

Multiple Choice Questions Crop Production Technology –II (ASAG2204)

1. The most cultivated crop in India among cereals

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

Ans: (b)

2. Protein % in wheat –

- a) 10-12 %
- b) 40-60%
- c) 90-100 %
- d) 20-30%

Ans: (a)

3. Wheat is also known as –

- a) king of cereals
- b) minister of cereals
- c) queen of cereal
- d) poor man's cereal

Ans: (a)

4. Indian Institute of wheat and barley is situated in –

- a) Ghaziabad , uttar Pradesh
- b) Bhubaneswar , odisha
- c) Dharwad , karnataka
- d) Karnal , Haryana

Ans: (d)

5. Production of wheat is _____ million tonnes in India

- a) 79
- b) 85
- c) 69
- d) 200

Ans: (b)

6. Highest productivity of wheat is in _____ state of India

- a) West Bengal
- b) Punjab
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Odisha

Ans: (b)

7. Ideal fertilizer dose for wheat is –

- a) 140:80:60
- b) 120:60:40
- c) 180:80:100

Ans: (b)

8. Mention the Rabi season pulse

- a) Chick pea
- b) Green gram
- c) Red gram
- d) Soyabean

Ans: (a)

9. Origin of wheat –

- a) South east asia
- b) South west asia
- c) America
- d) India

Ans: (b)

10. Family of wheat –

- a) Grammineae
- b) Leguminaceae
- c) Triticeae
- d) Malvaceae

Ans: (a)

11. Scientific name of wheat

- a) *Triticumdicoccum*
- b) *Triticumaestivum*
- c) *Zea mays*

d) *Oryza sativa*

Ans: (b)

12. Which one of the following sequence is correct in the context of three largest wheat producing states in India?

- a) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
- b) Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab
- c) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana
- d) Punjab, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (c)

13. If a farmer practices "sugarcane - wheat" the cropping intensity at his farm will be

- a) 100%
- b) 150%
- c) 200%
- d) 300%

Ans: (c)

14. Seminal roots of wheat are –

- a) Temporary roots
- b) Permanent root
- c) Fixed roots
- d) Non fixed roots

Ans: (a)

15. Marconi wheat is known as –

- a) *Triticum durum*
- b) *Triticum dicoccum*
- c) Sonalika
- d) Common bread wheat

Ans: (a)

16. Most critical stage for irrigation in wheat crop is -

- a) Log stage
- b) Harvesting stage

c) Vegetative stage

d) C.R.I. stage

Ans: (d)

17. Gene responsible for dwarfness in wheat.

- a) Lorin 10
- b) Morin 10
- c) Norine 10
- d) DNA

Ans: (c)

18. Flowering portion of wheat is called.

- a) Stem
- b) Ear/ Head
- c) crown
- d) panicles

Ans: (b)

19. Central zigzag axis of wheat grain is called -

- a) root
- b) shoot
- c) Rachis
- d) Crown

Ans: (c)

20. Fruit type of wheat grain is –

- a) Caryopsis
- b) Rachis
- c) Awns
- d) Panicles

Ans: (a)

21. Energy rich drinks from barley malt are –

- a. Bournvita, boost, horlicks
- b. coca cola
- c. ORSL

d. Visky and vodka

Ans: (a)

22. Protein content in Barley is –

- a. 10-12%
- b. 50-60%
- c. 90-100%
- d. 500-600%

Ans: (a)

23. Barley production in India is –

- a. 5 M tones
- b. 1.22 M tones
- c. 20 M tones
- d. 100 M tones

Ans: (b)

24. Can barely tolerate frost?

- a. YES
- b. NO

Ans: (b)

25. Highest producing state in india –

- a. Rajasthan
- b. West Bengal
- c. Andhra Pradesh
- d. Bihar

Ans: (a)

26. Seed rate of barley for 1 hectare is –

- a. 400 kg
- b. 10 kg
- c. 100 kg
- d. 1000 kg

Ans: (c)

27. Two varieties of Barley are –

- a. Husk less & Hulled
- b. Oval & round

c. Hulk & bulk

Ans: (a)

28. Moisture requirement for storage barley –

- a. 10-12%
- b. 50-60%
- c. 100-200%
- d. 90-100%

Ans: (a)

29. Average yield of barley is –

- a. 3-3.5 t / ha
- b. 100-150 t / ha
- c. 20-30 t / ha
- d. 6-7 t/ha

Ans: (a)

30. Centre of origin of Barley is -

- a. America
- b. S. Africa
- c. Asia & Ethiopia
- d. Australia

Ans: (c)

31. The inflorescence of barley is called -

- a. Ear
- b. panicle
- c. spike
- d. Spadix

Ans: (c)

32. Most critical stage of irrigation in barley is _____

- a. Tillering
- b. CRI
- c. Flowering
- d. Harvest

Ans: (a)

33. Barley crop needs _____

- a. Cold & dry climate
- b. Hot & humid
- c. dry & hot
- d. frost

Ans: (a)

34. Photoperiodically, barley is a type of plant is _____

- a. Short day
- b. Long day
- c. Day neutral
- d. Both a & b

Ans: (b)

35. Depth of sowing of barley is

- a. 1-2cm
- b. 3-5 cm
- c. 5-6cm
- d. 7-10 cm

Ans: (b)

36. Shoot of barley is called

- a. Stem
- b. Trunk
- c. Culm
- d. Bark

Ans: (c)

37. Leaf of barley is

- a. Petiole
- b. Sessile
- c. Both
- d. Fertile

Ans: (b)

38. Salt tolerant variety of barley

- a. Amber
- b. Neelam

c. RD137

d. RD101

Ans: (a)

39. Barley grows well in –

- a. Kharif season
- b. Zaid season
- c. Rabi season
- d. Pre monsoon season

Ans: (c)

40. Temperature requirement for barley –

- a. 5-27 °C
- b. 30-40 °C
- c. 30-45 °C
- d. 40-45 °C

Ans: (a)

41. Scientific name of chickpea -

- a. *Cicerarietinum*
- b. *cicerfaboideae*
- c. *cicerkabulinum*
- d. *zea mays*

Ans: (a)

42. Chickpea is also called as –

- a. mokka
- b. sarson
- c. Bengal gram
- d. Halwa

Ans: (c)

43. Family of chickpea is –

- a. Solanaceae
- b. Rootiaceae
- c. Fabaceae
- d. Proteinaceae

Ans: (c)

44. chickpeas are rich in –

- a. Sugar
- b. Protein
- c. Thiamine
- d. Riboflavin

Ans: (b)

45. In human body , chickpea can reduce –

- a. Blood cholesterol
- b. Blood sugar
- c. Blood protein
- d. blood pressure

Ans: (a)

46. average production of chickpea in India –

- a. 100 M tonnes
- b. 200 M tonnes
- c. 10 M tonnes
- d. 50 M tones

Ans: (c)

47. What percentage of the world's chickpeas is produced in India?

- a. 65%
- b. 63%
- c. 64%
- d. 70%

Ans: (c)

48. How many color varieties does chickpea have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 5

Ans: (c)

49. How long can dried chickpeas be stored?

- a. 16 months
- b. Unlimited time
- c. 8 years
- d. 17 years 4 months

Ans: (b)

50. Because chickpeas are high in dietary fibre, what disease are they considered beneficial for?

- a. Diabetes
- b. Arthritis
- c. Malaria
- d. Nothing

Ans: (a)

51. seed rate of chickpea-

- a. 75-100 kg /ha
- b. 200 - 500 kg /ha
- c. 2-10 kg /ha
- d. 10-15 kg/ha

Ans: (a)

52. Recommended optimum spacing to be given for desi variety –

- a. 100 x 100 cm
- b. 50 x 50 cm
- c. 30 x 30 cm
- d. 20 x 20 cm

Ans: (c)

53. Recommended optimum spacing for kabuli variety –

- a. 5 x 5 cm
- b. 20 x 60 cm
- c. 45 x 45 cm
- d. 10 x10 cm

Ans: (c)

54. The inflorescence of chick pea is –

- a. Axillary raceme
- b. Panicle
- c. Ear
- d. Head

Ans: (a)

55. Most critical stage of irrigation for chick pea is -

- a. Tillering
- b. CRI
- c. Pre flowering
- d. Harvest

Ans: (c)

56. Ideal temperature for sowing of chick pea is -

- a. 15-20 °C
- b. 10-25 °C
- c. 10-15 °C
- d. 23-40 °C

Ans: (c)

57. The leading producer of chick pea is –

- a. India
- b. Burma
- c. Bangladesh
- d. Arica

Ans: (a)

58. Photoperiodically, chick pea is a type of plant is –

- a. Short day
- b. Long day
- c. Day neutral

Ans: (b)

59. Nipping in chick pea is a process -

- a. To enlarge branching

b. To reduce plant height

c. To protect plants against lodging

d. To protect from diseases

Ans: (a)

60. Duration of Kabuli chana is –

- a. 90-180 days
- b. 50-80 days
- c. 300-350 days
- d. 210-230 days

Ans: (a)

61. Scientific name of Lentil –

- a. *Lens culinaris*
- b. *Lenskartculinaris*
- c. *Lens pulinaris*
- d. *Lenalens lentils*

Ans: (a)

62. lentil belongs to the family of –

- a. Solanaceae
- b. Leguminoceae
- c. Poaceae
- d. Tilliaceae

Ans: (b)

63. The inflorescence in lentil is _____

- a. Raceme
- b. Spikelets
- c. Panicle
- d. Head

Ans: (a)

64. The recommended seed rate for lentil is _____kg/ha

- a. 8-10
- b. 75-100
- c. 30-40

d. 60-70

Ans: (c)

65. Lentil contains about _____% protein

- a. 20
- b. 25
- c. 10
- d. 40

Ans: (b)

66. Weed in lentil can be controlled by applying

- a. 2,4-D
- b. Fluchloralin
- c. Both
- d. Glyphosate

Ans: (b)

67. Lentil crop needs -

- a. Cool & dry climate
- b. Warm & humid
- c. Dry & hot climate
- d. Drought

Ans: (a)

68. Centre of origin of Lentil is -

- a. America
- b. S. Africa
- c. Mediterranean region
- d. Asia

Ans: (c)

69. Major production of lentil is from –

- a. India & Canada
- b. America
- c. Sri lanka
- d. Russia

Ans: (a)

70. Pollination in lentil –

- a. Cross pollination
- b. Double cross pollination
- c. Self pollination
- d. Triple cross pollination

Ans: (c)

71. lentils grows well with –

- a. Low fertilizer doses
- b. High fertilizer doses
- c. Medium fertilizer doses
- d. Extremely high fertilizer doses

Ans: (a)

72. Identify the fungal disease in lentil –

- a. Broad bean mottle
- b. Broad bean stain
- c. Black root rot
- d. Root knot nematode

Ans: (c)

73. lentil crop is also known as –

- a. Masti crop
- b. Dryland crop
- c. Wet land crop
- d. No land crop

Ans: (b)

74. Lentil plants are –

- a. C4 plants
- b. Short day plant
- c. C3 plants
- d. C9 plants

Ans: (c)

75. spacing recommended for lentil is -

- a. 100x100 cm
- b. 30 x 5 cm
- c. 45 x 45 cm
- d. 60 x 60 cm

Ans: (b)

76. variety of lentil suitable for flood condition –

- a. Pusa -6
- b. Pant – 98
- c. Shirt – 24
- d. Lensulen

Ans: (a)

77. lentil production in India is high in –

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. West Bengal
- d. Madhya Pradesh

Ans: (d)

78. which element deficiency is seen if lentil is cultivated in arid region –

- a. Zinc
- b. Magnesium
- c. Calcium
- d. Potassium

Ans: (a)

79. suitable temperature for lentil ---- °C

- a. 40-50
- b. 18-32
- c. 0-5
- d. 100-110

Ans: (b)

80. Major insect pest in lentil is –

- a. Semi looper
- b. Grasshopper

c. Rats

d. Maize

Ans: (a)

81. Field pea seeds are –

- a. Smaller than garden pea seeds
- b. Larger than garden pea seeds
- c. Same like garden pea seeds
- d. Larger than sugarcane setts

Ans: (a)

82. moisture required for storage of pea seeds –

- a. 40-60%
- b. 100-200%
- c. 8-10%
- d. 20-30%

Ans: (c)

83. Training and Staking is an important intercultural operation in –

- a. Short varieties of pea plant
- b. Tall varieties of pea plant
- c. Tall varieties of pea plant
- d. Nothing such required

Ans: (c)

84. Botanical name of garden pea is –

- a. *Pisumsativum* var. *horse*
- b. *Pisumsativum* var. *chotens*
- c. *Pisumsativum* var. *hortens*
- d. *Pisumsacatum* var. *hortens*

Ans: (c)

85. Germination of pea is –

- a. Epigeal
- b. Hypogeal
- c. Exogeal
- d. Epihypogial

Ans: (b)

86. Pea plants are –

- a. Short day plants
- b. Long day plants
- c. Night plant
- d. Day – neutral plants

Ans: (d)

87. Origin of pea –

- a. India
- b. Ethiopia
- c. Australia
- d. Norway

Ans: (b)

88. Which type of root system is found in pea –

- a. Fibrous root
- b. Deep root
- c. Flat root
- d. tap root

Ans: (d)

89. Pea fruit is known as –

- a. shell
- b. shaft
- c. pod
- d. seed

Ans: (c)

90. Flower color of field peas –

- a. yellow
- b. orange
- c. purple
- d. white

Ans: (c)

91. Pea is known as –

- a. minister of pulses

b. queen of pulses

c. king of pulses

d. dancing star of pulses

Ans: (b)

92. Pea maturity is measured by –

- a. tendrometer
- b. hydrometer
- c. peatometer
- d. speedometer

Ans: (a)

93. Critical stages of irrigation in pea –

- a. flower initiation & pod filling stage
- b. vegetative stage
- c. ripening stage
- d. zigzag stage

Ans: (a)

94. Major pea producing state of india –

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Odisha
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Bihar

Ans: (c)

95. yield of pea in q/ha is –

- a. 200-500
- b. 80-100
- c. 5-10
- d. 50-70

Ans: (b)

96. Pea production out of total vegetable production is –

- a. 2.4%
- b. 5.6%
- c. 40%
- d. 80%

Ans: (a)

97. flower color of garden pea –

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. Pink
- d. White

Ans: (d)

98. Delayed harvesting leads to conversion of sugar to –

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. Chocolate
- c. Starch
- d. Drink

Ans: (c)

99. Shelling % in pea –

- a. 49%
- b. 100%
- c. 2%
- d. 75%

Ans: (a)

100. Seed rate of pea –

- a. 2-5 kg/ha
- b. 500 kg /ha
- c. 80-100 kg /ha
- d. 1000 kg / ha

Ans: (c)

101. Most popular method of potato planting is –

- a. Dibbling
- b. Broadcasting
- c. Throwing
- d. Ridge & furrow method

Ans: (d)

102. Important nutrient of potato is –

- a. Manganese
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Sulphur
- d. Zinc

Ans: (b)

103. Botanical name of potato is –

- a. Solanumtuberosum
- b. Solanumcubersuum
- c. Potato French fries
- d. Potato botato

Ans: (a)

104. type of fruit of potato is –

- a. Cherry
- b. Berry
- c. Litchi
- d. Pota

Ans: (b)

105. optimum temperature for tuber growth –

- a. 0 d C
- b. 50 d C
- c. 20 d C
- d. 150 d C

Ans: (c)

106. potato is also known as –

- a. Poor man's friend
- b. Rich man's friend
- c. My friend
- d. Your friend

Ans: (a)

107. Green color of potato is due to –

- a. Malanine
- b. Solanine
- c. Gasoline

d. Potaline

Ans: (b)

108. Indian potato research is present in –

- a. Bankok
- b. Odisha
- c. West Bengal
- d. Shimla

Ans: (d)

109. “ True potato seed “ was developed by –

- a. Dr. Ramanujan
- b. Dr. reddy
- c. Swaminthan
- d. Phulwa

Ans: (a)

110. The best method of irrigation for potato –

- a. Flooding
- b. Furrow method
- c. Ridge method
- d. Channel method

Ans: (b)

111. inflorescence of potato is –

- a. Racimose
- b. Axil
- c. Dashes
- d. Tofsils

Ans: (a)

112. Tubers appear green color due to –

- a. Carotin
- b. Green paint
- c. Anthocyanin
- d. Nothing such

Ans: (c)

113. in potato tubers represent –

- a. Above stems
- b. Underground stems
- c. Root growth

Ans: (b)

114. Tuber growth occurs at –

- a. 60-80 Days after planting (DAP)
- b. 100 DAP
- c. 20 DAP
- d. 200 DAP

Ans: (a)

115. When is dehauling done in potato –

- a. 40 days before harvesting
- b. After sowing
- c. After harvesting
- d. 10-12 days before harvesting s

Ans: (d)

116. Serious disease of potato is –

- a. Zero blight
- b. Late blight s
- c. Early blight
- d. Low blight

Ans: (b)

117. Potato is susceptible to –

- a. Heat
- b. Water
- c. Frost
- d. Dry

Ans: (c)

118. potato propagated by –

- a. Seeds
- b. Tubers
- c. Stems

d. Roots

Ans: (b)

119. Which fertilizer is NOT suitable for potato –

- a. MCL
- b. IPL
- c. KCl
- d. MPL

Ans: (c)

120. Critical stage for irrigation in potato is –

- a. Tuber formation
- b. Seed formation
- c. Flower color changing
- d. Leaf development

Ans: (a)

121. World production of tobacco is _____ M tonnes

- a. 8.07
- b. 9.07
- c. 7.07
- d. 12.2

Ans: (c)

122. Production of tobacco in India is _____ m tonnes

- b. 0.54
- c. 0.64
- d. 0.74
- e. 1.1

Ans: (b)

123. Tobacco variety suitable for cigar and binder making in Tamil Nadu is _____

- a. Oosikappal (I 737)
- b. Vellaivazhai (VV 2)

c. Vazhaikappal (I 115)

d. TN 111

Ans: (b)

124. Recommended dose of potash for chewing tobacco is _____ kg/ha

- a. 75
- b. 100
- c. 50
- d. 15

Ans: (c)

125. Recommended dose of N and P for tobacco is _____ kg/ha

- e. 75 : 100
- f. 100 : 100
- g. 50 : 75
- h. 90:45

Ans: (b)

126. Spacing recommended for chewing tobacco is _____

- a. 75 x 50 cm
- b. 75 x 75 cm
- c. 60 x 45 cm
- d. 75 x 75 cm

Ans: (b)

127. Scientific name of tobacco –

- a. *Nicotianatabacum*
- b. *Nicotianaabacum*
- c. *Nicotinatabacii*
- d. *Nictoiananictoiani*

Ans: (a)

128. The stimulant alkaloid present in tobacco is –

- a. Nicotine
- b. Nictotina

- c. Necrotic
d. Nicotec
Ans: (a)
129. Family of Tobacco plant –
a. Ravulfoliaceae
b. Leguminaceae
c. Nictoinaceae
d. Solanaceae
Ans: (d)
130. Tobacco *ptimum* temperature required is ---°C
a. 40-50
b. 20-32
c. 100-120
d. 5-10
Ans: (b)
131. Leaf color of tobacco plant –
a. Blue
b. Pink
c. White
d. Yellow
Ans: (b)
132. Nicotine in tobacco is absent in –
a. leaves
b. Seeds
c. Flowers
Ans: (b)
133. Nicotine content in tobacco leaves –
a. 2- 8%
b. 10-20%
c. 50-70 %
d. 100-200%
- Ans: (a)
134. Which tobacco contains less sugar –
a. Flue – cured tobacco
b. Sun – cured tobacco
c. Air – cured tobacco
d. Virginia tobacco
Ans: (b)
135. Topping is –
a. Removing of flower heads
b. Removing of leaves
c. Cutting of stems
d. Tying of leaves
Ans: (b)
136. Which is the fungal disease in tobacco –
a. Granvielle wilt
b. Alternaria leaf spot
c. Leaf curl disease
d. Tobacco mosaic disease
Ans: (b)
137. Origin of tobacco –
a. India
b. South America
c. Phillipines
d. Norway
e. Ans: (b)
138. Most Important part of tobacco plant is –
a. Flowers
b. Roots
c. Leaves
d. Root hairs
Ans: (c)

139. In tobacco curing is done by –

- a. Air, fire , flue
- b. Coke
- c. Charcoal
- d. Water

Ans: (a)

140. Tobacco total production in india –

- a. 50 M kg leaves
- b. 100 M kg leaves
- c. 750 M kg leaves
- d. d. 2000 M kg leaves

Ans: (c)

141. Temperature requirement for oats--
--- °C

- a) 20-30
- b) 50-60
- c) 0-10
- d) 60-80

Ans: (a)

142. How much amount of MOP fertilizer is needed for oats

- a. 100 kg
- b. 200 kg
- c. 50 kg
- d. Not required

Ans: (d)

143. Scientific name of oats –

- a. *Avenafatua*
- b. *Avena sativa*
- c. *Avenafavena*
- d. *Zea mays*

Ans: (b)

144. Oats contain a legume like protein called as –

- a. Avenalin
- b. Fevastik
- c. Fevistik
- d. Oryza

Ans: (a)

145. Seed rate requirement of oats

- a. 2-5 kg/ha
- b. 1000-2000 kg/ha
- c. 125-175 kg /ha
- d. 10-20 kg/ha

Ans: (c)

146. Oats can remove _____
from soil

- a. Gold
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Water
- d. Diamond

Ans: (b)

147. Storage temperature required for oats –

- a. 12-14%
- b. 50-60%
- c. 90-100%
- d. 20-30%

Ans: (a)

148. Separating the outer hull from inner hull is called as –

- a. Tulling
- b. Dehulling
- c. Shelling
- d. Beating

Ans: (b)

149. Heating of oats to maintain moisture for storage is called as –

- a. Kilning
- b. Bricking
- c. Sticking
- d. Burning

Ans: (a)

150. identify the processing method –

- a. Shelling
- b. Flaking
- c. Stuffing
- d. Cracking

Ans: (b)

151. Famous method of sowing of oats –

- a. Dibbling
- b. Broadcasting
- c. Drilling
- d. Line

Ans: (c)

152. Seed rate required is of oats

- a. 80-100 kg/ha
- b. 20-30kg/ha
- c. 2-5 kg/ha
- d. 200-500 kg/ha

Ans: (a)

153. Interval between two successive irrigations in oats should be –

- a. 50 days
- b. 100 days
- c. 15 days
- d. 60 days

Ans: (c)

154. Average yield of oats –

- a. 15-20 q/ha t

b. 100 q /ha

c. 500 tonnes

d. 4 kg

Ans: (a)

155. Propagation in oats done through –

- a. Fruits
- b. Roots
- c. Seeds
- d. Stems

Ans: (d)

156. Oat favours mostly –

- a. Hot climate
- b. Temperate climate
- c. Humid
- d. Sub humid

Ans: (b)

157. Family to which oats belong –

- a. Soacea
- b. Poaceae
- c. Leguminoceae
- d. Tillaceae

Ans: (b)

158. Fodder from oats harvesting is –

- a. High
- b. Low
- c. Negligible

Ans: (a)

159. Oats are which type of grasses –

- a. Annual
- b. Biennial
- c. Perennial
- d. Terennial

Ans: (a)

160. Are oats good as cover crops ?

- a. YES
- b. NO

Ans: (a)

161. Berseem is also known as –

- a. Hindi clover
- b. Gulshangrover
- c. Egyptian clover
- d. No clover

Ans: (c)

162. Barseem belongs to the family of –

- a. Fabaceae
- b. Solanaceae
- c. Leguminoceae
- d. Saucaceae

Ans: (a)

163. According to their branching behaviour and subsequent productivity , berseem is of how many types –

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 100
- d. 4

Ans: (d)

164. berseem is mainly used as –

- a. Fruit
- b. Grain
- c. Forage
- d. Drink

Ans: (c)

165. Berseem clover can also be used as -

- a. green manure crop
- b. white manure crop
- c. yellow manure crop

d. weed

Ans: (a)

166. Propagation can only be done by –

- a. fruit
- b. stem
- c. seed

Ans: (c)

167. Can Berseem be used as Hay?

- a. YES
- b. NO
- c. SOMETIMES
- d. ALWAYS

Ans: (b)

168. Scientific name of berseem is –

- a. Trifolium alexandrinum
- b. Zea mays
- c. Oryza sativa
- d. Root knot

Ans: (a)

169. Green fodder yield if berseem (tons/hectare) –

- a. 10
- b. 80-100
- c. 500
- d. 10000

Ans: (b)

170. Crude protein in berseem -

- a. 18-20 %.
- b. 50-60%
- c. 120%
- d. 200%

Ans: (a)

171. The major associated weed of berseem crop is –

- a. Chicory
- b. Chichorree
- c. Arkasona
- d. Elusinefoetida

Ans: (a)

There are certain Agronomic problems that occur in the field, identify the solution for it – answer the below 3 questions (172,173,174)

172. Water stagnated creation damp conditions -

- a. Not sowing seeds in the field anymore.
- b. Leveling field properly to avoid water stagnation.

Ans: (b)

173. Cloudy condition prevails for longer period -

- a. Avoiding too frequent irrigations during cloudy days.
- b. Fertilizing the crop with heavy dose of potassium.

Ans: (a)

174. Light penetration at the ground is curtailed due to delayed cutting –

- a. Cutting the crop frequently to expose the ground for adequate light availability.
- b. Fertilizing the crop with heavy dose of potassium.

Ans: (a)

175. Number of irrigations required for berseem crop is –

- a. 100
- b. 50

c. 16-18

d. 2-4

Ans: (c)

176. Crop rotation with berseem recommended to reclaim soils is –

- a. Rice – berseem
- b. Rice- maize
- c. Maize – wheat
- d. Berseem – alfaalfa

Ans: (a)

177. to remove chicory weed seeds from berseem seeds , which of this is used –

- a. Magnetic separator
- b. Iron walker
- c. 10% NaCl
- d. 100% watery jell

Ans: (c)

178. berseem enriches soil through –

- a. Phosphorous fixation
- b. Symbiotic Nitrogen fixation
- c. Asymbiotic fixation
- d. Pulling water from soil

Ans: (b)

179. In which state berseem production is more ?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Odisha
- c. Goa
- d. Ladakh

Ans: (a)

180. Dry matter yield of berseem –

- a. 2-5 quintals /ha
- b. 500-600 q /ha
- c. 3000 q / ha

d. 200 t/ha

Ans: (b)

181. Scientific name of lucerne –

- a. *Marigold sativa*
- b. *Medicago sativa*
- c. *Alfa alfa*
- d. *Zea mays*

Ans: (b)

182. Lucerne is also called as –

- a. Balabala
- b. Talatala
- c. Alfa alfa
- d. Luc-e-rne

Ans: (c)

183. Lucerne is which type of crop –

- a. Summer
- b. Temperate
- c. Rainy
- d. Naughty

Ans: (b)

184. Rainfed Lucerne produces about –

- a. 4-8 tons of dry matter/ha/year
- b. 100 tons of dry matter/ha/year
- c. No dry matter
- d. 50 tons of dry matter/ha/year

Ans: (a)

185. Lucerne can be grown as –

- a. Intercrop
- b. Pasture crop
- c. Mixed crop
- d. Border crop

Ans: (b)

186. Drought tolerant capacity of Lucerne is –

- a. Medium
- b. zero
- c. Low
- d. Very high

Ans: (d)

187. Water logging tolerance is –

- a. Low
- b. High
- c. Optimum
- d. Very high

Ans: (a)

188. Can be grown as a cover crop with –

- a. Maize
- b. Wheat
- c. Barley
- d. Cocacola

Ans: (c)

189. Soil suitable for Lucerne cultivation is -

- a. Loamy soil
- b. Clay soil
- c. Heavy soil

Ans: (a)

190. The centre of origin of Lucerne is -

- a. S. Africa
- b. America
- c. S.W. Asia

Ans: (c)

191. One of the oldest cultivated fodder crop is -

- a. Guinea grass
- b. BN grass

c. Lucerne

Ans: (c)

192. Ideal time of sowing of Lucerne is -

- a. Oct.-Nov
- b. May - June
- c. Jan. – Feb

Ans: (b)

193. Parasitic weed found in Lucerne is -

- a. Orobanche
- b. Cuscuta
- c. Striga

Ans: (a)

194. Seed Rate of lucerne

- a. 20 kg/ha
- b. 100 kg/ha
- c. 2 kg/ha
- d. 90 kg/ha

Ans: (a)

195. Fertilizer requirement of lucerne–

- a. 100-100-100 NPK
- b. 50-60-60 NPK
- c. 50-50-50 NPK
- d. 25-120-40 NPK

Ans: (d)

196. Lucerne can be grown in –

- a. Summer season only
- b. Winter season only
- c. Throughout the year

Ans: (c)

197. most recommended variety of Lucerne –

- a. Sirsa -9
- b. Ronaldo – 10

c. Lucky – 9

d. Mahi - 7

Ans: (a)

198. Best sowing time of Lucerne -

- a. first fortnight of October to end of November
- b. last December
- c. 1st January
- d. 25th april

Ans: (a)

199. seed rate of Lucerne –

- a. 100 kg/ha
- b. 15 kg/ha
- c. 150 kg/ha
- d. 500 kg/ha

Ans: (b)

200. Family of Lucerne –

- a. Leguminoceae
- b. Solanaceae
- c. Poaceae
- d. Lucerneceae

Ans: (a)

201. In India, Sunflower is commonly known as

- a. Jwalamukhi
- b. Surajmukhi
- c. Koodu
- d. Singari

Ans: (b)

202. Edible conventional oil seed crops are

- a. Ground nut
- b. Sunflower
- c. Safflower

d. Linseed

Ans: (b)

203. Winter oilseed crop _____

a. Groundnut

b. Sunflower

c. Rape seed

Ans: (b)

204. Linseed belongs to family

a. Leguminaceae

b. Cruciferae

c. Linaceae

d. Astraceae

Ans: (c)

205. Sowing time of sunflower as Zaid crop

a. First fortnight of February

b. Second fortnight of February

c. First fortnight of March

d. Second fortnight of March

Ans: (c)

206. Optimum pH range for sunflower cultivation

a. 6.5-8.5

b. 4.5-5.5

c. 5.5-6.5

d. 8.5-above

Ans: (a)

207. linoleic acid (%) in safflower

a. 70

b. 75

c. 78

d. 85

Ans: (c)

208. The peculiar pungency of rapeseed-mustard is due to the presence of _____

a. erusic acid

b. sinigrin

c. Glucosinolates

d. none of the above

Ans: (b)

209. Oil content of Brassica juncea is _____

a. 45 %

b. 43 %

c. 35 %

d. 50%

Ans: (c)

210. Oil content of Brassica campestris Var. yellowsarson is _____

a. 45 %

b. 43 %

c. 35 %

d. 50%

Ans: (a)

211. Oil content of Brassica campestris Var. brownsarson is _____

a. 45 %

b. 43 %

c. 35 %

d. 41%

Ans: (b)

212. Seed rate of rapeseed-mustard is _____ kg/ha

a. 6 - 8

b. 4 - 6

c. 2 - 4

d. 10

Ans: (b)

213. Spacing recommended for rapeseed-mustard is _____

- a. 35 x 15 – 20 cm
- b. 30 x 15 – 20 cm
- c. 30 x 10 – 15 cm
- d. 40 x 10 – 15 cm

Ans: (c)

214. Fertilizer dose for irrigated rapeseed-mustard is _____ kg NPK /ha

- a. 60-40-40
- b. 30-20-20
- c. 40-20-20
- d. 80-50-40

Ans: (a)

215. Fertilizer dose for rainfed rapeseed-mustard is _____ kg NPK /ha

- a. 60-40-40
- b. 30-20-20
- c. 40-20-20
- d. 10-20-20

Ans: (b)

216. Rate of sulphur recommended for rapeseed-mustard is _____ kg /ha

- a. 10-20
- b. 20-40
- c. 30-40
- d. 50

Ans: (b)

217. Sugarcane is the _____most important industrial crop in the country India

- a. First
- b. Third
- c. Second
- d. fifth

Ans: (c)

218. In India, the productivity of sugarcane is highest in the state

- a. Punjab
- b. Karnataka
- c. Uttar predesh
- d. Odissa

Ans: (c)

219. The most cultivated sugar crop of the world is _____

- a. Sorghum
- b. Sugarbeet
- c. Sugarcane
- d. both b& c

Ans: (c)

220. Sugarcane seed sets essentially have _____buds

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

Ans: (c)

221. Molasses is used for _____ preparation.

- a. Alcohol
- b. Fuel
- c. Fertilizer
- d. none of the above

Ans: (a)

222. By product of sugarcane is _____

- a. Spentwash
- b. Bagasse
- c. Molasses
- d. all these

Ans: (d)

223. Bagasse is used for production of _____

- a. Electricity
- b. paper
- c. methane
- d. all these

Ans: (c)

224. The precipitated impurities contained in the cane juice, after removal by filtration is called _____

- a. Pressmud
- b. Bagasse
- c. Molasses
- d. all these

Ans: (a)

225. The final effluent obtained in the preparation of sugar by repeated crystallization is _____

- a. Pressmud
- b. Bagasse
- c. Molasses
- d. all these

Ans: (b)

226. The yield of molasses is approximately _____ % per tonne of sugarcane

- a. 5
- b. 7
- c. 3
- d. 10

Ans: (c)

227. Sucrose content of molasses is _____

- a. 45 %
- b. 35 %
- c. 25 %

d. 55 %

Ans: (b)

228. Glucose content of molasses is _____

- a. 5 %
- b. 7 %
- c. 10 %
- d. 12 %

Ans: (b)

229. Ash content of molasses is _____ %

- a. 12 %
- b. 7 %
- c. 10 %
- d. 15 %

Ans: (a)

230. Total world production of sugarcane is _____ million m tonnes

- a. 125.5
- b. 115.5
- c. 135.5
- d. 175.1

Ans: (d)

231. Cultivated species of sugarcane is _____

- a. *S. spontaneum*
- b. *S. robustum*
- c. *S. officinarum*
- d. *S. obutunam*

Ans: (c)

232. Wild species of sugarcane is _____

- a. *S. barberi*
- b. *S. robustum*
- c. *S. officinarum*
- d. *S. obutunam*

Ans: (b)

233. Seed rate for two budded setts is _____ setts /ha

- a. 50,000
- b. 75,000
- c. 1,87,500
- d. 2,00,000

Ans: (b)

234. Seed rate for three budded setts is _____ setts /ha

- a. 50,000
- b. 75,000
- c. 1,87,500
- d. 2,22,222

Ans: (a)

235. Seed rate for single budded setts is _____ setts /ha

- a. 50,000
- b. 75,000
- c. 1,87,500
- d. 2,30,000

Ans: (c)

236. Latest planting technique developed by TNAU in sugarcane is _____

- a. Furrow planting
- b. Trench method
- c. Pit method
- d. Ring method

Ans: (a)

237. Fertilizer dose recommended for coastal and irrigated areas is _____ kg NPK/ha

- a. 225 : 112.5 : 60
- b. 270 : 112.5 : 60
- c. 175 : 112.5 : 60

d. 300:150:100

Ans: (b)

238. Fertilizer dose recommended for lift irrigated areas is _____ kg NPK/ha

- a. 225 : 112.5 : 60
- b. 270 : 112.5 : 60
- c. 175 : 112.5 : 60
- d. 300:150:100

Ans: (a)

239. Fertilizer dose recommended for jaggery producing areas is _____ kg NPK/ha

- a. 225 : 112.5 : 60
- b. 270 : 112.5 : 60
- c. 175 : 112.5 : 60
- d. 300:150:100

Ans: (c)

240. Removal of dried and older leaves in sugarcane is called _____

- a. Mulching
- b. Propping
- c. Detrashing
- d. Staking

Ans: (c)

241. Tying the canes by using the lower bottom leaves is called _____

- a. Mulching
- b. Propping
- c. Detrashing
- d. Staking

Ans: (b)

242. The late formed tillers or side shoots which are robust and fast growing are called

- a. Sword suckers
- b. water shoots

c. sprouts

d. tiller suckers

Ans: (b)

243. Flowering in sugarcane is called

a. Arrowing

b. Sprouting

c. Tillering

d. spike

Ans: (a)

244. _____ % of brix reading indicates the maturity of sugarcane

a. 16 – 18

b. 18 – 25

c. 25 – 27

d. 27-30

Ans: (b)

245. Ripening in sugarcane is enhanced by spraying _____

a. Sodium metasilicate

b. Polaris

c. Ethrel

d. all these are correct

Ans: (a)