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OBJECTIVE BOOK

FOR

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Subhash Singh, Dr. Mayank Chaturvedi
Dr. Sonbeer Chack, Bihari Singh

Objective Book for General Agriculture



Objective Book For General Agriculture

Authors

**Subhash Singh,
Dr. Mayank Chaturvedi,
Dr. Sonbeer Chack,
Bihari Singh**

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Set-1

Evolution of Agriculture, History of Modern Agriculture, ICAR Institutes, Agriculture Research Institute

- Q. 1. Truck gardening is a.....word**
- a) Greek
 - b) French
 - c) Latin
 - d) None
- Q. 2. Pomology is originated from which word**
- a) Greek-French
 - b) Latin-Greek
 - c) French
 - d) All
- Q. 3. Meteorology is a***
- a) Greek word
 - b) Latin word
 - c) French word
 - d) None
- Q. 4. The first man evolved on the earth was***
- a) Cro-magnan
 - b) Homo-erectus
 - c) Homo sapiens
 - d) None
- Q. 5. First modern man was appeared in 35 thousand year ago in which place***
- a) Africa
 - b) Europe

- c) Asia
- d) USA

Q. 6. First true (Homo erectus) man evolved on earth around

- a) 5 millian ago
- b) 1.5 millian ago
- c) 3.5 millian ago
- d) 10 millian ago

Q. 7. First time Cultivation of crop was started in

- a) 10000 BC
- b) 7500 BC
- c) 8700 BC
- d) 3500BC

Q. 8. The crops were cultivated first time*

- a) Rice and Barley
- b) Wheat and Barley
- c) Maize and Wheat
- d) Rice and Wheat

Q. 9. Introduction of several crops in India by portuguese in*

- a) 15 century
- b) 16 century
- c) 10 century
- d) 12 century

Q. 10. Occurrence of Iris Famine due to*

- a) Late blight of potato (1865)
- b) Late blight of potato(1845)
- c) Late blight of potato(1885)
- d) Late blight of potato(1835)

Q. 11. Full form of IMD

- a) Indian Microbiological Department
- b) Indian Meterological Department

- c) International Microbiological Department
- d) International Meterological Department

Q. 12. IMD established in*

- a) Pune (1875)
- b) Chennai (1875)
- c) Banglore (1875)
- d) Nagpur (1875)

Q. 13. Forest Research Institute (FRI) established in

- a) Punjab ,1906
- b) Dehradun ,1906
- c) Delhi,1906
- d) Chennai ,1906

Q. 14. Model Village Scheme was launched by*

- a) Louis Hamilton,1903
- b) Daniel Hamilton,1903
- c) F L Brayne,1903
- d) Spencer Hatch,1903

Q. 15. Shriniketan project given by

- a) F L brayne
- b) R N Tagore
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Spencer Hatch

Q. 16. Full form of IARI.....*

- a) Indian Agriculture Research Institute
- b) Indian Agricultural Research Institute
- c) International Agriculture Research Institute
- d) International Agriculture Research Institute

Q. 17. ICAR reconstituted in fully autonomous body in*

- a) 1955
- b) 1966
- c) 1958

d) 1947

Q. 18. CIMMYT ?

- a) International Centre for Wheat and Maize Improvement
- b) International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
- c) International Centre for Maize and briley Improvement
- d) International Centre for Wheat and Rice Improvement

Q. 19. Silver and Brown Revolution for.....production*

- a) Egg and Fisheries
- b) Eggs and Fertilizers
- c) Poultry and Fisheries
- d) Flood and Fisheries

Q. 20. CRIDA established in*

- a) Chnnai
- b) Delhi
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Mumbai
- e) Other

Q. 21. CIPHET ?*

- a) Central institute of Plant Harvest Engineering and Technology
- b) Central institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology
- c) Central institute of Plant Harvest Emergence and Technology
- d) Central Indian of Plant Harvest Engineering and Technology

Q. 22. Sugarcane Breeding Institute established in*

- a) Lucknow
- b) Coimbatore
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Delhi

Q. 23. IISR established in

- a) Lukhnow
- b) Dehradun
- c) Coimbatore
- d) Delhi

Q. 24. ICRISAT established in

- a) Delhi
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Chennai
- d) Pune

Q. 25. ICARDA ?*

- a) Indian Centre for Agricultural Research in Dryland
- b) International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dryland
- c) International Centre for Agriculture Research in Dryland
- d) International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry

farming

Answer Key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	A	B	B	

Set-2

**Cropping system and pattern Annidation and Allelopathy,
Crop Ecology, Dryland Agriculture Erosion and soil
Conservation**

Q. 1. Jhumming cultivation is practiced in*

- a) Southern states
- b) North-eastern states
- c) South-west
- d) All

Q. 2. Sustainable agriculture also called as*

- a) Ecological farming
- b) Organic farming
- c) Permaculture
- d) All

Q.3 Cropping system is*

- a) Cropping Pattern + farming systems
- b) Cropping Pattern + management
- c) Cropping Pattern + Crop Ecology
- d) None

Q. 3. Sole cropping means*

- a) Cultivation of one crop variety alone
- b) Cultivation of same crop on same land
- c) Both
- d) None

Q. 4. Intercropping means*

- a) Cropping with a indefinite row arrangements and fixed ratio
- b) With a definite row arrangements and fixed ratio
- c) With a definite row arrangements and non fixed ratio
- d) None

Q. 5. Which one is an example of Companion cropping*

- a) Black gram / Green gram + maize
- b) Musturd/potato/onion+ sugarcane
- c) Sugarcane+ musturd+ onion
- d) None

Q. 6. Aeroponics means*

- a) Growing plants in without soil
- b) In the aerated moist atmosphere
- c) Roots are kept in nutrients rich spray
- d) All

Q. 7. Aeroponics save water, chemical and fertilizers in the ratio of*

- a) 80:50:100
- b) 98:60:100
- c) 70:60:100
- d) 98:50:100

Q. 8. Eucalyptus drastically reduce the germination of which crop through allelochemicals*

- a) Sorghum
- b) Musturd
- c) Rice
- d) Maize

Q. 9. The Allelopathy effect of sunflower occurs on which crop*

- a) Maize
- b) Sorghum
- c) Wheat
- d) Sugarcane

Q. 10. What means of Sorghum effect*?

- a) Part of nitrogen is immobilized
- b) Wider CN ration
- c) Deficiency of nitrogen for succeeding crops
- d) All

- Q. 11. Which type of soil takes longer time to heat up or to cool down***
- a) Dry soil
 - b) Moist soil
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- Q. 12. The heat gain or loss of soil istimes quicker than water***
- a) 7
 - b) 5
 - c) 10
 - d) 2
- Q. 13. Specific gravity of soil is***
- a) 1
 - b) 0.5
 - c) 0.2
 - d) 0
- Q. 14. Concept of Ideotype was given by***
- a) Richard 1968
 - b) Donald 1968
 - c) Henry 1968
 - d) Flintz 1968
- Q. 15. The numbers of Agroclimatic zones and Agroecological zones are.***
- a) 21,15
 - b) 20,15
 - c) 15,21
 - d) 20,13
- Q. 16. Under Dryland farming annual rainfall is***
- a) <750
 - b) =750

- c) >750
 - d) None
- Q. 17. Rainfed farming is practiced in***
- a) Arid regions
 - b) Semi arid regions
 - c) Humid regions
 - d) Non humid regions
- Q. 18. Irrigated area and total cropped area of India is***
- a) 40%, 143 mha
 - b) 50% 150 mha
 - c) 33%, 187 mha
 - d) 33%, 148 mha
- Q. 19. Drought conditions occurs when***
- a) Deficiency of rainfall is above 50%
 - b) Annual rainfall is less than 75% of the normal
 - c) Annual rainfall is less than 50%of the normal
 - d) Deficiency of rainfall above 75%
- Q. 20. Moisture Deficit index =***
- a) Rainfall at 50% probability/PET
 - b) $PET/P-PET \times 100$
 - c) $P-PET/PET \times 100$
 - d) Rainfall at 70% probability/ PET
- Q. 21. Which Antitranspirants and there combinations are true***
- a) Stomata closing type - PMA,ABA
 - b) Film forming type - Mobileaf, oils
 - c) Reflecting type - kaolin
 - d) All
- Q. 22. Soil loss equation is***
- a) $A = RKLSCP$
 - b) $A = RKSCP$

- c) A= RDSCP
- d) A= rkscp

Q. 23. On the land capability classification which classes are suitable for regular cultivation*

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 5,6,7,8
- c) 1,2,3
- d) 1,2,3,4,5

Q. 24. Which land class suitable for occasional cultivation*

- a) Class 1
- b) Class 3
- c) Class 4
- d) Class 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	D	B	A	B	B	D	B	B	B	D	B	B
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
C	B	C	C	C	C	B	C	D	A	C	C	

Set- 3

Rocks and it's weathering, Soil formation

- Q. 1. Which one is formed by solidification of magma***
- a) Igneous rocks
 - b) Sedimentary rocks
 - c) Metamorphic rocks
 - d) All
- Q. 2. Dominant minerals on the earth crust***
- a) Mica
 - b) Fedspars
 - c) Olivine
 - d) Tourmaline
- Q. 3. Example of Boran containing minerals***
- a) Olivine
 - b) Tourmaline
 - c) Dolomite
 - d) Apetite
- Q. 4. Most resistant mineral (against weathering) on the earth***
- a) Quartz
 - b) Dolomite
 - c) Augite
 - d) Feldspar
- Q. 5. Least resistant mineral (against weathering)on the earth***
- a) Augite
 - b) Feldspar
 - c) Calcite
 - d) Olivine
- Q. 6. Example of secondary minerals***
- a) Olivine, Augite, clay minerals

- b) Clay minerals, Haematite, Dolomite
- c) Tourmaline, Dolomite, Olivine
- d) Dolomite, Feldspar, Mica

Q. 7. Example of Basic rocks*

- a) Granite
- b) Augite
- c) Basalt
- d) Mica

Q. 8. Example of acidic rocks*

- a) Granite
- b) Feldspar
- c) Mica
- d) Olivine

Q. 9. Example of phosphorus containing minerals*

- a) Dolomite
- b) Mica
- c) Apatite
- d) Orthoclase

Q. 10. Example of metamorphic rocks*

- a) Granite
- b) Limestone
- c) Marble
- d) Basalt

Q. 11. Quartz constitute.....of the earth crust*

- a) 48%
- b) 36%
- c) 50%
- d) 10%

Q. 12. Examples of Active soil forming factor*

- a) Climate

- b) Time
- c) Parents material
- d) Topography

Q. 13. Which one is comes under fundamental soil forming process*

- a) Podzolization, Decalcification, Calcification
- b) Eluviation, Humification, Horizonation
- c) Podzolization, Eluviation, Horizonation
- d) Eluviation, Calcification, podzolization

Q. 14. Eluviation is a process of*

- a) Removal of constituent from upper layer
- b) Deposition of constituent in the lower layer
- c) Mixing of the constituent in the same layer of the horizon
- d) None

Q. 15. It will take how many years to development of a complete horizon into the soil*

- a) 250 years
- b) 100 years
- c) 450 years
- d) 400 years

Q. 16. Condition required for the Laterization process*

- a) Hot and humid climate
- b) Warm and humid climate
- c) Tropical climate
- d) Tropical sub humid climate

Q. 17. Pedoturbation means*

- a) Process of mixing of soil
- b) Process of leaching
- c) Process of acidification
- d) Addition of lime

Q. 18. Solonization also named as*

- a) Salinization

- b) Black alkali soil
- c) Solo digestion
- d) None

Q. 19. Salinization occurs in which type of climate*

- a) Temperate climate
- b) Arid semi arid climate
- c) Tropical climate
- d) Humid climate

Q. 20. Due to salinization which type of problem normally seen into the soil-plant system*

- a) Increasing the osmotic pressure into the soil solution
- b) Plant unable to uptake the water
- c) Accumulation of the salt into the soil plant system
- d) All

Q. 21. Salinization also named as*

- a) White alkali soil
- b) Black alkali soil
- c) Alkalization
- d) All

Q. 22. Poor physical condition obtained because of...*

- a) Acidic soil
- b) Alkaline soil
- c) Saline soil
- d) None

Q. 23. Alkalinization means*

- a) Formulation of salt
- b) Accumulation of sodium
- c) Ph will be less than 6
- d) All

Q. 24. Soil forming factors is given by*

- a) Dokuchaev

- b) Hiltner
- c) Aristotle
- d) Morphut

Q. 25. Who divided the soil forming factors into active and passive factor*

- a) Dokuchaev
- b) Jenny
- c) Morphut
- d) Aristotle

Q. 26. Dominant element in the earth crust*

- a) Silicon
- b) Oxygen
- c) Calcium
- d) Magnesium

Q. 27. How much silica present in to the atmosphere*

- a) 21%
- b) 27.7%
- c) 42%
- d) 78%

Q. 28. Rutile is a*

- a) Barium containing mineral
- b) Titanium containing mineral
- c) Phosphorus containing mineral
- d) Boron containing mineral

Q. 29. Which types of activities are seen under volcanic Rock formation*

- a) Cooling of lava
- b) Solidification of magma
- c) Tremendous pressure and heat
- d) None

Q. 30. Example of sedimentary rocks*

- a) Limestone
- b) Granite
- c) Gabbro
- d) Basalt

Answer key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	B	A	C	B	C	A	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	A

Set- 4

**Landscape, Garden, Types of Garden Lawn, Tree,
Herb, Shrub**

- Q. 1. Ornamental Horticulture is the combination of _____?***
- a) Pomology and floriculture
 - b) Floriculture and landscape
 - c) Viticulture and landscape
 - d) None of these
- Q. 2. The art of making animal shape in plant is***
- a) A.Topiary
 - b) B. Pinching off
 - c) C. Edging
 - d) D.Hardening
- Q. 3. Leading flower production state is***
- a) A.Kerala
 - b) B. Tamil Nadu
 - c) C. Karnataka
 - d) D. Andhra Pradesh
- Q. 4. Wonder tree is***
- a) A.Neem
 - b) B. Gulmohar
 - c) C. Babul
 - d) D.Jack
- Q. 5. Which among the given cities known as the garden City***
- a) Bangalore
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Pune
 - d) D.Chennai I

- Q. 6. Which among the given is a garden adornment***
- a) Bird bath
 - b) Flower bed
 - c) Carpet bed
 - d) Pergoda
- Q. 7. Which flower referred to as glory of the East***
- a) Rose
 - b) Chrysanthemum
 - c) Gladiolus
 - d) Jasmine
- Q. 8. which sprayer is suited for spraying operations in kitchen garden***
- a) Rocker sprayer
 - b) Hand sprayer
 - c) Kanpsack sprayer
 - d) D. None
- Q. 9. 9) The branch of agriculture which leads with garden crop is***
- a) Agronomy
 - b) Horticulture
 - c) Pathology
 - d) Soil science
- Q. 10. A flower garden is***
- a) A flowery garden completes the beauty of a housealong with palate
 - b) It goes to satisfy aesthetic sense
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- Q. 11. Commonly grown flowering shrubs and trees are***
- a) Delonix regia, Bojer
 - b) Millettia ovalifolia, Kurz
 - c) Erytherina glabrescens, Parker

- d) *Cassia fistula*, Linn
- e) All of the above

Q. 12. *Cassia glauca* is*

- a) A shrub or small tree
- b) Leaves 6-9 inches long
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Q. 13. *Parkinsonia aculeate*, Linn is*

- a) Small evergreen tree
- b) Bark thin, smooth
- c) Branches green
- d) All of the above

Q. 14. *Lantana camara*, Linn is*

- a) Large scrambling evergreen shrub
- b) 4-8 feet high twigs usually more or less prickly pubescent,
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Q. 15. Shrubs can be defined as*

- a) Annual plants having many indistinct Woody stems
- b) Annual plants having few indistinct woody stems
- c) Perennial plants having few indistinct woody stems
- d) Perennial plants having many indistinct woody stems

Q. 16. Shrubbery is a*

- a) A. Grouping of shrubs in a individual
- b) B. Growing of shrubs in a group
- c) Grouping of shrubs with hedges
- d) D. Growing of shrubs with edges

Q. 17. Example of foliage climbers*

- a) A. *Philodendron*
- b) B. *Begonia purpurea*

- c) C. Antigonon leptopus
 - d) D. Solanum
- Q. 18. Growing of different species of trees in one place is called***
- a) A. Trophy
 - b) B. Topiary
 - c) C. Arboretum
 - d) D. Bonsai
- Q. 19. Arrangement of colourful potted plants in different tires around a central object is known as***
- a) Arboretum
 - b) Trophy
 - c) Bonsai
 - d) Topiary
- Q. 20. The practice of budding at different heights to create dwarf medium and tall stature of the plant it is term as***
- a) A. Standard
 - b) B. Arboretum
 - c) C. Bonsai
 - d) D. Lawn
- Q. 21. Different styles of Bonsai is***
- a) Formal upright
 - b) Clasped to stone
 - c) Windblown
 - d) All of above
- Q. 22. Annual flowers useful in hanging baskets***
- a) A. Petunia
 - b) B. Alyssum
 - c) C. Verbena
 - d) D. Only a, b and c
 - e) E. Only a and c

Q. 23. Green carpet for the landscape maintained by growing and moving grasses is known as*

- a) A.Hage
- b) B. Topiary
- c) C. Lawn
- d) D. Garden

Q. 24. The plan is first laid on the ground and then it is brought down on the paper is known as*

- a) A.Formal design
- b) B. Informal design
- c) C. Lawn
- d) D. Topiary

Q. 25. The main features of Mughal garden are*

- a) Running water
- b) Baradari
- c) Terraces
- d) Trees and flowers
- e) All of above

Q. 26.is a place embellished with plant of valuable and pleasurable nature*

- a) Lawn
- b) Garden
- c) Ornamental horticulture
- d) Hedge

Q. 27. Japanese flower arrangement is known as*

- a) A.Topiary
- b) B. Bonsai
- c) C. Ikebana
- d) D. None

Q. 28. Persian gardens is example of*

- a) A.Informal style of garden

- b) B. Formal style of garden
- c) C. Free style
- d) D. None

Q. 29. Features of Japanese garden are*

- a) Baradari
- b) Garden Pagoda
- c) Dry landscape
- d) 1 and 3
- e) 2 and 3

Q. 30. 'Heart of garden' is*

- a) Hedge
- b) Edge
- c) Lawn
- d) None

Answer key:

1	B	11	E	21	<u>D</u>
2	A	12	C	22	D
3	C	13	D	23	C
4	A	14	C	24	B
5	A	15	D	25	E
6	A	16	B	26	B
7	B	17	A	27	C
8	B	18	C	28	B
9	B	19	B	29	E
10	C	20	A	39	C

Set-5

Cell, Cell Division, Cell Cycle, Chromosomal Structure and Function, Chromosomal Aberration, Genome

Q.1. In males, the gene for colour blindness is located in _____ *

- a) X-chromosome
- b) Y-chromosome
- c) Both X and Y chromosome
- d) Either X-chromosome or Y-chromosome

Q.2. Who proposed the chromosomal theory of inheritance?*

- a. Sutton
- b. Boveri
- c. Correns
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Q.3. Which of the following is called the sex-linked disease?*

- a. Leukemia
- b. Alzheimer's
- c. Malignancy
- d. Colour blindness

Q.4. Which of the following statements is true about the ends of the chromosome?*

- a. The ends of the chromosome are called Satellites
- b. The ends of the chromosome are called Centromeres
- c. The ends of the chromosome are called Telomeres
- d. The ends of the chromosome are called Kinetochore

Q.5. How many sex chromosomes are present in a human being?*

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

Q.6. Which of the following statements is true about the metaphase?*

- a. A chromosome is the thickest during the metaphase
- b. A chromosome is the shortest during the metaphase
- c. A chromosome is the longest during the metaphase

Q.7. A fully expressed allele is referred to as _____.*

- a. Dominant
- b. Recessive
- c. Homologous
- d. Heterozygous

Q.8. Most of the genetic disorders are caused due to _____.*

- a. Mutation
- b. The gender of an individual
- c. The gross chromosomal abnormalities
- d. All of the above

Q.9. The thread-like structures, which appear inside the nucleus at the time of cell division, are called _____.*

- a. Asters
- b. Centrioles
- c. Chromosomes
- d. Spindle fibers

Q.10. How many autosomes are present in a human being?*

- a. 20 pairs
- b. 22 pairs
- c. 23 pairs
- d. 44 pairs

Q.11. The point at which polytene chromosomes appear to be attached together is known as*

- a. centriole
- b. centromere
- c. chromomere

- d. chromocenter

Q.12. In which typical stage are Lampbrush chromosomes observed?*

- a. meiotic prophase
- b. mitotic metaphase
- c. mitotic prophase
- d. mitotic anaphase

Q.13. Which of the following plays a substantial role in linking together sister chromatids immediately after replication?*

- a. Cohesins
- b. Condensins
- c. Histones
- d. Topoisomerases

Q.14. The sister chromatids separate at.....*

- a. Prophase
- b. Metaphase
- c. Telophase
- d. Anaphase

Q.15. This is incorrect about the nature of genetic code. Codons are.....*

- a. universal
- b. overlapping
- c. commaless
- d. triplet

Q.16. This drug inhibits the initiation step of translation*

- a. ricin
- b. tetracycline
- c. streptomycin
- d. cyclohexylamine

Q.17. In translation, this is not an essential component*

- a. amino acid
- b. ligase
- c. mrna

- d. anticodon

Q.18. Conversion of messages carried by mrna into amino acid sequences is called _____*

- a. Replication
- b. DNA repair
- c. Translation
- d. Transcription

Q.19. What is the size of the prokaryotic*

- a. 80S
- b. 70S
- c. 40S
- d. 60S

Q.20. Who explained the wobble hypothesis?A) Darwin*

- a. Darwin
- b. Watson and Cric
- c. Samuel B. Weiss
- d. Nirenberg

Q.21. Rearrangement of DNA is known as*

- a. replication
- b. transcription
- c. recombination
- d. None of these

Q.22. Linked genes are separate due to the*

- a. recombination
- b. mutation
- c. crossing over
- d. None of these

Q.23. Morgan coined the term ‘ linkage ‘ to describe*

- a. generation of non – parental gene combinations
- b. association of genes on a chromosome
- c. physical status of gene combinations

- d. generation of parental gene combinations

Q.24. Variability may originate during meiosis due to*

- a. crossing over
- b. chromosomal aberrations
- c. polyploidy
- d. mutations

Q.25. Complete linkage is observed in*

- a. birds
- b. lizards
- c. frog
- d. Drosophila

Q.26. Damage and errors in DNA cause _____ *

- a. Mutation
- b. DNA repair
- c. Translation
- d. Transcription

Q.27. Addition or deletion of bases causes which kind of mutation?*

- a. Transversion
- b. Frameshift mutation
- c. Transition
- d. Transcription

Q.28. Which of the following chemical mutagen affects only replicating DNA?*

- a. Acridine dye
- b. Alkylating agent
- c. Deaminating agent
- d. Base analog

Q.29. X rays causes mutation by*

- a. Deletion
- b. Transition
- c. Transversion

d. None

Q.30. which of the following are not ionizing radiations*

- a. X-rays
- b. Cosmic rays
- c. UV rays
- d. Alfa rays

Answer key:

<u>1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>C</u>

Set-6

Mango, Banana, Citrus Fruits, Papaya And Pomegranate

Q.1. Which is the early variety of mango?*

- a. Himsagar
- b. Langra
- c. Neelum

Q.2. Alphanso is also known as----*

- a. Badhami
- b. Gundu
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of these

Q.3. Mango malformation is due to....*

- a. Mites
- b. Fungal
- c. viral
- d. All of these

Q.4. The specific gravity of fruit ranges between....*

- a. 0.4-0.8
- b. 0.1-0.4
- c. 1.01-2.0
- d. -1.01to -2.0

Q.5. Which is the suitable variety of mango for HDP?*

- a. Chausa
- b. Langra
- c. Dashari
- d. Amarpali

Q.6. Polyploidy variety of Mango?*

- a. Vellaicollamban

- b. Flour
- c. Kurukkan
- d. All of the above

Q. 7. Regulation in mango to some extent can be induced with the application of _____*

- a. Paclobutrazol
- b. ABA
- c. Auxin
- d. Thiourea

Q.8. Which Papaya species is resistant to distortion ring-spot virus?*

- a. Carica papaya
- b. Carica pentagona
- c. Carica cauliflora
- d. Carica microcarpa

Q.9. Which crop is called micronutrient loving crop*

- a. Mango
- b. Citrus
- c. Banana
- d. Apple

Q.10. Choke throat in banana is due to _____*

- a. High temperature
- b. Low temperature
- c. High humidity
- d. Low humidity

Q.11. Seeds are sown immediately after extraction in which fruit.*

- a. Citrus
- b. Ber
- c. Mango
- d. Jamun

Q.12. Pusa delicious is a variety of*

- a. papaya

- b. Pomegranate
- c. mango
- d. none of these

Q.13. Which one is very sensitive to frost?*

- a. Papaya
- b. Pomegranate
- c. Banana
- d. Both A and C

Q.14. scale insect is the insect of.....*

- a. Banana
- b. Citrus
- c. Pomegranate
- d. Mango

Q.15. Plant population in Citrus plant(orange) is...*

- a. 300/hac
- b. 275/hac
- c. 285/hac
- d. 295/hac

Q. 16. Most powerful antioxidants fruit is.....*

- a. Papaya
- b. Banana
- c. Pomegranate
- d. Citrus

Q.17. Papaya contain Amino acid?*

- a. 212
- b. 213
- c. 211
- d. 210

Q.18. Tristeza virus disease is the disease of...*

- a. Citrus

- b. grapes
- c. pomegranate
- D) Papaya

Q. 19. Fruit of love is known as-----*

- a. pomegranate
- b. Banana
- c. Citrus
- d. Mango

Q. 20. Edible part of pomegranate..*

- A)Mesocarp
- B)Whole fruit
- C)Placenta and Pericarp
- D)juicy seed coat

Q. 21. Fruit consider useful for the leprosy....*

- a. Banana
- b. pomegranate
- c. Papaya
- d. All of these

Q. 22. Bacterial blight of pomegranate is caused by*

- a. Xanthomonas campestris pv punicae
- b. Xanthomonas axonopodis pv punicae
- c. Pseudomonas axonopodis pv punicae
- d. Pseudomonas campestris pv punicae

Q.23. Which of the following nutrients is not present in a*

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B6
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D

Q.24. Green papayas are rich in papain, which can be used to*

- a. Heal wounds

- b. Grow new papayas
- c. Tenderize meat
- d. All of the above

Q. 25. Modified stem of banana is _____ *

- a. Sword suckers
- b. Rhizomes
- c. Water suckers
- d. Corm

Q. 26. Major cause of mango fruit drop is*

- a. Lack of pollination
- b. Low stigmatic receptivity
- c. Defective perfect flower
- d. All of the above

Q. 27. Citrus canker is a _____ disease*

- a. Bacterial
- b. Viral
- c. Fungal
- d. All of these

Q.28. Fruit rich source of Vitamin A is _____ *

- a. Papaya
- b. Mango
- c. Banana
- d. Beal

Q.29. Most critical period in pomegranate disease development is*

- a. July-August
- b. July-September
- c. August-October
- d. August-November

Q. 30. Nutrient loving plant is _____ *

- a. Banana

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- b. mango
- c. Papaya
- d. Citrus

Answer Key:

1	A	11	A	21	B
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4	C	14	B	24	C
5	D	15	B	25	B
6	D	16	C	26	D
7	A	17	A	27	A
8	C	18	A	28	B
9	C	19	A	29	C
10	B	20	D	30	D

Set 7

Plant Physiology, Water Relation, Photosynthesis and Respiration.

Q.1. Photorespiration is high in*

- a. Rice
- b. Sugarcane
- c. Pineapple
- d. Maize

Q. 2. Transpiration is measured by*

- a. Tensiometre
- b. Lysimeter
- c. Potometer
- d. Auxenometer

Q.3. Stomata are regulated by*

- a. K
- b. Ca
- c. N
- d. P

Q.4. Plant lost water in transpiration upto the extent of*

- a. 80%
- b. 95%
- c. 90%
- d. 99%

Q.5. Growing of plant in soilless nutrient solution is referred as*

- a. Aeroponics
- b. Hydroponics
- c. Xeroponics
- d. None

Q.6. Most of the Wheat cultivators are*

- a. Day natural

- b. Short day plant
- c. Qualitative long day plant
- d. Quantitative long day plant

Q.7. Mass flow mechanism was proposed by*

- a. Munch
- b. Darwin
- c. Banda
- d. Hugo de vries

Q.8. Chlorophyll are green because they*

- a. Reflect green light
- b. Absorb green light
- c. Transmit green light
- d. None

Q.9. Wavelength of visible light is*

- a. 262 - 350 NM
- b. 360 - 760 NM
- c. 390 - 760 NM
- d. 400 - 700 NM

Q.10. In C3 plant which enzyme first react with CO₂ to form PGA*

- a. Invertases
- b. Rubisco
- c. Oxaloacetate
- d. PEP

Q.11. In C4 plant the first stable product of photosynthesis is*

- a. PGA
- b. Maleic acid
- c. Oxalic acid
- d. Tartaric acid

Q12. How many ATP are required to produce 1 mole of hexose in photosynthesis*

- a. 8

- b. 18
- c. 28
- d. 38

Q.13. Instrument used for measuring stomatal pressure is*

- a. Porometer
- b. Potometer
- c. Auxenometer
- d. None

Q.14. The most striking feature of CAM plant is formation of maleic acid at*

- a. Morning
- b. Afternoon
- c. Evening
- d. Night

Q.15. The transpiration ratio is highest for*

- a. C3 plants
- b. C4 plants
- c. CAM plants
- d. None

Q.16 The inner product of glycolysis is*

- a. Glucose
- b. Sucrose
- c. Pyruvic acid
- d. NADH

Q.17. Glycolysis takes place in*

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Chloroplast
- c. Cytoplasm
- d. Nucleus

Q.18. which of the following is a day neutral plant*

- a. Cotton

- b. Sunflower
- c. Buckwheat
- d. All

Q.19. Who named The florigen*

- a. Skoog
- b. Knott
- c. Chailakhayan
- d. Salisbury

Q.20. Guttation takes place through*

- a. Stomata
- b. Leaf veins
- c. Hydathodes
- d. Guard cells

Q.21. Eye drops is a example of*

- a. Hypotonic solution
- b. Hypertonic solution
- c. Isotonic solution
- d. None

Q.22. Cohesion and adhesion theory given by*

- a. JC Bose
- b. Stephen Hales
- c. Dixon and Jolly
- d. Boehm

Q.23. Loss of water through transpiration in terrestrial plants by*

- a. Upper surface
- b. Lower surface
- c. Both surface
- d. None

Q.24. pulsation theory is given by*

- a. Stephen Hales

- b. JC Boss
- c. Dixon and Jolly
- d. None

Q.25. Highest RQ values are obtained by*

- a. Protein
- b. Carbohydrate
- c. Organic acid
- d. Fat

Q.26. Example of long day plant*

- a. Wheat
- b. Rice
- c. Soybean
- d. Tobacco

Q.27. For photosynthesis which one is not required*

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Water
- c. Oxygen
- d. Light

Q.28. kismis is a example of*

- a. Endo Osmosis
- b. Exo osmosis
- c. Plasmolysis
- d. None

Q.29. In pickles salt act as --- on bacterial cells and killed microbes*

- a. Endo osmosis
- b. Exo osmosis
- c. Both
- d. None

Q.30. Imbibition means*

- a. Absorption of water by dry woody substances

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- b. Adsorption of water by dry body substances
- c. Absorption of water by solid substances
- d. Adsorption of water by solid substances

Answer key:

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6	C	16	C	26	A
7	A	17	C	27	C
8	B	18	D	28	A
9	C	19	C	29	B
10	B	20	C	30	B

Set-8

Chick Pea, Pigeon Pea, Cotton Potato Groundnut

1. Origin of chick pea is*

- a) Pakistan
- b) Afghanistan
- c) India
- d) USA

2. Most drought tolerant crops among pulses*

- a) Chick pea
- b) Pigeon pea
- c) Cowpea
- d) Peanuts

3. Which type of germination found in chick pea*

- a) Epigeal
- b) Hypogeal
- c) Both
- d) None

4. Short duration variety of gram*

- a) Avrodhi
- b) Gaurav
- c) ICC-2
- d) Pusa-209

5. Extra early short duration variety of pigeon pea is*

- a) Prabhat
- b) ICPH-8
- c) UPAS-120
- d) Mukta

6. What is the Spacing of gram*

- a) 60X10

- b) 30x10
- c) 60x15
- d) 45x10

7. Which one is a Egyptian cotton*

- a) G. Arborium
- b) G. Herbacium
- c) G. Hirsutum
- d) None

8. Extra long staple variety of hirsutum cotton is*

- a) Ganganagar
- b) Bikaneri nerma
- c) Mahalaxmi
- d) MCU-5

9. First Interspecific hybrid cotton variety is*

- a) Mahalaxmi
- b) H-4
- c) Varalakshmi
- d) Surya

10. Nipping practice done in*

- a) Gram
- b) Pigeon pea
- c) Cotton
- d) Sunflower

11. Seed rate for hybrid cotton*

- a) 1-1.5 kg/ ha
- b) 2-3 kg / ha
- c) 3-5 kg / ha
- d) 5-10 kg / ha

12. Ginning percentage of cotton is*

- a) 30-35 %

- b) 40-42%
- c) 18-19%
- d) 20-25%

13. Crinkle leaf of cotton is due to toxicity of*

- a) Mg
- b) Mn
- c) Fe
- d) Zn

14. Sour test of leaf and pods of gram is due to*

- a) Mallic acid and formic acid
- b) Mallic acid and Oxalic acid
- c) Methyl alkohol and formic acid
- d) None

15. Seed rate of true potato seed s*

- a) 100-120
- b) 100-150
- c) 200-250
- d) 50-100

16 Flowering point of view potato is a*

- a) Short day plants
- b) Long day plants
- c) Day natural plants
- d) None

17. Required temperature in potato for growth of Tuber*

- a) 20-25
- b) 17-19
- c) 22-23
- d) 15-20

18. Potato variety suitable for processing*

- a) K. Badshah

- b) K. Jyoti
- c) K. Chipsona
- d) K.ashoka

19. Black heart disease of potato is due to lack of*

- a) Mg
- b) O₂
- c) Al
- d) Mn

20. Hollow heart disease is due to excessive use of*

- a) P- fertilizers
- b) N- fertilizers
- c) K- fertilizers
- d) Ca- fertilizers

21. Potato leaf roll virus transmitted by*

- a) Aphids
- b) Fly
- c) Moth
- d) None

22. Groundnut containsoil andprotein*

- a) 26% and 45%
- b) 50% and 26%
- c) 45% and 26 %
- d) 45% and 30%

23. In Groundnut pegging stage comes after.....DAS*

- a) 25
- b) 45
- c) 55
- d) 65

24. Rosette disease isn Groundnut is due to*

- a) Fungus

- b) Virus
- c) Bacteria
- d) Nematodes

25. Popping in Groundnut is due to deficiency of*

- a) Mg
- b) Ca
- c) S
- d) N

26. Potato is acrop*

- a) Annual
- b) Perennial
- c) Biennial
- d) None

27. Scab disease of potato obtained in*

- a) Acidic conditions
- b) Alkaline condition
- c) Neutral condition
- d) None

28. One bale of cotton is*

- a) 156 kg
- b) 170 kg
- c) 133 kg
- d) 210 kg

29. Delinting of cotton is due to*

- a) Phosphoric acid
- b) Sulphuric acid
- c) Formic acid
- d) None

30. Gram is highly sensitive to frost at*

- a) Vegetative stage

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- b) Flowering stage
- c) Pod filling stage
- d) Maturity stage

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7	C	17	B	27	B
8	D	18	C	28	B
9	C	19	B	29	B
10	A	20	B	30	B

Set-9

Cucurbits Crop and Cole Crop

1. Pumpkin is.....in nature*

1. Amphidiploid
2. Polyploid
3. Monoploid
4. None

2. Pusa chikni is a variety of*

1. Pumpkin
2. Bitter gourd
3. Bottle gourd
4. Sponge gourd

3. Powdery mildew in kukurbits is due to*

1. Erysiphe Cichoracearum
2. Pseudoperonospora cubensis
3. Erysiphe pologony
4. None

4. Cucurbits fruit flies is due to*

1. Bactrocera Cucurbitae
2. Raphidopalpa foeicollis
3. Serratia cucurbitae
4. None

5. Sex form of cucumber is*

1. Monoecius
2. Dioecious
3. Both
4. None

6. Vector of cucumber mosaic virus.....*

1. Mite
2. Aphid

3. Fly
4. None

7. Japanese long green is a variety of*

1. Pumpkin
2. Cucumber
3. Bitter gourd
4. Snake gourd

8. In watermelon sign of maturity is*

1. Metallic sound
2. Heavy dull sound
3. Hard layer
4. None

9. Seed rate of cucumber is*

1. 4 kg per ha
2. 5 kg per ha
- 2.5 Kg per ha
3. None

10. Sugar baby and durgapura meetha is a variety of*

1. Pumpkin
2. Cucumber
3. Watermelon
4. Bottle gourd

11. Pusa Maduras and Hara Madhu is a variety of*

1. Cucumber
2. Pumpkin
3. Muskmelon
4. Watermelon

12. Seed rate of lauki is*

1. 8 kg per hectare
2. 3 to 6 kg per hectare

3. 2 kg per hectare
4. None

13. Pusa meghdoot, Samrat and Pusa manjari is a variety of*

1. Cucumber
2. Snake gourd
3. Bottle gourd
4. None

14. All Cole crops are.....in nature*

1. Protandry
2. Protogyny
3. Both
4. None

15. Self incompatibility is most common in*

1. Cucurbitaciuos family
2. Cruciferae family
3. Solanaceous family
4. None

16. Cabbage has anticancer properties due to presence of*

1. Sulfosulfuron
2. Indole acetic acid
3. Indole 3 carbinol
4. Methyl carbinol

17. Clubroot of cabbage occurs in which medium*

1. Acidic
2. Alkaline
3. Saline
4. None

18. Golden acre, pride of India in Pusa Mukta is a variety of*

1. Pumpkin
2. Cauliflower

3. Cabbage
4. None

19. Late variety of cauliflower is*

1. Pusa ketki
2. Pusa snowball
3. Pusa himjyoti
4. None

20. Hollow stem of cauliflower is due to*

1. Deficiency of nitrogen
2. Excessive use of nitrogen
3. Deficiency of phosphorus
4. Excessive use of potassium

21. In cole crops meaning of buttoning is*

1. Large curds formation
2. Small curds formation
3. Undeveloped head
4. None

22. Edible part in cabbage is*

1. Curd
2. Head
3. Leafs
4. None

23. Browning of cole crops is a problem of*

1. Bacterial
2. Viral
3. Physiological
4. None

24. Seed rate of cabbage is*

1. 350 - 500
2. 500-600

3. 200-300
4. 100-200

25. Seed rate of knol-khol*

1. 500-600 gm
2. 1-1.5 kg
3. 3 kg
4. 400-600 gm

26. Luffa cylindrica is a botanical name of*

1. Pointed gourd
2. Ash gourd
3. Sponge gourd
4. Ridge gourd

27. Watermelon fruits contain..... Percent water*

1. 80%
2. 60%
3. 95%
4. 20%

28. Chief pollinator of pumpkin is*

1. Housefly
2. Beetle
3. Honey bee
4. None

29. Which crop also known as butternut squash*

1. Sponge gourd
2. Pumpkin
3. Snake gourd
4. Ridge gourd

30. King of north is a variety of*

1. Cauliflower
2. Knol khol

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- 3. Cabbage
- 4. None

Answer Key:

1	A	11	C	21	B
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3	A	13	C	23	C
4	A	14	B	24	A
5	A	15	B	25	B
6	B	16	C	26	C
7	B	17	A	27	C
8	B	18	C	28	C
9	C	19	B	29	B
10	C	20	B	30	B

Set-10

Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium Biofertilizers and Deficiency Symptoms Of Nutrient.

1. Hidden hunger" means*

- A. Deficiency symptoms are seen when the nutrient is deficient
- B. Severe yield reduction may occur without appearance of deficiency symptoms
- C. The nutrient is not deficient but apparently seems to be deficient
- D. Visual deficiency symptoms are suppressed by other elements

2. 95 to 99.5% portion of plant tissues are made up of*

- A. N, P and K
- B. C, H and O
- C. Ca, Mg and C
- D. None of these

3. Quantity of single super phosphate needed for applying 80 kg P₂O₅/ha to sugarcane will be*

- A. 250 kg
- B. 500 kg
- C. 750 kg
- D. 1000 kg

4. Adsorbed Ca⁺⁺, Mg⁺⁺ or Al⁺⁺ may encourage soil aggregate formation starting with a process called:*

- A. Flocculation
- B. Exfoliation
- C. Soil solrization
- D. None of above

5. Zinc deficiency occurs in crops growing in soils having high phosphorous*

- A. Light soils
- B. Calcareous soils

- C. Soils low in phosphorous
- D. Soil having ph 7.5

6. Ammonia lost through volatilization in significant quantities from*

- A. Acidic
- B. Alkaline
- C. Neutral
- D. None of the above

7. Ammonium sulphate contains*

- A. 20% sulphur
- B. 26% sulphur
- C. 16% sulphur
- D. 24% sulphur

8. Amount of K in plants is*

- A. 8.0 to 15.0%
- B. 10.0 to 8.9%
- C. 1 to 1.5 %
- D. 0.3 to 6.0%

9. Available form of phosphorus ions is*

- A. Phosphoric
- B. Phosphorous chloride
- C. Phosphorous
- D. Photphorous nitrate

10. Available phosphorous of more than 25 kg/ha of soil is considered as*

- A. Low
- B. Medium
- C. High
- D. Trace

11. Azolla can fix _____ kg N₂/ha/year*

- A. 80-100
- B. 30-40

- C. 10?15
- D. 100-120

12. Azotobacter sp. Fix atmospheric nitrogen*

- A. As symbionts on sugarcane
- B. As symbionts on rice
- C. As symbionts on legumes
- D. In free soil

13. Biofertilizer is a*

- A. Mixture of organic matter and microorganism
- B. Mixture of inorganic fertilizer and microorganism
- C. Culture having the desired strain of microorganisms
- D. Decomposed compost enriched with mineral solubilising bacteria

14. Biological nitrogen fixation is*

- A. Aerobic
- B. Anaerobic
- C. Both (a) & (b)

15. Azospirillum fixes nitrogen mainly in*

- A. Sorghum
- B. Cereals
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Legumes

16. Bone meal is well suited for*

- A. Alkaline soil
- B. Neutral soil
- C. Acidic soils
- D. All of these

17. Calcite, Dolomite and Hornblends are*

- A. Calcium minerals
- B. Potassium minerals
- C. Sulphur minerals

D. None of these

18. Calcium cyanamide contain*

- A. 16 to 18% nitrogen
- B. 26 to 28% nitrogen
- C. 21 to 26% nitrogen
- D. None of the above

19. Chlorosis is observed in upland rice due to deficiency of*

- A. S
- B. Fe
- C. Zn
- D. Mn

20. Deficiency of several elements is exhibited first in the apical region of the growing part due to there*

- A. Autolysis
- B. Mobile nature
- C. Translocation
- D. Immobile nature

21. Father of Soil Microbiology is*

- A. S.N. Winogradsky
- B. Beijerinck
- C. A. Waksman
- D. Liebig

22. In case of ammonia synthesis the reaction is*

- A. Endothermic
- B. Exothermic
- C. Both the above
- D. None of the above

23. Kharia disease of rice is diagnosed by*

- A. Necrotic lesions
- B. Dark reddish brown pigmentation
- C. Yellowish spots on leaves

D. Black pinhead points on leaf

24. Molybdenum is a component of*

- A. Chlorophyll
- B. Nitrogenase enzyme
- C. Cell wall of plants
- D. None of the above

25. Nitrogen is absorbed by the plants in the form*

- A. Only as NO_3^-
- B. Only as NH_4^+
- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. None of the above

Answer Key:

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6	B	16	C		
7	D	17	A		
8	C	18	C		
9	A	19	B		
10	C	20	D		

Set-11

Guava, Aonla, Ber, Grape, Coconut

1. What is fruit type of ber*

- a) Drupe
- b) Palm
- c) Berry
- d) Amphisarca

2. What is fruit type of grape is known as*

- a) Berry
- b) Drupe
- c) Nut
- d) Palm

3. Pusa Urvashi is a variety of*

- a) Guava
- b) Grape
- c) Mango
- d) Ber

4. Father of systematic pomology*

- a) De candole
- b) Darwin
- c) Mendel
- d) None

5. Arka mridula is a variety of*

- a) Guava
- b) Ber
- c) Palm
- d) Grape

6. Which of the following is not a climacteric fruit*

- a) Grape

- b) Mango
- c) Sapota
- d) None

7. Flowering time of Ambe bahar in guava is*

- a) June- July
- b) February – April
- c) October
- d) March

8. Which one is known as apple of tropics*

- a) Ber
- b) Guava
- c) Coconut
- d) Aonla

9. Major pest of guava is*

- a) Fruit fly
- b) Mealybug
- c) Aphids
- d) All

10. Which fruit crop named as malacca tree*

- a) Guava
- b) Aonla
- c) Mango
- d) Ber

11. Which one is mainly used in aonla for training purpose*

- a) Central leader system
- b) Open central system
- c) Modified Central leader system
- d) None

12. Fruiting time in Aonla is*

- a) January to February

- b) July to September
- c) March
- d) All

13. Size of pit for planting in grape*

- a) 30 x 30 x 30
- b) 45 x 45 x 45
- c) 30 x 45 x 60
- d) 45 x 30 x 60

14. Arka Hans is the variety of*

- a) Guava
- b) Grape
- c) Ber
- d) Mango

15. Inarching methods is used for propagation in which fruit crop*

- a) Guava
- b) Aonla
- c) Ber
- d) Coconut

16. Bower system of training is mostly adopted in*

- a) Guava
- b) Grape
- c) Coconut
- d) Ber

17. Size of pits in coconut should be*

- a) 2 x 2 x 2
- b) 1x1 x 1
- c) 3x3x3x
- d) None

18. Arka mridula ,Allahabad safeda , Lalit and Nashik is the variety of*

- a) Guava

- b) Grape
- c) Mango
- d) Coconut

19. Kanchan and Krishna is a variety of*

- a) Guava
- b) Aonla
- c) Grape
- d) Ber

20. Which fruit crop also known as Chinese fig*

- a) Ber
- b) Aonla
- c) Grape
- d) Citrus

21. Commercial propagation method of ber*

- a) Cutting
- b) Grafting
- c) Budding
- d) Seed

22. Best time of pruning in ber*

- a) End of my to June
- b) End of October to November
- c) End of January to February
- d) April

23. Major disease in ber is*

- a) Powdery mildew
- b) Brown rot
- c) Downy mildew
- d) Stem rot

24. Aonla is grown in which type of climate*

- a) Temperate

- b) Semi-arid topic
- c) Tropical
- d) All

25. Gola is a variety of*

- a) Guava
- b) Ber
- c) Grape
- d) Coconut

26. Major pest of grape is*

- a) Thrips
- b) Leaf Roller
- c) Grape Vine beetle
- d) All

27. Malayan dwarf, banawali, Fiji and Pratap is the variety of*

- a) Ber
- b) Coconut
- c) Guava
- d) Grape

28. Commercial propagation method of grape is*

- a) Grafting
- b) Budding
- c) Hardwood cutting
- d) Inerching

29. Origin of Aonla*

- a) Africa
- b) Tropical Asia
- c) America
- d) China

30. Poor man's fruit is*

- a) Grape

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- b) Ber
- c) Coconut
- d) Aonla

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6	A	16	B	26	D
7	B	17	B	27	B
8	B	18	A	28	C
9	D	19	B	29	B
10	B	20	A	30	B

Set-12

Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli, Okra, Potato, Onion

1. Pigments responsible for red colour in tomato*

- a) Lycopene
- b) Anthocyanin
- c) Ascorbic acid
- d) Tryptophan

2. Root knot nematode resistant variety of tomato is*

- a) Hisar Lalit
- b) Selection-120
- c) Pusa sadabahar
- d) Pusa Ruby

3. Reason of fruit drop in tomato is*

- a) Excess use of fertilizer
- b) High temperature
- c) Excess of rainfall
- d) High humidity

4. Which one is named as eggplant*

- a) Brinjal
- b) Tomato
- c) Potato
- d) Okra

5. Is preferred by diabetic patients*

- a) Green chilli
- b) White brinjal
- c) Okra
- d) Potato

6. Cause of pungency in chilli*

- a) Capsicin
- b) Capsenthin

- c) Anthocyanin
- d) None

7. Blossom end rot of tomato is due to deficiency of*

- a) Boron
- b) Calcium
- c) Copper
- d) Magnesium

8. Little leaf of brinjal resistant variety is*

- a) Pusa purple long
- b) Arka sheel
- c) Pant Samrat
- d) None

9. Seed rate of chilli*

- a) 2 to 3 kg/ha
- b) 1.5 to 2 kg/ ha
- c) 3 to 3.5 kg / ha
- d) None

10. Yellow vein mosaic of okra caused by*

- a) Bacteria
- b) Virus
- c) Actinomyces
- d) Fungus

11. Arka lohita and Punjab Lal is a variety of*

- a) Tomato
- b) Potato
- c) Chilli
- d) Brinjal

12. Yellow colour in onion is due to*

- a) Anthocyanin
- b) Lycopene

- c) Quercetin
- d) None

13. Pungency in onion is due to*

- a) Allyl propyl dai sulphide
- b) Dai allyl die disulfide
- c) Sulphur
- d) Propionyl

14. Place of origin of tomato*

- a) Mexican region
- b) China
- c) Africa
- d) Europe

15. Arka Vikas and arka meghali is a variety of*

- a) Potato
- b) Tomato
- c) Brinjal
- d) Okra

16. Onion and Brinjal is a rich source of*

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin A
- d) None

17. Seed rate of onion*

- a) 10 - 12 Kg
- b) 12 - 15 kg
- c) 15 - 20 kg
- d) 20 - 25 kg

18. Arka Kalyan and Nasik red is a variety of*

- a) Okra
- b) Brinjal

- c) Onion
- d) Tomato

19. Pusa purple long , purple round ,Pant Samrat and Azad kranti is a variety of*

- a) Okra
- b) Brinjal
- c) Tomato
- d) Potato

20. Yield of chilli is*

- a) 2-3 t/ ha
- b) 3-4 t / ha
- c) 5-6 t/ ha
- d) None

21. Seed rate of okra*

- a) 8-10 kg
- b) 12-15 kg
- c) 15-20 kg
- d) 1-2 kg

22. Pusa makhmali , prabhani Kranti , Punjab padmani and Arka Anamika is a variety of*

- a) Okra
- b) Brinjal
- c) Tomato
- d) Potato

23. Spacing of okra.....*

- a) 45 cm x 30 cm
- b) 30 cm x 30 cm
- c) 30 cm x 60 cm
- d) 45 x 60 cm

24. Fruit type of tomato....

- a) Drupe

- b) Berry
- c) Nut
- d) Aril

25. Family of onion.....*

- a) Alliaceae
- b) Cruciferae
- c) Chinopodiaceae
- d) Compositae

26. Botanical name of okra*

- a) Abelmoschus
- b) Dacus karota
- c) Allium cepa
- d) Solanum tuberosum

27. Seed rate of potato....*

- a) 20-35 qt
- b) 20-25 qt
- c) 40-45 qt
- d) None

28. Hybrid variety of tomato*

- a) Pusa early dwarf
- b) Pusha Kranti
- c) Pusa Ankur
- d) Arka Nidhi

29. Phomopsis blight resistant variety of brinjal*

- a) Pant Samrat
- b) Pusa purple round
- c) Pusa purple long
- d) None

30. Sowing time of tomato in plains area*

- a) October to December

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- b) July to August
- c) March to April
- d) None

Answer Key:

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8	B	18	C	28	A
9	B	19	B	29	A
10	B	20	A	30	B

Set 13

Rice, Wheat, Maize, Bajra, Jowar and Sugarcane

1. In Rice field to prevent leaching and denitrification losses of N - fertilizers should be incorporated in*

- a) Oxidised zone
- b) Reduced zone
- c) Transitional zone
- d) None

2. Required climate for growing of Rice is*

- a) Hot and temperate
- b) Cool and humid
- c) Hot and humid
- d) Tropical to hot

3. Required PH for Rice cultivation*

- a) 6-7
- b) 5-7
- c) 4-6
- d) 7-8

4. Mutant dwarf variety of rice*

- a) CORH-1
- b) Jaya
- c) Jagannath
- d) TN-1

5. First hybrid of rice in India is*

- a) TN-1
- b) Jaya
- c) PRH-10
- d) CORH-1

6. Hybrid rice for commercial production was first time evolved in*

- a) India

- b) China
- c) Japan
- d) USA

7. Directorate of Wheat Research is located in*

- a) Karnal
- b) Delhi
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Bikaner

8. The inflorescence of sugarcane is*

- a) Panicle
- b) Siliqua
- c) Careopsis
- d) Arrow

9. Most common herbicide used for weed control in sugarcane*

- a) Simazine
- b) Atrazine
- c) Alachlor
- d) All

10. Adkali sugarcane is planted in*

- a) July- August
- b) January- February
- c) February- March
- d) October- November

11. How many setts are needed to plant one hectare of sugarcane*

- a) 30-35k
- b) 35-40k
- c) 40-45k
- d) 50-55k

12. Phalaris minor belongs to the family*

- a) Cyperace

- b) Gramineae
- c) Solanaceae
- d) Malvacea

13. Indian dwarf wheat belongs to*

- a) T. Durum
- b) T. Aestivum
- c) T. Sphaerococcum
- d) T. Spelta

14. Temperature requirement for proper grain filling of wheat*

- a) 20-25 degree Celsius
- b) 20-23 degree Celsius
- c) 23-25 degree Celsius
- d) 16-20 degree Celsius

15. Crop logging is used in*

- a) Maize
- b) Sugarcane
- c) Wheat
- d) Rice

16. In which of the following Composite and Synthetic cultivars are used*

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Maize
- d) Cotton

17. Substances responsible for bread making quality of Wheat*

- a) Gluten
- b) Globulin
- c) Glycine
- d) Lycine

18. Which one possesses highest productivity among the cereals crop*

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Maize
- d) Barley

19. Maize is a Type of plant*

- a) Dioecious
- b) Monocious
- c) Both
- d) None
- e) Option 4

20. Which one is commonly cultivated in India*

- a) Flint corn
- b) Dent corn
- c) Sweet corn
- d) Pop corn

21. Highest drought tolerant crop among cereals and millets is*

- a) Rice
- b) Jowar
- c) Bajra
- d) Barley

22. First hybrid of Bajra*

- a) Tift 23-A
- b) HB -1
- c) HHB -67
- d) PHB-10

23. First hybrid of Bajra released in*

- a) 1964
- b) 1965
- c) 1968

d) 1970

24. Seet rate of Jowar is*

- a) 5-10 kg/ ha
- b) 10-12kg/ ha
- c) 15-20 kg /ha
- d) 20-25 kg / ha

25. Which one named as camel crop*

- a) Bajra
- b) Sorghum
- c) Maize
- d) Rice

Answer Key:

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6	B	16	C		
7	A	17	A		
8	D	18	C		
9	D	19	B		
10	A	20	A		

Set-14

**Soil Conservation Measures, Weather, Climate, Mansoon
And Atmosphere**

1. Mulching is useful for ?*

- a. To conserve moisture level
- b. To reduce weed population
- c. To reduce salt concentration on to the soil surface
- d. Option 1 and 2
- e. Option 1,2 and 3

2. Which one is true*

- a. Contour bunding is adopted for 6 % slope of land
- b. Mechanical measures adopted for > 2% slope of land
- c. Both are true

3. Vertical mulching is practiced in*

- a. Rice crop
- b. Tea garden
- c. Coffee garden
- d. None

4. Bench terracing adopted for*

- a. Slope upto 3% of land
- b. Slope upto 10% of land
- c. Slope >16% of land
- d. All

5. Ozone layer is found in which layer of atmosphere*

- a. Troposphere
- b. Stratosphere
- c. Thermosphere
- d. Mesosphere

6. Most dense part of the Atmosphere is*

- a. Troposphere

- b. Stratosphere
- c. Thermosphere
- d. Mesosphere

7. The warmest layer of the atmosphere is*

- a. Stratosphere
- b. Troposphere
- c. Thermosphere
- d. Mesosphere

8. Lower layer of Thermosphere is known as*

- a. Ionosphere
- b. Exosphere
- c. Atmosphere
- d. Stratosphere

9. Solar constant value is*

- a. $1.94 \text{ Cal/cm}^2\text{min}$
- b. $1.94 \text{ Cal/cm}^{\text{min}}$
- c. $1.94 \text{ Cal/cm}^{\text{g}}$
- d. $1.94 \text{ Cal/m}^{\text{min}}$

10. Unit of Photosynthetic Active Radiation (PAR)*

- a. Einstein
- b. Watt/m^2
- c. Both
- d. None

11. Classification of climate based on vegetation is given by*

- a. Koppen
- b. De Candolle
- c. Troll
- d. None

12. The ratio ;Water vapor present in air/ water vapor required for saturation is known as*

- a. Absolute humidity

- b. Specific humidity
- c. Relative humidity
- d. All

13. In Maximum Thermometer glass tube is filed with*

- a. Alkohol
- b. Mercury
- c. Acid
- d. Formaldehyde

14. Which instrument used to major Growth of plant*

- a. Altimeter
- b. Option 2
- c. ECG

15. Soil moisture tension measured by*

- a. Tensiometer
- b. Porometer
- c. Lysimeter
- d. Potometer

16. Monsoon word has originated from*

- a. French
- b. Greek
- c. Arebic
- d. None

17. Total amount of precipitation in the country is*

- a. 500mm
- b. 1000mm
- c. 1194mm
- d. 789mm

18. South -West monsoon covered.....of total rainfall of India*

- a. <75%
- b. >75%

- c. <50%
- d. >50%

19. The North- East monsoon Withdrawal from India in which month*

- a. February
- b. March
- c. December
- d. January

20. For Artificial rain which materials are used*

- a. Silver Iodide
- b. Silver chloride
- c. Silver Nitrate
- d. None

21. Density of water highest at*

- a. 10 degree Celsius
- b. 7 degree Celsius
- c. 4 degree Celsius
- d. 12 degree Celsius

22. Critical stage of wheat is*

- a. CRI, Tillering, Jointing
- b. CRI, Booting , Tillering
- c. CRI , Flowering , Pegging
- d. CRI, pegging , Tillering

23. Most critical stage of Groundnut is*

- a. Flowering
- b. Tillering
- c. Pegging
- d. Pod filling

24. Highest percentage irrigated area comes under which crop*

- a. Wheat
- b. Pulses

c. Cotton

25. 1 Atmosphere is equal to*

- a. 346 cm of water
- b. 1026 cm of water
- c. 1036 cm of water
- d. None

Answer Key:

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8	A	18	B		
9	A	19	C		
10	C	20	A		

Set-15

Soil Taxonomy and Soils of India, Soil Organic Matters and Soil Fertility and Productivity

1. Crop logging' is a method of*

- a) Soil fertility evaluation
- b) Plant analysis for assessing requirement of nutrients for crop production
- c) Assessing crop damage
- d) Testing suitability of fertilizers

2. A combination of many taxonomic units like soil series, phase or types is called*

- a) Soil variant
- b) Soil series
- c) Soil complex
- d) Soil association

3. A complex mixture of brown amorphous and colloidal substances synthesized by various soil organisms is referred to as*

- a) Compost
- b) Humus
- c) FYM
- d) Peat super compost

4. A sequence of soil of about same age, derived from same parent material and occurring under similar climatic conditions but has different characteristics due to variation in relief and drainage is termed as*

- a) Soil series
- b) Catina
- c) Soil phase
- d) None of the above

5. Alluvial soils are rich in*

- a) K₂O, P₂O₅ and Lime

- b) N
- c) Fe, Al
- d) Si, Cu

6. Aridisols soils are found in the region of*

- a) Humid
- b) Arid
- c) Submerged
- d) None of these

7. Black soils _____ in organic matter and high in bases*

- a) Less
- b) More
- c) Negligible
- d) Very high

8. Black soils are _____ when wet and very hard when dry*

- a) Very hard
- b) Very soft
- c) Soft
- d) Hard

9. Denitrification is more in*

- a) Waterlogged soils
- b) Well drained soils
- c) Heavy soils
- d) Light soils

10. Fraction of organic matter comparatively resistant to microbial degradation is*

- a) Cellulose
- b) Protein
- c) Lignin
- d) Hemicelluloses

11. Humus colloids are composed basically of*

- a) Carbon

- b) Nitrogen
- c) Helium
- d) Ozone

12. If the C: N ratio of crop residues is 20-30 then*

- a) Mineralization may not take place
- b) Immobilization may take place
- c) Immobilization may not take place
- d) Both immobilization and mineralization take place

13. Mineralization of N refers to the conversion of*

- a) Organic form into inorganic form
- b) Inorganic form into organic form
- c) Organic form to nitrogenous compound
- d) All of the above

14. Nitrification is mainly carried out by*

- a) Hetero-trophic organism
- b) Photoauto-trophic organism
- c) Chemoauto-trophic organism
- d) None of the above

15. Non-humic substances are less complex and are _____ to microbial attack than those belonging to humic group*

- a) More resistant
- b) Less resistant
- c) More susceptible
- d) Less susceptible

16. The new comprehensive soils classification is based on*

- a) Genetic characters
- b) Physical and chemical properties of soils
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above

17. Recently developed soil order is*

- a) Alfisol

- b) Entisol
- c) Inceptisol
- d) Gelisol

18. Organic matter rich (>20%) soil order is*

- a) Inceptisol
- b) Molisol
- c) Oxisol
- d) Histosol

19. Which soil order is developed by volcanic ash*

- a) Gelisol
- b) Histosol
- c) Andisol
- d) Molisol

20. Dominant type of clay minerals found in black soil?*

- a) Mica
- b) Vermiculite
- c) Montmorillonite
- d) Feldspar

21. The colour of red soil is due to*

- a) Ferric oxide
- b) Limonite
- c) Organic matter
- d) Titanium oxide

22. Laterite type of soil dominant in which state*

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Punjab
- d) Mp

23. Which type of soil cover largest area in India*

- a) Alluvial

- b) Black
- c) Red
- d) Laterite

24. How much area of India covered by salt affected soil*

- a) 10 mha
- b) 6.7 mha
- c) 8.3 mha
- d) 4.6mha

25. Dominant clay minerals found in red soil ?*

- a) Montmorillonite
- b) Kaolinite
- c) Mica
- d) Vermiculite

26. Available range of Potassium into the soil*

- a) 10%-25 %
- b) 100%-125%
- c) 133%-333%
- d) 256%-586%

27. Available range of nitrogen into the soil*

- a) 256%-583%
- b) 133%-333%
- c) 150%-250%
- d) None

28. Highest p fixation capacity found in which type of soil*

- a) Black
- b) Red
- c) Alluvial
- d) Laterite

29. Which type of humic substances soluble in acid and alkaline medium both*

- a) Fulvic acid

- b) Humic acid
- c) Humic
- d) None

30. Which one of humic substances only soluble in alkaline medium*

- a) Fulvic acid
- b) Humic acid
- c) Humin acid
- d) None

Answer key:

1	A	11	A	21	A
2	D	12	D	22	A
3	B	13	A	23	A
4	B	14	C	24	B
5	A	15	B	25	B
6	B	16	B	26	C
7	A	17	B	27	A
8	B	18	D	28	B
9	A	19	C	29	A
10	C	20	C	30	B

Set-16

**Area, Classification of Fruit Major Nutritional
Deficiency, Color, Bitterness in Fruits
Orchard, Training and Pruning, System of Planting**

1. Development of embryo without fertilization is known as*

- a) Apomixis
- b) Parthenocarpy
- c) Both
- d) None

2. Most salt tolerant fruit crop is*

- a) Date palm
- b) Mango
- c) Banana
- d) All

3. Spacing recommended for pusa nanha variety*

- a) 1.25 x 1.25 metre square
- b) 6.25 x 6.25 metre square
- c) 2.5 x 2.5 metre square
- d) None

4. Pusa chikni is a variety of*

- a) Bottle gourd
- b) Sponge gourd
- c) Snake gourd
- d) Pointed gourd

5. Fruits which have polyembryonic nature*

- a) Mango
- b) Citrus
- c) Jamun
- d) All

6. Tea mosquito bug is a pest of*

- a) Coffee
- b) Tea
- c) Cashew
- d) None

7. In onion bolting takes place due to*

- a) Low temperature
- b) High temperature
- c) Both
- d) None

8. Cricket ball and murabba is a variety of*

- a) Mango
- b) Date palm
- c) Sapota
- d) Banana

9. Sex form of pointed gourd is*

- a) Dioecious
- b) Monocious
- c) Harmaphrodite
- d) None

10. Tuberization of potato required*

- a) Short day length
- b) Long day length
- c) Day natural plant
- d) None

11. National Research centre for onion and garlic*

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Up
- d) West Bengal

12. Central institute of temperate horticulture located in*

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Lucknow
- c) Srinagar
- d) Gangtok

13. Which one is belong to non climacteric fruit*

- a) Mango
- b) Fig
- c) Sapota
- d) Pineapple

14. Fruit type of of guava is*

- a) Drupe
- b) Stone
- c) Berry
- d) Nut

15. Edible part of papaya is*

- a) Pericarp
- b) Meso carp
- c) Thalamus
- d) Endosperm

16. Sorosis is a fruit type of*

- a) Mulberry
- b) Pineapple
- c) Jackfruit
- d) All

17. Per day per capita requirement of vegetable is*

- a) 200 gram
- b) 100 gram
- c) 300 gram
- d) 40 gram

18. Which one belong to a fat rich source*

- a) Pineapple
- b) Potato
- c) Walnut
- d) Sapota

19. Fruit cracking of pomegranate is due to deficiency of*

- a) Calcium
- b) Boron
- c) Copper
- d) Nitrogen

20. Yellow colour in turmeric is due to*

- a) Carotene
- b) Quercetin
- c) Curcumin
- d) None

21. Pungency in onion is due to*

- a) Glucosilets
- b) Dai allyl disulfide
- c) Allyl propile disulphide
- d) All

22. Pungency in mustard is due to*

- a) Glucosilets
- b) Dai allyl disulfide
- c) Allyl propile disulfide
- d) None

23. Which one is known as queen of flower*

- a) Rose
- b) Gladiolus
- c) Chrysanthemum
- d) None

24. Which one is known as century plant*

- a) Coconut
- b) China kiwi fruit
- c) Date palm
- d) There II

25. How many types of methods of pruning are found?*

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) None

26. System of planting accommodated 15% more plant than a square system*

- a) Rectangular
- b) Hexagonal
- c) Diagonal
- d) None

27. System of planting adopted for hilly areas*

- a) Hexagonal
- b) Rectangular
- c) Contour
- d) Square

28. T budding propagation methods is found in*

- a) Citrus
- b) Aonla
- c) Ber
- d) All

29. Which type of propagation method found in custard apple*

- a) Stooling
- b) Inarching
- c) T budding
- d) Softwood cutting

30. Pineapple belongs to..... Family*

- a) Anacardiaceae
- b) Moraceae
- c) Bromeliaceae
- d) Rosaceae

Answer key:

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9	A	19	B	29	C
10	A	20	C	30	C

Set-17

Soyabean, Mustard, Tea, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Castor and Sunflower

1. Soyabean contain Protein andoil*

- a) 20% and 42%
- b) 42% and 20%
- c) 42% and 60%
- d) 20% and 50%

2. Damping of Musturd is due to ...*

- a) Plasmodiophora
- b) Erysiphe
- c) Clostridium
- d) Fusarium

3. Introduced soyabean variety from USA*

- a) Monato
- b) Blackheart
- c) PHB -111
- d) Alankar

4. The first variety of Brassica juncea developed in the world through somatic hybridization*

- a) Kranti
- b) Basanti
- c) NRCHB-5006
- d) Pusa jai kisan

5. Pungency of Musturd is due to*

- a) Glycine
- b) Isothiocyanate
- c) Cystine
- d) Thionate

6. Variety of soyabean is*

- a) Laxmi
- b) Varuna
- c) Punjab -1
- d) Aruna

7. First hybrid variety of castor*

- a) Varuna
- b) Aruna
- c) GAUCH-4
- d) TMVCH

8. The most serious pest of castor is*

- a) Fly
- b) Bug
- c) Semi looper
- d) None

9. Sunflower oil suitable for heart patients because it contains*

- a) Linolenic acid
- b) Isolucein
- c) Linoleic acid
- d) Lucein

10. Sunflower is a*

- a) Short day plant
- b) Long day plant
- c) Day natural plant
- d) All

11. Pollination in sunflower is due to*

- a) Air
- b) Water
- c) Honey bea
- d) Beetle

12. Origin of sunflower is*

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Mexico

13. Quality production of tea in india obtained from*

- a) Assam
- b) Darjeeling
- c) Tamilnadu
- d) Andha Pradesh

14. Faimly of Tea is*

- a) Leguminace
- b) Paiparecea
- c) Camliaceae
- d) Gramineae

15. Nitrogenous fertilizers normally used for Tea production*

- a) Ammonium nitrate
- b) Ammonium sulfate
- c) Urea
- d) All

16. The best method of plucking of Tea is*

- a) Four leaf and bud stage
- b) Two leaf and bud stage
- c) Top leaf and bud stage
- d) None

17. Which one is reduced the burning quality of tobacco*

- a) Phoshate ion
- b) Nitrate ion
- c) Chloride ion
- d) Sulphate ion

18. Nicotine is produced in which part of tobacco plants*

- a) Leaf
- b) Root
- c) Stem
- d) All parts of the plants

19. First hybrid variety of tobacco is*

- a) MTH-1
- b) CPH-1
- c) GTH-1
- d) TBM-1

20. Nicotine contain in Nicotiana rustica*

- a) 5-10%
- b) 3.5-8%
- c) 1.5-5%
- d) 5.5--10%

21. Which one of tobacco is used for smoking and chewing purpose*

- a) Nicotiana tabacum
- b) Nicotiana rustica
- c) Both
- d) None

22. Desuckring and priming practice is done in*

- a) Sunflower
- b) Tobacco
- c) Musturd
- d) Castor

23. The practice in tobacco where most of the moisture is removed*

- a) Topping
- b) Priming
- c) Curing
- d) None

24. Seed rate of hybrid castor*

- a) 8 kg
- b) 12 kg
- c) 5 kg
- d) 2 kg

25. Which one is known as wonder crop*

- a) Tobacco
- b) Buckwheat
- c) Soyabean
- d) Castor

26. Seed rate of Soyabean*

- a) 50 kg
- b) 80 kg
- c) 40 kg
- d) 20kg

27. Thatch grass is a important weed of*

- a) Soyabean
- b) Tea
- c) Tobacco
- d) Buckwheat

28. Tokyo is the variety of*

- a) Castor
- b) Tea
- c) Buckwheat
- d) Soyabean

29. The nature of castor is*

- a) Dioecious
- b) Monocious
- c) Hermaphrodite
- d) None

30. Alkaloid found in Castor*

- a) Cynate
- b) Recirpine
- c) Recinine
- d) Papparine

Answer key:

1	B	11	C	21	B
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9	C	19	C	29	B
10	C	20	B	30	C

Set 18

Plant breeding, Genome, Seed Technology

1. Polyploidy induced through*

- a) Irradiation
- b) Ethylene
- c) Colchicine
- d) Mutagenic chemical

2. The quickest method for plant breeding is*

- a) Introduction
- b) Selection
- c) Mutation breeding
- d) Hybridization

3. New variety of plant is produced by*

- a) Introduction and mutation
- b) Introduction and selection
- c) Mutation and selection
- d) Selection and hybridization

4. Pure line breed refers to*

- a) Only homozygosity
- b) Only heterozygosity
- c) Heterozygosity and linkage
- d) Homozygosity and self assortment

5. Somatic hybridization achieved through*

- a) Grafting
- b) Conjugation
- c) Protoplasmic fusion
- d) None

6. Hybrid vigour is due to*

- a) Emasculation
- b) Linkage

- c) Homozygosity
- d) Heterozygosity

7. Heterosis is*

- a) Hybrid Compatibility
- b) Hybrid vigour
- c) Pollen Sterlite
- d) None

8. Bread wheat is*

- a) Autopolyploid
- b) Allopolyploid
- c) Aneuploid
- d) Trisomic

9. Most cultivated plants are*

- a) Autopolyploids
- b) Allopolyploids
- c) Aneuploids
- d) Haploids

10. Crosses between the plants of the same variety are called*

- a) Interspecific
- b) Intervarietal
- c) Intravarietal
- d) Intergeneric

11. Emasculation is called*

- a) Killing pollen grains
- b) Removal of stamens
- c) Removal of anthers
- d) All of these

12. Progeny obtained as a result of repeat self-pollination of a cross-pollinated crop is called*

- a) Pure line
- b) Pedigree line

- c) Inbreed line
- d) Heterosis

13. A progeny that has resulted due to a cross between two genetically unrelated parents is known as*

- a) Hybrid
- b) (b) variety
- c) (c) species
- d) (d) none of these

14. Somatic hybridisation can be used for

- a) Gene transfer
- b) Transfer of cytoplasm
- c) Formation of allopolyploids
- d) All of these

15. Two methods of selection in plants are*

- a) Mass selection
- b) Pure line selection
- c) Hybridisation
- d) Both (a) and (b)

16. Which of the following is not a part of methods of hybridisation?*

- a) Bagging
- b) Tagging
- c) Emasculation
- d) PCR

17. The progeny of nucleus seed is _____*

- a) Breeder seed
- b) Foundation seed
- c) Certified seed
- d) Registered seed

18. Which of the following is not an endospermic seed?*

- a) Maize
- b) Rice

- c) Gram
- d) Castor

19. The minimum separation distance for the production of certified seeds of mixed maize is:*

- a) 100 meters
- b) 200 meters
- c) 300 meters
- d) 400 meters

20. Difference between seed and grain is*

- a) Seed quality
- b) Genetic purity
- c) Seed processing
- d) Cost

21. Physical purity for certification of soybean is*

- a) 93%
- b) 97%
- c) 99%
- d) 95%

22. Tag that denotes breeder seed is?*

- a) Golden yellow
- b) White tag
- c) Azure blue tag
- d) Purple tag
- e) Black

23. A seed consists..?*

- a) Intact embryo.
- b) Food materials.
- c) Seed coat.
- d) All of the above

24. Foundation seed is the progeny of..?*

- a) Foundation seed.

- b) (b). Nucleus seed.
- c) (c). Breeder seed.
- d) (d). None of the above.

25. National Seed Corporation was founded in..?*

- a) 1950.
- b) 1953.
- c) 1960.
- d) 1963.

26. Foundation seed has Certified tag colour?*

- a) White.
- b) Blue.
- c) Golden brown.
- d) Green.

27. Registered seed is also known as..?*

- a) Certified seed.
- b) Breeder seed.
- c) Both a and b.
- d) Foundation seed.

28. What is the colour tag of certified seed?*

- a) White.
- b) Azure blue.
- c) Golden brown.
- d) None of the above.

29. Example of epigeal germination..?*

- a) Beans.
- b) Papaya.
- c) Both a and b.
- d) None of the above.

30. Example of hypogeal germination..?*

- a) Peas.

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- b) Gram.
- c) Mango.
- d) All of the above.

Answer key:

1	C	11	D	21	B
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6	D	16	D	26	A
7	B	17	A	27	D
8	B	18	C	28	B
9	B	19	B	29	C
10	C	20	B	30	D

Set-19

Fruit Preservation and Research Centre

1. The chemical food laboratory is situated at*

- a) Bangalore.
- b) Hyderabad.
- c) Delhi.
- d) Kolkata.

2. Preservation is a method by which food is kept out from*

- a) Destroy after harvest
- b) Spoilage after harvest
- c) Deteriorate after harvest
- d) None

3. Preservation method includes*

- a) Pasteurization
- b) Canning
- c) Freezing
- d) All

4. Central food technological Research institute was located in*

- a) Karnataka
- b) Mysore
- c) Bangalore
- d) Mumbai

5. Who is father of food preservation*

- a) Mendle
- b) Nicholas
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) FD funk

6. Microorganism that cause food spoilage*

- a) Rhizopus
- b) Saccharomyces

- c) Lactobacillus
- d) All

7. The chemicals used in food preservation*

- a) Benzoic acid
- b) Sodium diacetate
- c) Sodium benzoate
- d) All
- e) None

8. Sterilization method of preservation is a*

- a) Exclusion of microbes
- b) Preservation of microbes
- c) Detoxifying the microbes
- d) All

9. Due to refrigeration the shelf life of food materials may be increased by storage at*

- a) Above 4 degree Celsius
- b) Below 4 degree Celsius
- c) Above 10 degree Celsius
- d) Below 10 degree Celsius

10. Dehydration is a technique of*

- a) Removal of temperature from the food materials
- b) Removal of moisture from the food materials
- c) Maintain the humidity level
- d) None

11. To prevent discoloration of vegetables which one method is used*

- a) Fuming of food material
- b) Freezing of food material
- c) Sterilization of food material
- d) All

12. How much salt concentration is sufficient to reservation most of the food products*

- a) 50 to 60%
- b) 20 to 30%
- c) 15 to 25%
- d) None

13. Canning process involved*

- a) Feeling, sealing, processing
- b) Cleaning , exhausting , heat processing
- c) Cooking, labelling ,casing
- d) All

14. Carbonation is the process of*

- a) Dissolving sufficient carbon dioxide in water
- b) Beverages to inhibit the microbial activity
- c) Dissolving sufficient sugar in water
- d) A and B

15. Brine solution is used for*

- a) Washing the vegetables before canning
- b) At 1 to 3% concentration
- c) Desolve in water
- d) All

16. Syrup is used for*

- a) Beverages
- b) Preservation
- c) Coloration
- d) None

17. Jam must contains*

- a) 68% total soluble solid
- b) 0.5 to 0.6 % acid
- c) 40% sugar
- d) All

18. Good quality of jelly required*

- a) 0.5% pectin
- b) 0.9% pectin
- c) 0.2% pectin
- d) None
- e) Option 3

19. Jelly should have*

- a) 65% TSS
- b) 80% TSS
- c) 30% TSS
- d) None

20. PH of final jelly should be*

- a) 5%
- b) 3.2 %
- c) 8%
- d) None

21. Cloudy aur foggy jelly means*

- a) Jelly does not become totally transparent
- b) Jelly does not become sweeter as well
- c) Jelly become bitter in taste
- d) All

22. Jelemeter is used to determination of*

- a) Pectin Content
- b) Sugar content
- c) Solt content
- d) All

23. Marmalade is prepared from*

- a) Guava Fruit
- b) Mango fruit
- c) Citrus fruit

d) Banana fruit

24. Tomato sauce content*

- a) Tomato uice 12%
- b) TSS 25%
- c) Acidity 1.2%
- d) All

25. The salt concentration in pickles is maintained at*

- a) 8 to 15%
- b) 20 to 25%
- c) 50 to 60%
- d) 35 to 40%

26. Agriculture and processed food products export development authority is situated in in*

- a) Bangalore
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Delhi
- d) Chennai

27. Food and Agriculture organisation is situated at*

- a) India
- b) Rome
- c) France
- d) China

28. National horticultural board situated at*

- a) Delhi
- b) Gurgaon
- c) Haryana
- d) Bengaluru

29. Central institute for post harvest engineering and technology situated at*

- a) Delhi
- b) Ludhiana

- c) Chennai
- d) Kolkata

30. Peeling of fruits and vegetables before preservation by dipping them into*

- a) 2% boiling caustic soda solution
- b) 5% boiling caustic soda solution
- c) 10% boiling caustic soda solution
- d) None

Answer key:

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5	B	15	D	25	A
6	D	16	A	26	C
7	D	17	D	27	B
8	A	18	A	28	B
9	B	19	A	29	B
10	A	20	B	30	A

Set-20

Soil and It's Physical Properties, Soil Colloids and Silicate Clay Minerals

1. The water held with a water potential greater than. 1/3 bar is known as*

- A. Field capacity
- B. Gravitational water
- C. Available water
- D. Unavailable water

2. The texture of surface soil or surface horizon is called*

- A. Soil phase
- B. Soil type
- C. Soil variant
- D. None of them

3. The soil solum includes*

- A. A horizon
- B. B horizon
- C. A and B Horizon
- D. None of the above

4. The percentage of soil water held with water potential - 15 bars is called as*

- A. Hygroscopic coefficient
- B. Wilting point
- C. Field capacity
- D. None of the above

5. The porosity will be more in soils having particle size of*

- A. 0.005 mm
- B. 0.02 mm
- C. 2.0 mm
- D. 0.002 mm

6. Which of the following soil texture is more heavier than other?*

- A. Loamy sand
- B. Silty clay loam
- C. Loam
- D. Silty loam

7. The most important silicte clays are known as:*

- A. Photosilicates
- B. Phyllosilicates
- C. Autosilicates
- D. Simply silicates

8. The maximum moisture is available to plants at*

- A. Field capacity
- B. Wilting point
- C. Hygroscopic coefficient
- D. Saturation

9. The manifestation of the physical forces of cohesion and adhesion acting within the soil at various moisture contents is called*

- A. Soil plasticity
- B. Soil consistency
- C. Soil elasticity
- D. All of these

10. Which of the following soils has higher buffering capacity?*

- A. Sandy soils
- B. Loamy soil
- C. Loamy sand
- D. Clay soils

11. The dominant colour of spectral (rainbow) in soil indicates*

- A. Kalolinite type of clay mineral
- B. Hue
- C. Value
- D. Chroma

12. The concept of soil as a natural body was first developed by*

- A. C.F. Marbut
- B. K.D. Gilinka
- C. V.V.Dakuchaev
- D. E.W.Hillgard

13. The capacity of soils to be moulded, that is to change shape in response to stress and peep that shape when stress is removed is termed as*

- A. Plasticity
- B. Stickiness
- C. Consistency
- D. Cementation

14. The average soil bulk density of cultivated loamy soil is approximately*

- A. 0.5 - 1.0 gm cm⁻³
- B. 1.5 - 1.65 gm cm⁻³
- C. 1.1 - 1.4 gm cm⁻³
- D. None of the above

15. Which one of the following is not a component of the moisture potential in soils?*

- A. Matric potential
- B. Turgor potential
- C. Gravity potential
- D. Osmotic potential

16. The available water present in soil for better plant growth in between*

- A. Field capacity and wilting percentage
- B. Witting percentage and hygroscopic coefficient
- C. Field capacity and Air dry soil
- D. None of the above

17. Soil structural units having horizontal axis much longer than vertical axis. Such type of soil structure is known as*

- A. Prismatic
- B. Blocky
- C. Platy
- D. Columnar

18. Refers to the study of the origin of soils in their natural environment, its classification and description*

- A. Edaphology
- B. Pedology
- C. Geology
- D. None of the above

19. Mica is*

- A. 1:1 type clay mineral
- B. 2:1 type clay mineral, non expandable
- C. 2:2 type clay mineral, L is present inside the layer
- D. None of the above

20. Moisture content from lower upper plastic limit is known as*

- A. Sticky point
- B. Field capacity
- C. Plastic number
- D. All of the above

21. Kaolinite is a _____ type clay mineral:*

- A. 1;1
- B. 2;1
- C. 2;2
- D. None of these

22. Hygroscopic point obtained at*

- A. 31 atm.
- B. 1000 atm.

- C. 99 atm.
 - D. 200 atm.
- 23. If the particle size is 2mm to 7.5 cm then it is known as***
- A. Gravels
 - B. Stones
 - C. Sand
 - D. Silt
- 24. Smectite groups include***
- A. Kaolinite
 - B. Brucite
 - C. Saponite
 - D. Illite
- 25. Different soil separate may be determined with the help of***
- A. International pipette method
 - B. Yet's chart
 - C. Munsell chart
 - D. None of the above
- 26. Chlorite and hornblend are***
- A. Mg minerals
 - B. P minerals
 - C. K minerals
 - D. Na minerals
- 27. Arrangement of soil particles is referred to as***
- A. Soil structure
 - B. Soil texture
 - C. Soil organization
 - D. None of the above
- 28. A property of fluids by virtue of which it reduces the relative motion among different layers of fluid, is termed as***
- A. Soil consistency
 - B. Soil specificity

- C. Soil viscosity
- D. None of these

29. Which of the following are not a soil edaphic factor affect the plant growth?*

- A. Soil texture
- B. Soil structure
- C. Soil temperature
- D. None of these

30. Which one has highest cation exchange capacity among all minerals*

- A. Illite
- B. Vermiculite
- C. Montmorilonite
- D. Mica

Answer Key:

1	B	11	B	21	A
2	B	12	C	22	A
3	C	13	A	23	A
4	B	14	C	24	C
5	D	15	B	25	A
6	B	16	A	26	A
7	B	17	C	27	A
8	A	18	B	28	C
9	B	19	B	29	D
10	D	20	C	30	B

Set-21

Classical Genetics, Mendelian Laws, Cell Division, Cell Structure

- 1. In which stage of meiosis does synopsis take place***
 - a) Zygotene
 - b) Leptotene
 - c) Mitosis 1
 - d) Pachytene
- 2. Ribosome are formed of***
 - a) DNA and protein
 - b) RNA and protein
 - c) DNA and RNA
 - d) R NA in amino acid
- 3. Chromatin contains***
 - a) DNA and RNA
 - b) DNA and histones
 - c) DNA+ RNA + histones
 - d) RNA + histones
- 4. Gametes formation takes place through the process of***
 - a) Meiosis
 - b) Mitosis
 - c) Fission
 - d) Amitosis
- 5. Plasmodium reproduce by which of the following methods***
 - a) Multiple division
 - b) Binary division
 - c) Fission
 - d) Budding
- 6. Lysosome is formed from which of the following methods***
 - a) Nucleus

- b) Endoplasmic reticulum
- c) Golgi bodies
- d) Ribosome

7) In which stage are chromatids clearly visible in meiosis*

- a) Zygotene
- b) Pachytene
- c) Diplotene
- d) Diakinesis

8. In which stage of mitosis cell division chromosomes lose their identity*

- a) Prophase
- b) Metaphase
- c) Anaphase
- d) Telophase

9. Crossing over occurs during meiosis at*

- a) Zygotene
- b) Pachytene
- c) Pachytene
- d) Diplotene

10. Which one of the following is a nonsense codon in a universal code*

- a) UAA
- b) UAG
- c) UGC
- d) UGA

11. Protein synthesis takes place on the surface of*

- a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- b) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
- c) Nucleus
- d) Chloroplast

12. The tendency of an offspring to resemble its parent is known as*

- a) Variation
- b) Heredity
- c) Resemblance
- d) Inheritance

13. The genotypic ratio of a monohybrid cross is*

- a) 1:2:1
- b) 3:1
- c) 2:1:1
- d) 9:3:3:1

14. The alternate form of a gene is*

- a) Alternate type
- b) Recessive character
- c) Dominant character
- d) Allele

15. 9:7 ratio in the F₂ generation represents*

- a) Incomplete dominance
- b) Co-dominance
- c) Epistasis
- d) Complementary interaction

16. Which term represents a pair of contrasting characters?*

- a) Heterozygous
- b) Homozygous
- c) Codominant genes
- d) Allelomorphs

17. A small amount of lethal mutation is always present in the population due to*

- a) Positive selection
- b) Negative selection
- c) Frequency-dependent selection
- d) Mutation-selection balance

18. Alleles are*

- a) Alternate forms of genes
- b) Linked genes
- c) Chromosomes that have crossed over
- d) Homologous chromosomes

19. When the activity of one gene is suppressed by the activity of a non-allelic gene, it is known as*

- a) Pseudo-dominance
- b) Hypostasis
- c) Epistasis
- d) Incomplete dominance

20. Mendel's findings were rediscovered by*

- a) Correns
- b) De Vries
- c) Tschermak
- d) All

21. The smallest unit of genetic material which produces a phenotypic effect on mutation is*

- a) Muton
- b) Gene
- c) Recon
- d) Nucleic acid

22. Pea plants were used in Mendel's experiments because*

- a) They were cheap
- b) They had contrasting characters
- c) They were available easily
- d) All of the above

23. An exception to Mendel's law is*

- a) Independent assortment
- b) Linkage
- c) Dominance

- d) Purity of gametes

24. Homozygosity and heterozygosity of an individual can be determined by*

- a) Back cross
- b) Self-fertilization
- c) Test cross
- d) All of the above

25. Which of the following statements is true regarding the “law of segregation”?*

- a) Law of segregation is the law of purity of genes
- b) Alleles separate from each other during gametogenesis
- c) Segregation of factors is due to the segregation of chromosomes during meiosis
- d) All of the above

26. The crossing of F1 to either of the parents is known as*

- a) Test cross
- b) Back cross
- c) F1 cross
- d) All of the above

27. The tendency of offsprings to differ from its parents is known as*

- a) Variation
- b) Heredity
- c) Inheritance
- d) Resemblance

28. Mendal presented his work in*

- a) Natural History society in America
- b) Natural history society in Brunn
- c) Natural history society in Russia
- d) None

29. If different alleles are present in the same genotype then it is called as*

- a) Homozygous
- b) Heterozygous
- c) Polyallelic
- d) None

30. Mendel was a*

- a) Austrain scientist
- b) Austrain monk
- c) Austrain biology teacher
- d) Austrain mathematician

Answer key:

1	A	11	B	21	A
2	B	12	B	22	B
3	C	13	A	23	B
4	A	14	D	24	C
5	A	15	C	25	D
6	C	16	D	26	B
7	A	17	D	27	A
8	A	18	A	28	B
9	C	19	C	29	A
10	B	20	D	30	B

Set- 22

Extension Education and Agricultural Economics

Part-1

Que 1. KCC was introduced in India-

- (a) September 1998
- (b) October 1998
- (c) July 1998.
- (d) August 1998

Answer: (d) August 1998

Que2. KCC was launched by-

- (a) NABARD
- (b) RBI
- (c) RRB
- (d) SBI

Answer: (a) RBI.

Que3. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) offers credit to the farmers by-

- (a) Cash credit.
- (b) Term loan.
- (c) Both a and b.
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) farmers.

Que4. The loans are provided through KCC-

- (a) Term loans
- (b) Equity loan.
- (c) Credit Card loan
- (d) Fixed loan

Answer: (a) Term loans.

Que5. KCC was prepared on the recommendation of –

- (a) S. N. Roy Committee
- (b) R. B. Gupta Committee

- (c) S. Desai Committee
- (d) R. G. Desai Committee

Answer: (b) R. B. Gupta Committee

Que 6. NABARD is-

- (a) An autonomous body.
- (b) Fully owned by the Government of India.
- (c) Private-public Sector
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (b) Fully owned by govt. Of India

Que 07. NABARD was formed in-

- (a) August 12, 1982
- (b) July 12, 1982
- (c) September 12, 1982
- (d) October 12, 1982

Answer: (b) July 12, 1982

Que 8. The current chairman of NABARD is-

- (a) H. D. Patel
- (b) P. G. Desai
- (c) R. Ghosh
- (d) Govinda Rajulu Chintala

Answer: (d) Govinda Rajulu Chintala

Que9. NABARD was established on the recommendations of-

- (a) B. Shivaraman Committee.
- (b) R. Ramanujam Committee.
- (c) B. S. Rajaram Committee.
- (d) S. Shivaraman Committee.

Answer: (a) B. Shivaraman Committee

Que 10. Which is a scheme of NABARD related to agriculture?

- (a) Agri Clinic
- (b) Agribusiness Centers Scheme
- (c) Both a and b

(d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Agribusiness Centers Scheme

Que 11. Office of AGMARK is located at/in-

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Faridabad
- (d) Udaipur

Answer: (c) Faridabad

Que 12. The AGMARK in India was legally enforced in by-

- (a) 1937, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act
- (b) 1938, the Horticulture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act
- (c) 1937, the Agri-Horti Produce (Grading and Marking) Act
- (d) 1938, The Agri-Horti Produce (Grading and Marking) Act

Answer: (a) 1937, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

Que 13. The AGMARK was amended in-

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1988

Answer: (a) 1986

Que14. Which one is not a certification mark in India for food products?

- (a) FSSAI
- (b) FPO
- (c) AGMARK
- (d) India Organic

Answer: (c) AGMARK

Que 15. Variable costs are the sum of?

- (a) Marginal cost
- (b) Fixed cost
- (c) Average cost
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

Que 16. The variable cost changes?

- (a) When the quality of the good or service that a business produces changes.
- (b) As the quantity of the good or service that a business produces changes.
- (c) Both a and b.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: (b) When the quality of the good or service that a business produces changes.

Que17. The full form of AGMARK is?

- (a) Agricultural Grading and Marketing
- (b) Agricultural Products Grading and Marketing
- (c) Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing
- (d) Agricultural Marketing

Answer: (c) Agricultural Products Grading and Marketing

Que18. Dumping is seen in?

- (a) Monopoly
- (b) Oligopoly
- (c) Duopoly
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Monopoly product in the market of the exporting country. So the dumping can be seen in monopoly.

Que19. Which of the following includes in fixed cost?

- (a) Taxes
- (b) Insurance
- (c) Depreciation of machinery
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

Que20. Marginal cost is the change in the total cost.....

- (a) That arises when the quantity produced is incremented by one unit.
- (b) That arises when the quantity produced is incremented by two units.
- (c) That arises when the quantity produced is incremented by several units.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Part-2

1. Share of capital to regional rural banks by central, commercial and state bank respectively is:

- A. 35:50:15
- B. 55:35:15
- C. 50:35:15**
- D. 15:36:50

2. The book written by Alfred Marshall

- A. Wealth of nations
- B. Principles of economics**
- C. Das Kapital
- D. General theory of employment, interest and money

3. Buying and selling comes under which form of utility

- A. Time
- B. Possession**
- C. Place
- D. Form

4. If $MP = AP$ then Elasticity E_p equals to

- A. 0
- B. 1**
- C. < 1
- D. > 1

5. The main function of regional rural bank (RRB)

- A. To advance loans to weaker sections
- B. To open more number of branches in rural areas
- C. To control inflation**
- D. To encourage deposit mobilisation

6. The agricultural price commission was set up in the year

- A. 1975
- B. 1970
- C. 1965**

D. 1969

7. Who is chairman of small farmers development agency (SFDA)

A. Agricultural minister

B. Agricultural officer

C. District collector

D. MRO

8. Under National agricultural insurance scheme (NAIS), crop claims maximum under

A. Cotton

B. Groundnut

C. Chillies

D. Sunflower

9. World bank is officially known as

A. Asian development bank

B. International bank for reconstruction and development

C. Agricultural refinance and development corporation

D. CRAFTICARD

10. When MPP is zero

A. TPP declines

B. APP is negative

C. APP is positive

D. TPP is maximum

11. International organisation for standardization (ISO) came into existence in the year

A. 25th feb, 1989

B. 25th feb, 1947

C. 25th feb, 1975

D. 25th feb, 1951

12. Indian grain storage management and research institute is located at

A. Hapur

- B. Ahmednagar
- C. Pune
- D. Saharanpur

13. Which of the following is considered as protector of national wealth

- A. Processing unit
- B. Transportation
- C. Warehousing**
- D. Market information

14. Monopsony is the market situation in which

- A. Single buyer**
- B. Single seller
- C. Many sellers
- D. None

15. Indian institute of packaging is established is located at

- A. Delhi
- B. Kolkata
- C. Chennai
- D. Mumbai**

16. In regulated markets, ____ are regulated

- A. Prices
- B. Farmers behaviour
- C. Traders behaviour
- D. Marketing practices**

17. In _____ market, future sale and purchase of commodities will take place at current time

- A. Forward**
- B. International
- C. Perfect
- D. Spot

18. Export- import bank was established on 1st January

- A. 1980
- B. 1982**
- C. 1981
- D. 1983

19. The government established TRIFED in

- A. 1985
- B. 1987**
- C. 1990
- D. 2000

20. AGMARK seal will be issued by

- A. Agricultural marketing advisor of DMI**
- B. Council of state agricultural marketing boards
- C. Agricultural marketing director of DMI
- D. None

21. Implicit cost may be considered as

- A. Social cost
- B. Private cost**
- C. Normal cost
- D. Variable cost

22. National Dairy Development Board established in the year

- A. 1964
- B. 1968
- C. 1967
- D. 1965**

23. Headquarters of National dairy development board is at

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Gujarat**
- C. MP
- D. Tamilnadu

24. National agricultural cooperative marketing federation (NAFED) established in the year

- A. 1957
- B. 1960
- C. 1958**
- D. 1961

25. Father of modern economics

- A. Adam smith
- B. Alfred Marshall
- C. J.M.Keynes**
- D. Lionell robbins

26. Headquarter of Marine product export and development authority is at

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kochi**
- D. Kolkata
- E. Goa

27. Minimum support prices for major agricultural products are fixed by government

- A. After sowing
- B. In middle of crop period
- C. Before start of sowing season**
- D. After harvesting

28. Headquarters of Bureau of Indian standards is at

- A. Mumbai
- B. New Delhi**
- C. Chennai
- D. Hyderabad

29. Central AGMARK laboratory is at

- A. Jaipur
- B. Nagpur**

- C. Chennai
- D. Hyderabad

30. Headquarters of National institute of agricultural marketing is at

- A. Nagpur
- B. Kolkata
- C. Bangalore
- D. Jaipur**

31. Who is India's first full time women finance minister?? – Nirmala sitaraman

32. 10-20% inflation is called as

- A. Running inflation
- B. Walking inflation**
- C. Hyper inflation
- D. Creeping inflation

33. National income is also known as

- A. Gross national income at factor price
- B. Net national income at factor price**
- C. Net national income at market price
- D. None

34. At present exercise duty is also known as

- A. Value added tax (VAT)
- B. Ad Valorem tax
- C. Central VAT**
- D. None

35. The financial year of world bank and Indian monetary fund (IMF) is from

- A. April 1st – April 31st
- B. April 1st – May 1st
- C. April 1st – May 31st**
- D. April 31st – May 31st

36. Custom duty comes under

- A. Indirect tax**
- B. Direct tax
- C. Both A & B

Set-23

Plant Protection

Part-1

Q.1 IPM stands for

- A. Integrated Pest Management
- B. International Plant Management
- C. International Population Management
- D. Integrated Plant Management

Answer: A

Q.2. The earliest pesticide was

- A. DDT
- B. Nicotine
- C. Pyrethrum
- D. Margosa

Answer: D

Q. 3. Pesticides disturb the ecosystem by eliminating the

- A. Organisms that protect the environment
- B. Organisms which forms the food chain
- C. Micro-organism of crop
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Q. 4. First pesticide used by man is

- A. Rotenone
- B. Thuricide
- C. Pyrethrin
- D. Pheromone

Answer: D

Q. 5. A transgenic crop that is opposing to hornworm larvae is

- A. Sugarcane
- B. Sunflower
- C. Tomato
- D. Tobacco

Answer: C

Q. 6. Biological control of pests is

- A. Highly expensive
- B. Self perpetuating
- C. Toxic
- D. Polluting

Answer: B

Q.7. First bioinsecticide developed on commercial scale was

- A. Organophosphates
- B. Quinine
- C. DDT
- D. Sporeine

Answer: D .

Q. 8. When a natural predator living being applied on the other pathogenic organisms to control them, this process is called

- A. Confusion Technique
- B. Biological Control
- C. Genetic Engineering
- D. Artificial Control

Answer: B

Q. 9. The pesticides are the chemicals that kill

- A. Insects
- B. Mites
- C. Weeds
- D. All of these

Answer: D

Q. 10. Which is a microbial insecticide?

- A. Brevis
- B. Polymixa
- C. Bacillus thuringiensis
- D. Subtilis

Answer: C

Q. 11. Which one is an effective plant insecticide?

- A. Cinerin
- B. Nicotine
- C. Pyrethrin
- D. All these

Answer: B

Q. 12. DDT was first synthesized by

- A. Michael Faraday
- B. Paul Muller
- C. Schrader
- D. Othnar Zeidler

Answer: B

Q. 13. The pesticides used in killing the aquatic pests (including insects) is

- A. Kerosene oil
- B. DDT
- C. BHC
- D. Crude oil

Answer: A

Q. 14. Thurioside is

- A. Weedicide
- B. Insecticide
- C. Fungicide
- D. Antibiotic

Answer: B

Q. 15. Third generation pesticides are

- A. Insect hormone analogues
- B. Insect repellents
- C. Pheromones
- D. Pathogens

Answer: B

Q. 16. Houseflies and mosquitoes have become resistant to the

- A. Malathion
- B. BHC

- C. DDT
- D. Aldrin

Answer: C

Q. 19. What is the main problem caused by the use of pesticides?

- A. They deform the gills of some fishes
- B. They kill silkworm
- C. Mosquitoes have become resistant to DDT
- D. Their residues persists in water and other components of the environment

Answer: D

Q. 20. Pesticide is

- A. Food grain preservative
- B. Insect killer
- C. Insect killer and food grain preservative
- D. Fungus killer

Answer: B and D both

Q. 21. The phenomenon of using a predator for controlling a pest is

- A. Artificial control
- B. Confusion technique
- C. Biological control
- D. Genetic engineering

Answer: C

Q. 22. Nobel prize was awarded to Paul Muller on the discovery of which of the following pesticides

- A. DDT
- B. Parathion
- C. Malathion
- D. Pyrethrum

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is used as a biocontrol agent against caterpillars of butterflies?

- (a) *Trichoderma*
- (b) *Streptococcus*
- (c) *Bacillus Thuringiensis*

(d) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Answer: (c)

2. Which of the following is the use of microbes as a biological control agent for pests/diseases?

- (a) Bt-cotton to increase the yield of cotton
- (b) Ladybird beetle for controlling aphids in mustard
- (c) *Trichoderma sp* against plant pathogens
- (d) *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* against white rust in *Brassica*

Answer: (c)

3. A biocontrol agent against plant diseases

- (a) *Trichoderma*
- (b) *Glomus*
- (c) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- (d) baculovirus

Answer: (a)

4. Which of the following is not a biopesticide?

- (a) *Nucleopolyhedrovirus*
- (b) *Xanthomonas campestris*
- (c) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- (d) *Trichoderma harzianum*

Answer: (b)

5. *Trichoderma harzianum* is used for

- (a) wasteland reclamation
- (b) bioremediation of contaminated soil
- (c) biocontrol agent against plant pathogens
- (d) gene transfer

Answer: (c)

6. Which of the following is a biocontrol agent for nematodal diseases?

- (a) *Pseudomonas cepacia*
- (b) *Pisolithus tinctorius*

- (c) *Paecilomyces lilacinus*
- (d) *Gliocladium virens*

Answer: (c)

7. This is a third generation pesticide.

- (a) Pheromones
- (b) Pathogens
- (c) Carbamates and organophosphates
- (d) Insect repellants

Answer: (a)

8. Cochineal insects are used for

- (a) *Parthenium* control
- (b) weeds control
- (c) *Eicchornia* prevention
- (d) Cactus prevention

Answer: (d)

9. The process of using a natural predator to control a pathogen is called

- (a) genetic engineering
- (b) biological control
- (c) confusion technique
- (d) artificial control

Answer: (b)

10. Rotenone is used as a

- (a) bioherbicide
- (b) insect hormone
- (c) natural insecticide
- (d) natural herbicide

Answer: ©

Part-2

Q.1. Family Of Diamond Back Moth Is..?

- a. Plutellidae.
- b. Lepidoptera.
- c. Diptera.
- d. Hemipte

Q.2. Which Is A Highly Fecond Harmful Insect Species?

- a. Locust.
- b. DBM.
- c. Red pumpkin beetle.
- d. Homoptera.

Q.3. Dbm Is A Specific Insect Of....?

- a. Brinjal.
- b. Tomato.
- c. Cabbage.
- d. Bottle gourd.

Q.4. Ipm Is Also Known As..?

- a. IPC.
- b. IDM.
- c. IPA.
- d. IIM.

Q.5. Scientific Name Of Boll Weevil Is..?

- a. Phenacoccus hirsutus.
- b. Anthonomus grandis.
- c. Tectana grandis.
- d. Sylepta derogata.

Q.6. Bt Cotton Is Resistant Against Which Crop?

- a. Spodoptera.
- b. Spodoptera.
- c. Lepidoptera.

- d. Hemiptera.

Q.7. First Pesticide Used In India Was?

- a. DDT.
- b. Endosulfan.
- c. Heptachlor.
- d. Aldrin.

Q.8. Insecticide Which Is Also Known As Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane?

- a. Hexachlorobenzene.
- b. Heptachlor.
- c. TDE.
- d. Lindane.

Q.9. Which Is A Banned Insecticide In India?

- a. Aldrin.
- b. Nitrofen.
- c. Aldicarb.
- d. All of the above.

Q.10. Which Is An Organophosphate?

- a. Mirex.
- b. DDT.
- c. Diazinon.
- d. All of the above.

See Answer

Q.11. Polyphagous Insect-Pest Is..?

- a. Locust.
- b. DBM.
- c. Mango hopper.
- d. Green hopper.

Q.12. Monophagous Insect-Pest Is?

- a. Rice yellow stem borer.
- b. Cotton jassid.

- c. Rice weevil.
- d. All of the above.

Q.13. Which Of The Following Describe Trichogrma?

- a. It is a parasite of larvae.
- b. It is an egg parasitoid.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. It is a predator.

Q. 14. Vector Of Rice Tungro Virus Is..?

- a. GLH.
- b. BLH.
- c. WLH.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 15. Vector Of Grassy Stunt Disease Is?

- a. GLH.
- b. BLH.
- c. WLH.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 16. Harmful Stage Of Citrus Psylla Is?

- a. Nymph only.
- b. Adult only.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Larval stage.

Q. 17. Ear Cockle Of Wheat Is Caused By?

- a. Virus.
- b. Bacteria.
- c. Fungus.
- d. Nematode.

Q. 18. Use Of Pesticide Is Highest In..?

- a. Rice.
- b. Cotton.

- c. Maize.
- d. Wheat.

Q. 19. Family Of Rice Gandhi Bug Is?

- a. Alydidae.
- b. Pyralidae.
- c. Noctuidae.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 20. Management Practice Of Tundu Disease Includes?

- a. Hot vapor treatment.
- b. Neem based insecticide.
- c. Hot water treatment.
- d. All of the above.

See Answer

Q. 21. Moths Are..?

- a. Usually night fliers.
- b. Usually day fliers.
- c. Both the day and night fliers.
- d. Evening fliers.

Q. 22. Butterflies Are..?

- a. Usually night fliers.
- b. Usually day fliers.
- c. Both the day and night fliers.
- d. Evening fliers.

Q.23. Hopper Burn (*A. Biguttula*) Is A Symptom Of..?

- a. Mango.
- b. Rice.
- c. Cotton.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 24. Which Is A Regular Pest?

- a. Aphids.

- b. Jassids.
- c. Thrips.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 25. Which Is A Sporadic Pest?

- a. Locust.
- b. Grasshoppers.
- c. Cutworms.
- d. All of the above.

Entomology Multiple Choice Questions Paragraph 02

Q. 26. Which Is Potential Pest?

- a. Army worm on wheat.
- b. Pink stem borer on maize.
- c. Rice gandhi bug.
- d. Rice weevil.

Q. 27. Pest Population Studies Are Of..?

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

Q. 28. Pest Population Estimates Are Of..?

- a. 3 types.
- b. 2 type.
- c. 4 types.
- d. 5 types.

Q. 29. Relative Estimate Includes..?

- a. Use of traps.
- b. Insect products.
- c. Plant damage.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 30. Gundhi Bug Attacks On?

- a. Grain filling stage.
- b. Milking stage.
- c. Tillering stage.
- d. Flowering stage.

See Answer

Q. 31. Which Is A Resistant Rootstock Of Apple Against Wooly Aphid?

- a. M 778.
- b. M 112.
- c. M 115.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 32. Biological Control Of Wooly Aphid Is Done By Applying..?

- a. Aphelinus mali.
- b. Coccinellid predators.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Trichograma.

Q. 33. Phorate 10 G Is Marked As?

- a. Safe.
- b. Moderate toxic.
- c. Highly toxic.
- d. Non of the above.

Q. 34. Hand Pick And Destroy Is Done For?

- a. Rose chaffer beetle.
- b. White grub.
- c. Red scale.
- d. Bud worm.

Q. 35. Silver Shoot Is Also Known As?

- a. Gall shoot.
- b. Silver sword.
- c. Modified shoot.

- d. Onion leaf.

Q. 36. Silver Shoot Is Caused By..?

- a. Gall Midge.
- b. Gundhi bug.
- c. Thrips.
- d. Aphid.

Q. 37. Well Known Pest Of Bt Cotton Is..?

- a. Aphid.
- b. Jassid.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Ball worm.

Q. 38. Adjustable Type Of Nozzle Is..?

- a. Spray boom.
- b. Hollow cone.
- c. Flat fan.
- d. Floodjet.

Q. 39. Insecticide Act Was Passed In The Year..?

- a. 1965.
- b. 1966.
- c. 1967.
- d. 1968.

Q. 40. Endemic Pests Can Be Described As?

- a. Pest occurs in a few specific area.
- b. Pest occurs in same area, year after year.
- c. Pest occurs frequently in current season in abundance.
- d. Pest occurs in severe form.

See Answer

Q. 41. Cppti Is Located In?

- a. Bengaluru.
- b. Mumbai.

- c. Hyderabad.
- d. Delhi.

Q. 42. Insecticide Marked As Safe For Honeybee Is?

- a. DDT.
- b. Endosulphan.
- c. Melathion.
- d. Neem based insecticides.

Q. 43. At Etl..?

- a. Pest management practice is applied.
- b. Pest surveillance starts.
- c. Last stage of pest control.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 44. Full Form Of Etl Is..?

- a. Economic Threshold Layer.
- b. Economic Threshold Level.
- c. Economical Threshold Level.
- d. Economy Threshold Level.

Q. 45. What Is True About Eil?

- a. Lowest pest population which will cause economic damage.
- b. Average pest population which will cause economic damage.
- c. Highest pest population which will cause economic damage.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 46. Caratovacuna Is The Scientific Name For..?

- a. Top shoot borer.
- b. Woolly aphid.
- c. Internode borer.
- d. Shoot borer.

Q. 47. Father Of Insect Physiology Is..?

- a. Wiggelworth.
- b. Jonathan.

- c. J.F. Dastur.
- d. Nelson.

Q. 48. Safe Insecticide For Vegetable Crop?

- a. Endosulfan.
- b. Captan.
- c. Thiram.
- d. Malathion.

Q.. 49. Pest Population Is Kept Below..?

- a. EIL.
- b. ETL.
- c. EDL.
- d. EML.

Q. 50. Universal Pest Is..?

- a. Locust.
- b. Hoppers.
- c. Thrips.
- d. Aphids.

Entomology Mcq Answer Table

1.	A	6.	C
2.	B	7.	A
3.	C	8.	D
4.	A	9.	D
5.	B	10.	C
11.	A	16.	C
12.	D	17.	D
13.	B	18.	B

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14.	A	19.	A
15.	B	20.	C
21.	A	26.	A
22.	B	27.	B
23.	C	28.	A
24.	D	29.	A
25.	D	30.	B
31.	D	36.	A
32.	C	37.	C
33.	C	38.	A
34.	A	39.	D
35.	D	40.	B
41.	C	46.	B
42.	B	47.	A
43.	A	48.	D
44.	B	49.	B
45.	A	50.	A

Part-3

Q. 01. Bordeaux Mixture Is Also Known As?

- a. Millardet-David.
- b. Millardet-Clark.
- c. Millardet-Steven.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 02. Bordeaux Mixture Was Developed In The Year..?

- a. 1883.
- b. 1884.
- c. 1885.
- d. 1886.

Q. 03. Bordeaux Mixture Was Developed To Treat..?

- a. Downy mildew of grapes.
- b. Powdery mildew of grapes.
- c. Birds eye spot.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 04. Burgundy Mixture Was Developed To Treat..?

- a. Diseases of tomato.
- b. Diseases of grapevine.
- c. Diseases of flowers.
- d. Disease of apple.

Q 05. Burgundy Mixture Is A..?

- a. Pre-emptive.
- b. Non-preemptive.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. None of the above.

Question 06. Bordeaux Mixture Doesn't Contains?

- a. Copper sulphate.
- b. Hydrated lime.
- c. Sodium carbonate.

- d. It contains all.

Question 07. Burgundy Mixture Doesn't Contain?

- a. Copper sulphate.
- b. Sodium carbonate.
- c. Hydrated lime.
- d. None of the above.

Question 08. Chaubattia Pest Was Discovered In..?

- a. 1991.
- b. 1992.
- c. 1993.
- d. 1994.

Question 09. Chaubattia Pest Contains One Of The Filling Element..?

- a. Copper sulphate.
- b. Red lead.
- c. Sodium carbonate.
- d. Lime.

Q. 10. Broad Spectrum Fungicide Is..?

- a. Bordeaux mixture.
- b. Burgundy mixture.
- c. Mancozeb.
- d. None of the above.

See Answer

Q. 11. Formation Of Charcoal Like Powder Is Symptoms Of..?

- a. Anthracnose.
- b. Powdery mildew.
- c. Rust.
- d. Sm_t.

Q. 12. Crust Like Lesions Appear On The Surface Of Fruit/Vegetable Due To..?

- a. Blister disease.
- b. Rust.

- c. Scub.
- d. Canker.

Q. 13. Floral Part Turns Into Green Leafy Structure..?

- a. Sclerotia.
- b. Exudation.
- c. Hyperplasia.
- d. Phyllody.

Q. 14. Death Of Tissue Or Cell Is Due To..?

- a. Canker.
- b. Chlorosis.
- c. Die-back.
- d. Blight.

Q.15. Increase In Number Of Cell Due To..?

- a. Hypoplasia.
- b. Hyperplasia.
- c. Hypertrophy.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 16. Increase In Size Of Cell Due To..?

- a. Hyperplasia.
- b. Hypotrophy.
- c. Hypoplasia.
- d. Hypertrophy.

Q. 17. Burnt Like Appearance On Leaves And Other Parts Of The Plants?

- a. Blight.
- b. Burning.
- c. Damping off.
- d. Die-back.

Q. 18. Drying And Dying Of Plant-Parts From Top?

- a. Canker.
- b. Blight.

- c. Die-back.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 19. Canker Affects.... Regions Of A Plant?

- a. Flowers/Fruits.
- b. Leaves.
- c. Roots
- d. Bark/cortex

Q.20. Symptoms Of Anthracnose Includes?

- a. Ulcer like lesions on stem only.
- b. Ulcer like lesions on pods only.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Ulcer like lesions on roots.

Q.21. Mango Malformation Is Caused By The Fungus..?

- a. F. Moniliformae var. Subglutinas.
- b. F. Moniliformae var. Moniliformae.
- c. F. Moniliformae var. Hortens.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 22. Black Tip Of Mango Is Caused By..?

- a. Virus.
- b. Bacteria.
- c. Fungus.
- d. Bricks kilns near mango orchards.

Q. 23. Spongy Tissue Is A Serious Problem Of?

- a. Ratna.
- b. Dusehari.
- c. Alphonso.
- d. Fajri.

Q. 24. Freckle Leaf Spot Is Disease Of..?

- a. Apple.
- b. Banana.

- c. Mango.
- d. Papaya.

Q. 25. Sigatoka Of Banana Is Caused By ... The?

- a. S_xual stage of *Mycosphaerella musicola*.
- b. As_xual stage of *Mycosphaerella musicola*.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. None of the above.

Paragraph 02 Multiple Choice Questions Plant Pathology

Q. 26. Which Is Not A Disease Of Papaya?

- a. Damping of.
- b. Papaya Leaf Curl.
- c. Anthracnose.
- d. All are diseases of papaya.

Question 27. Major Cause Of Multiple Crown Of Pineapple Is..?

- a. Diseases.
- b. Insects.
- c. Genetic factors.
- d. High temperature.

Q. 28. Vector Of Citrus Greening Is..?

- a. *Toxoptera citricida*.
- b. *Diaphorina citri*.
- c. *Phomopsis citri*.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 29. Which Is Transmissible Through Graft..?

- a. Citrus greening.
- b. Exocortis.
- c. Melanosewatery.
- d. Tristeza.

Q. 30. Cause Of Watery-Berry (Grape) Is..?

- a. Water stress.

- b. Excessive nitrogenous fertilizers.
- c. Over bearing.
- d. All of the above.

See Answer

Q. 31. Tomato Variety Resistant To Root Knot Nematode Is..?

- a. Pusa divya.
- b. Hisar lalima.
- c. Hisar lalit.
- d. Punjab chuhara.

Q. 32. Rust Of Pea Is Caused By..?

- a. Bacteria.
- b. Virus.
- c. Fungus.
- d. MLO.

Q. 33. Little Leaf Of Brinjal Is Caused By..?

- a. Mycoplasma.
- b. Bacteria.
- c. Virus.
- d. Fungus.

Q. 34. Causal Organism Of Leaf Curl Of Chili Is Transmitted By..?

- a. Aphids.
- b. White fly.
- c. Thrips.
- d. House fly.

Q. 35. Which Is True About Yvm Of Okra..?

- a. It is transmitted by white fly.
- b. Viens turn into yellow.
- c. Stunted plant growth.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 36. Pesticide Used Against Early Blight Of Potato Is..?

- a. Dithane M- 45.
- b. Dithane Z- 45.
- c. Dithane M- 78.
- d. Dithane Z- 78.

Q. 37. Early Blight Of Potato Is Caused By..?

- a. *Alternaria solani*.
- b. *Phytophthora infestans*.
- c. *Fusarium caeulem*.
- d. *Pithium aphenidermatum*.

Q. 38. Late Blight Of Potato Is Caused By..?

- a. *Alternaria solani*.
- b. *Phytophthora infestans*.
- c. *Fusarium caeulem*.
- d. *Pithium aphenidermatum*.

Q. 39. Purple Blotch Of Onion Is Triggered And Caused By..?

- a. Moisture and bacteria.
- b. Temperature and bacteria.
- c. Heavy rainfall and fungus.
- d. Heavy rainfall or closely planted onion plants and fungus.

Q. 40. Couple Blotch Is A Problem In..?

- a. Garlic.
- b. Onion.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Turnip.

Q. 41. Rust Is Common In Species Of Orchid?

- a. *Cattleya*.
- b. *Bartholina*.
- c. *Aceras*.
- d. *Cattleyopsis*.

Q. 42. Damping Off Is A Major Problem Of ..?

- a. Plant at nursery stage.
- b. Growing plant.
- c. Flowering plants.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 43. In Gladiolus Tip Burn..?

- a. Tip of leaf dries.
- b. The tip of flower dries.
- c. Tip of form dries.
- d. All of the above.

Q. 44. Most Dangerous Disease Of Tuberose Is..?

- a. Tip burn.
- b. Fusarium corn rot.
- c. Botritis soft rot.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 45. Symptoms Of Corms Affected By The Botritis Soft Rot Are..?

- a. Black and spongy.
- b. Blue and spongy.
- c. Brown and spongy.
- d. White and spongy.

Q. 46. Mainly, Is/Are Affected By The Botritis Spot And Blight?

- a. Flower.
- b. Leaves.
- c. Stem.
- d. Corm.

Q. 47. Major Disease Of Carnation Is..?

- a. Flower drop.
- b. Blight.
- c. Bud rot.
- d. None of the above.

Q. 48. Vector Of Aster Yellows Is..?

- a. Thrips.
- b. Aphids.
- c. White fly.
- d. Leaf hopper.

Q. 49. Aster Yellows Is Caused By..?

- a. Bacteria.
- b. Virus.
- c. Fungus.
- d. MLO.

Q. 50. Crown Gall Of Rose Is Caused By..?

- a. Bacteria.
- b. Virus.
- c. Fungus.
- d. Physical injuries.

Plant Pathology MCQ

1.	A	6.	C
2.	C	7.	C
3.	A	8.	B
4.	B	9.	B
5.	A	10.	C
11.	A	16.	D
12.	C	17.	A
13.	D	18.	C

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14.	B	19.	D
15.	B	20.	C
21.	A	26.	D
22.	D	27.	C
23.	C	28.	B
24.	B	29.	D
25.	B	30.	D
31.	C	36.	D
32.	C	37.	A
33.	A	38.	B
34.	B	39.	D
35.	D	40.	C
41.	A	46.	B
42.	A	47.	C
43.	A	48.	D
44.	B	49.	B
45.	D	50.	D