
   Soil temperature has a greater influence on seed germination, and generally rises more slowly than air temperature (p. 134).

3. In cold situations (e.g., spring and fall), what can you do to extend the growing season?
   - Start plants indoors (pp. 133-134).
   - Use cold frames or hotbeds (pp. 157-159).
   - Plant in raised beds (pp. 145-146).
   - Cover plants with cloches or row covers (pp. 159-160).
   - Cover the soil with plastic mulch.

4. Suppose you plant the same crop in a sandy soil, a loam soil, and a clay soil, and apply the same amount of water at each irrigation. Which site would need to be watered more often? The one on sandy soil because it has less water-holding capacity (pp. 38, 141).

5. What is a good way to build soil fertility while protecting your soil from leaching and compaction during the winter rainy season? Grow winter cover crops (pp. 162-163).