

Competitive Exams: Agriculture MCQs (Practice-Test 51 of 56)

1. The following data pertains to a liner programming problem involving wheat and mustar as the activities: Net price per unit of wheat activity = rs.

a. 80 Net price per unit of mustar activity = rs.

b. 80

Marginal rate of substitution of wheat for mustar 0.5

Given this situation, each unit increase in mustar activity will

a. Increase profit by rs. 1.80

b. Increase profit by rs. 1.90

c. Decrease profit by rs. 3.80

d. Decrease profit by rs. 1.90

2. Groundnut is not an economical crop for deep black oils because

a. Phosphorous requirement is high

b. Swelling and shrinkage affect root system

c. Peg penetration is ver poor

d. Drainage conditions ar poor

3. Which of the following ar used as fiber crops?

a. Corchorus capsularis

b. Helianthus annus

c. Linum usitatissimum

d. Sesamum indicum

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. 1 and 2

b. 1 and 3

c. 2 and 4

d. 3 and 4

4. Gujarat and American nectarless are the parents of cotton

a. Hybrid-6

b. Hybrid-4

c. Varalaxmi

d. Vikram

5. Which of the following agro-climatic factors lead to successful sugar beet production?

a. Loam or sandy loam soils.

b. Soil salinity between 1.0 and 1.5%.

c. Average temperature of 30° C and above throughout the growing period.

d. Average temperature between 19.5° C and 22 degree C throughout the growing period.

i. 2 and 4

ii. 1, 2 and 4

iii. 1, 2 and 3

iv. 1 and 3

6. Which of the following would one find in a submerged rice field?

a. Ammonial nitrogen

b. Ferrous sulphide

c. reduced state

i. 3 alone

ii. 1 alone

iii. 1 and 2

iv. 1, 2 and 3

7. Water use efficiency is defined as

a. Dry matter produced per unit of water used by the crop

- b. Economic yield per unit of irrigation water applied
- c. ratio of water used by the crop to the irrigation water applied
- d. ratio of net irrigation to gross irrigation including other loss

8. Gross water requirement of a crop is the

- a. Sum of net irrigation requirement, effective rainfall and other unavoidable losses during irrigation.
- b. Total available water which is present in the soil profile during the crop period
- c. Same as total rainfall in the crop period under heavy rainfall areas
- d. Evapotranspiration and water used by the crop for its metabolic activities

9. Which of the following statements explain the true relationship between soil water potential and moisture content of loam sandy and clay soils?

- a. Clay soils hold much more water at a given potential than loamy soils.
- b. Loamy soils hold much more water at a given potential than clayey soils.
- c. Loamy soils hold much more water at a given potential than sandy soils.
- d. Clay soils hold much less water at a given potential than loamy soils.

i. 1 and 2

ii. 2 and 3

iii. 3 and 4

iv. 1 and 3

10. Match List I (Herbicide) with List II (Chemical group) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Paraquat
- b. Dalapon
- c. 2 – D
- d. Alachlor

List-II

- a. Phenoxy alkanolic acid
- b. Aliphatic acids
- c. Bipyridillium compounds
- d. Acetanilides

A B C D

- a. 3 2 4 1
- b. 3 2 1 4
- c. 2 3 1 4
- d. 2 3 4 1

11. Match List I (Crop) with List II (Associated weed) and select the correct answer:

List-I

- a. Tobacco
- b. Lucern
- c. Berseem
- d. Sugarcane

List-II

- a. Cichorium intybus
- b. Cuscuta sp.
- c. Sorghum halepense
- d. Orobanche sp.

A B C D

- a. 4 2 3 1
- b. 2 4 1 3
- c. 2 4 3 1
- d. 4 2 1 3

12. Match List I (Common name of herbicide) with List II (Trade name of the herbicide) and select the correct answer:

List-I

List-II

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- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a. Alachlor | a. Basalin |
| b. Oxadiazon | b. Stomp |
| c. Pendimethalin | c. rons tar |
| d. Fluchloralin | d. Lasso |

- | | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| b. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| c. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

13. Consider the following weeds:

- Lantana camara
- Biodens pilosa
- Sorghum halepense
- Xanthium strumarium

If a farmer took his cattle into a jungle for grazing, he would on his retur find clinging to his clothes and the body of the animals weeds listed at

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4

14. The primar aim of multiple cropping is to

- Have higher gross return
- Increase food production

- c. Maintain soil fertility
 - d. Provide technology for achieving the goal of higher level of land use intensity
15. The main objectives of growing the “catch” crop is to
- a. Add more residue to the soil
 - b. Suppress weeds
 - c. Prevent cracking of soil
 - d. Get an additional income without further improvement
16. The nitric diagnostic horizon is found in soils belonging to
- a. Alfisol and inceptisol orders
 - b. Aridisol and inceptisol orders
 - c. Alfisol and aridisol orders
 - d. Inceptisol and oxisol orders
17. Silica-squioxide ratio is useful in the evaluation of soil in respect of
- a. Nutrient availability
 - b. Silicon content
 - c. Iron and aluminum content
 - d. Its age
18. Consider the following statements: Cation exchange of soil colloidal clay is due to
- a. Silicon tetrahedral layer.
 - b. Isomorphous substitution.
 - c. Hydration of clays. 4.
 - d. Broken edges of clay lattices.

Of these statements

- a. 1 and 2 are correct
- b. 2 and 4 are correct
- c. 3 and 4 are correct

d. 1 and 3 are correct

19. The ratio of 'organic carbon'to' organic matter in soils is

a. 1.0: 1.7

b. 1.0: 2.0

c. 1.7: 1.0

d. 20.0: 1.0

20. A given soil sample contains Organic carbon = 0.6% Phosphorous = 0.1% Potassium = 1%
The per cent organic matter P₂O₅ and K₂O contents of the soil is organic matter P₂O₅
K₂O

a. 1.02 0.29 1.2

b. 1.02 0.229 1.2

c. 1.12 2.29 0.83

d. 1.7 0.86 0.43

21. The molarity of 100 ml of a solution containing 0.36 g of NaOH will be

a. 0.009

b. 0.090

c. 1.100

d. 1.440

22. The bulk density of a soil with particle density of 2.65 g/cc and por space 40% would be

a. 1.29 g/cc

b. 1.45 g/cc

c. 1.59 g/cc

d. 1.72 g/cc

23. Consider the following types of erosion:

a. Gully erosion.

b. Splash erosion

c. Normal erosion.

d. rill erosion.

e. Sheet erosion.

The correct sequence in terms of the

INCrEASING order of soil loss from the field due to these types of erosions is

a. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

b. 2, 3, 5, 4, 1

c. 3, 2, 4, 1, 5

d. 3, 2, 5, 4, 1

24. Consider the following statements regarding the diagram given 1 above:

a. Nitrate is retained by the soil and hence the nitrate nitrogen is temporarily immobilized during decomposition.

b. Higher nitrate level observed at the end of decomposition is due to the release of this nutrient by the soil.

c. The peak level of CO and (NO) observed in the diagram indicates the maximum activity of microbes developed during decomposition. Of these statements

i. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

ii. 1 and 2 are correct

iii. 2 and 3 are correct

iv. 3 alone is correct

25. Non-essential but useful nutrients for plants would include

a. Carbon and vanadium

b. Vanadium and chlorine

c. Vanadium and sodium

d. Sodium and chlorine

26. Which of the following are the criteria for determining the essentiality of nutrient elements?

a. A deficiency of the particular elements makes it impossible for the plant to grow normally or complete its life cycle.

- b. The deficiency symptoms can be corrected only by supplying the nutrient in question.
- c. The nutrient is abundantly present in the soil for rapid plant absorption.
- d. The elements are directly involved in the plant metabolism.

i. 1 and 3

ii. 1, 2 and 4

iii. 2, 3 and 4

iv. 1, 2, 3 and 4

27. The amount of NPK required to produce 50% of the maximum possible yield is one Baule unit. One baule is equal to (in lb/acre) Nitrogen P₂O₅ K₂O

a. 223 45 76

b. 223 40 76

c. 250 45 60

d. 250 40 60

28. "A-lue" technique is used to estimate the available phosphorous in the soil. It is calculated using the formula $B(1 - Y) = A - Y^2$ Where, 'A' is the amount soil phosphorous in kg/ha, 'B' is the amount of added fertilizer phosphorus in kg/ha and 'Y' is the

a. Yield of the plant grown in the soil

b. Total quantity of phosphorus present in the plant

c. Total quantity of phosphorus present in the soil

d. Fraction of the phosphorus in the plant which is derived from the phosphates fertilizer added to the soil.

29. Match List I (Technique) with List II (Organism) and select the correct answer:

List-I

a. Colwell technique for B deficiency

b. Sackett and Stewart method for P deficiency

c. Mulder method for Cu and Mg

d. Mehlich plaque method for P deficiency

List-II

a. *Aspergillus niger*

b. *Cunninghamella* sp.

c. Sunflower

d. *Azotobacter*

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A B C D

a. 4 3 2 1

b. 3 4 2 1

c. 3 4 1 2

d. 4 3 1 2