

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

1. When are the Kisan Call Centres established?
a) July 2000 b) March 2002
c) March 2004 d) January 2004

Ans – D

2. Which of the following BT crops is being grown in India by the farmers?
a) Cotton b) Brinjal
c) Soya bean d) Maize
Correct answer is option 'A'

3. Hue denotes
a) Dominant spectrum
b) Lightness or brightness
c) Purity
d) Intensity

Ans- A

4. Phosphorus uptake in alkali soil in the form of ____
a) $H_2PO_4^-$ b) HPO_4^{2-}
c) PO_4^{3-} d) H_3PO_4

Ans- C

5. Which fertilizer produces acidity in soil?
a) Ammonium sulfate
b) Sodium nitrate
c) Calcium ammonium nitrate
d) Calcium nitrate

Ans- A

6. The conversion factor for calculating P from P_2O_5
a) $P_2O_5 \times 2.29$ b) $P \times 0.44$
c) $P \times 2.29$ d) $P_2O_5 \times 0.44$

Ans- D

7. The phenomenon slickenside found in which soil
a) Inceptisol b) Vertisol
c) Gelisol d) Spodosol

Ans-B

8. Which organic fraction not soluble in both acid and alkali?
a) Fulvic b) Humic
c) Humin d) All of the above

Ans- Humin

9. In munsell colour chart hue 10 represents as ____
a) Red b) Black

- c) Grey d) Yellow
Ans- D

10. PF scale for Field capacity is ____
a) 2 b) 2.5
c) 3.5 d) 4.5
Ans-B

11. Available water held between
a) Saturation to wilting point
b) Field capacity to hygroscopic coefficient
c) Only field capacity
d) Field capacity to wilting point
Ans- D

12. Soil colloidal particle shows the phenomena
a) Plasticity
b) Adhesion and cohesion
c) Flocculation
d) All of the above
Ans- D

13. The central cation on silica tetrahedron is ____
a) Al^{3+} b) Si^{4+}
c) Fe^{2+} d) None of the above
Ans B

14. Which plant is used for indication of permanent wilting point?
a) Safflower b) Sunflower
c) Marigold d) Both A and C
Ans- B

15. Which of the following statements is false?
a) Negative water potential draws water into the root hairs. Cohesion and adhesion draw water up the xylem. Transpiration draws water from the leaf.
b) Negative water potential draws water into the root hairs. Cohesion and adhesion draw water up the phloem. Transpiration draws water from the leaf.
c) Water potential decreases from the roots to the top of the plant.
d) Water enters the plants through root hairs and exits through stoma.
Ans- B

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

16. Formation of soil is known as:

- a) Humification b) Pedogenesis
c) Sedimentation d) None of these
Answer- B

17. The smallest 3D volume of a soil needed to give full representation of horizontal variability of soil is termed as:

- a) Solum b) Pedon
c) Gleys d) Podsol
Answer-B

18. Mica is a type of clay mineral

- a) 1:1 b) 2:1
c) 2:1:1 d) None of the above
Ans- B

19. Moist density is also called as

- a) Dry density b) Density of soil
c) Saturated density d) Bulk density
Ans- D

20. Base saturation in lateritic soil

- a) < 40 % b) > 40%
c) < 20% d) > 20%
Ans- B

21. Total amount of water present in the soil is called?

- a) Combined water b) Holard
c) Podsole d) None of these
Correct Answer- B

22. Deficiency of which element in soil causes chlorosis in plants?

- a) Iron b) Magnesium
c) Carbon d) Sodium
Correct Answer- B

23. Which of the following are critical elements?

- a) N, P, K b) O, N, H
c) Zn, Fe, Cu d) Cl, Fe, H
Correct Answer- A

24. Which element is common to nucleic acids, phospholipids, ATP and ADP?

- a) Ca b) B
c) Zn d) P
Correct Answer- D

25. In an average well decomposed FYM (Farmyard manure) contains-

- a) 0.5% N₂ b) 0.2% P₂O₅
c) 0.5% K₂O d) All of these
Correct Answer- D

26. Muriate of potash is-

- a) K₂SO₄ b) (K₂SO₄. MgSO₄) 6H₂O
c) KNO₃ d) All of these
Correct Answer- A

27. The higher the fertility of soil, the-

- a) Lower is the response to fertilizers
b) Higher is the response to fertilizers
c) There is no response
d) None of these
Correct Answer- A

28. Which of the following weed is used as a green vegetable?

- a) Amaranthus viridis b) Panicum repense
c) Both the above d) None of these
Correct Answer- A

29. Based on morphology, the weed is classified into-

- a) Grass b) Sedge
c) Broad leaved weeds d) All of these
Correct Answer- D

30. Which of the following is not an indigenous weed?

- a) A. indica b) A. indicum
c) P. hysterophorus d) None of these
Correct Answer- C

31. Compounds which aid the herbicide availability at the action site in plants are called-

- a) Adjuvant b) Acetone
c) Antibody d) All of these
Correct Answer – A

32. Majority of rainfall in India is contributed by-

- a) South west monsoon
b) North east monsoon
c) Pre monsoon rain
d) None of these

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Correct Answer- A

33. Losses of water includes-

- a) Surface run off
- b) Transpiration
- c) Evaporation from soil surface
- d) All of these

Correct Answer- D

34. Check basin method of irrigation is also known as-

- a) Beds and channel method
- b) Graded border
- c) Level borders
- d) None of these

Correct Answer- A

35. Which method of irrigation is suitable for orchard crops?

- a) Basin method b) Ring basin method
- c) Furrow method d) All of these

Correct Answer- B

36. Drip irrigation is also known as-

- a) Trickle irrigation system
- b) Line source irrigation
- c) Both the above
- d) None of these

Correct Answer- C

37. Which of this statement are correct?

- a) Agriculture economic may be taken as the branch of both of agriculture and economics
- b) Agriculture economic is more intimately related to economics then to agriculture
- c) Agricultural economics is nothing but application of economic principles to agriculture
- d) All of these

Ans- D

38. When we study a problem from particular to general, the method is known as?

- a) Deductive method b) Inductive method
- c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above

Ans- B

39. Name the market in which permanent or durables commodities are traded:

- a) Long period market
- b) Short period market
- c) Secular market
- d) Bullion market

Ans- C

40. Net capital ratio is equal to:

- a) Total assets/Total liabilities
- b) Total liabilities/Total assets
- c) Total assets/Current liabilities
- d) None of the above

Ans- A

41. Net return per hectare is:

- a) Overall efficiency measure
- b) Partial efficiency measure
- c) Specific efficiency measure
- d) None of the above

Ans- A

42. When variable cost is zero, the total cost will be?

- a) Equal to variable cost
- b) Equal to fixed cost
- c) Equal to average variable cost
- d) None of the above

Ans- B

43. Opportunity cost is:

- a) Cost of supplementary enterprise
- b) Cost of next best alternative foregone
- c) Cost of cultivation
- d) Cost of production

Ans- B

44. Optimizing the use of farm resources on an individual farm level. It is a:

- a) Farm management
- b) Production economics
- c) Agricultural marketing
- d) Macro economics

Ans- A

45. Farm management as a resource allocation proportion is related to:

- a) Inter-farm management
- b) Intra-farm management
- c) Both inter and intra farm management
- d) Inter-regional management

Ans- B

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

46. Farm management is a practical science because of:

- a) It is interested in profitability
- b) It is integrating facts and findings of other sciences
- c) It deals with facts of other physical sciences and testing the applicability of Those facts and findings
- d) All of these

Ans- C

47. Farm planning involves:

- a) Preparing farm budget in advance
- b) Selecting and adopting best package of Practices
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

Ans- A

48. Farming planning means:

- a) Farm budgeting
- b) Cropping sequence
- c) Types of enterprise
- d) None of these

Ans- A

49. Which one of the following economic principles helps a farmer to allocate his limited resources to two different enterprises?

- a) The law of variable proportions
- b) The law of comparative advantage
- c) The law of equimarginal returns
- d) The principles of fixed and variable costs

Ans- C

50. Which one of following statement is correct?

- A) Labour is inseparable from the labourer
- b) The labour does not sell his services
- c) Labour is not perishable than any other commodity
- d) More mobile than capital and other goods

Ans- A

51. For purchasing of seeds, fertilizers, etc., the loan distributed is called:

- a) Short term loan
- b) Long term loan
- c) Medium term loan
- d) All of the above

Ans- A

52. Soil type suitable for Linseed cultivation is _____

- a. Clay loam soils
- b. Loam soils
- c. Heavy soils
- d. none of the above

Ans- A

53. The centre of origin of linseed is _____

- a. S. Africa
- b. America
- c. Mediterranean
- d) none of the above

Ans- C

54. Linseed is commonly known as _____ in western countries

- a. Fibre
- b. Flax
- c. Coir
- d. none of the above

Ans- B

55. The linseed fruit is known as _____

- a. Caryopsis
- b. Head
- c. Capsule
- d. none of the above

Ans- C

56. Linseed seed normally contains protein and oil percent _____ respectively

- a. 40 & 20
- b. 20 & 40
- c. 40 & 30
- d) 20 & 30

Ans- B

57. To increase yield, the cows are injected with Oxytocin, a hormone banned in India under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and section 12 of Food and Drug Adulteration Prevention Act, 1960. Why is this hormone banned?

- 1. Milk produced from such cows is unfit/harmful for human consumption.
- 2. Cows injected with Oxytocin have a greater incidence of abortions, mastitis and lower conception rates.
- 3. Calves born to Oxytocin injected cows suffer higher than normal infant mortality and delayed puberty.

- A. 1 only.
- B. 1 & 2 only.
- C. 2 & 3 only.
- D. 1, 2 & 3.

Answer-C

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

58. _____ is considered to be most important of the soil organisms bringing about the conversion of NH_4^+ to NO_2^-

- A. Nitrosomonas B. Nitrobacter
C. Azotobacter D. Azospirillum

Answer- A

59. Grain filling at high humidity results in -

- (A) Increased crop yield
(B) Reduced crop yield
(C) No effect
(D) None of these

Ans- B

60. _____ comprises important mechanisms of herbicide detoxification in soil under field conditions especially surface incorporation subsequent to rainfall or irrigation:

- A. Thermo decomposition
B. Biodecomposition
C. Chemodecomposition
D. Photodecomposition

Ans- D

61. A' horizon of the soils also designated as:

- A. Eluviated horizon B. Illuviated horizon
C. Both (a) & (b) D. None of these

Ans- A

62. _____ is probably the most important growth limiting factor in acid soils especially those having pH below 5.0 - 5.5:

- A. Nitrogen B. Calcium
C. Potassium D. Aluminium

Ans- D

63. _____ generally augments the utilization of phosphorus which is water soluble:

- A. Broadcast
B. Broadcast and incorporation
C. Band placement
D. None of these

Ans- C

64. Which of the following factors takes risk, innovates and coordinates:

- A. Capital B. Labour
C. Bank
D. Entrepreneur

Ans- D

65. A consumer is in equilibrium when marginal utilities are:

- A. Minimum B. Highest
C. Equal D. Increasing

Ans- C

66. When marginal is negative, it must be true that:

- A. The average is negative
B. The average is decreasing
C. The total is negative
D. The total is decreasing

Ans- D

67. The term 'marginal' in economics means:

- A. Unimportant
B. Additional
C. The minimum unit
D. Just barely passing

Ans- B

68. Demand curve slopes downward because of the law of:

- A. Consumer equilibrium
B. Utility maximisation
C. Utility minimisation
D. Diminishing marginal utility

Ans- D

69. A consumer's spending is restricted because of:

- A. Marginal utility B. Budget constraint
C. Demand curve D. Utility maximisation

Ans- B

70. Law of substitution is another name for law of:

- A. Law of Diminishing MU
B. Law of Equi-MU
C. Law of Demand
D. Satisfaction

Ans- B

71. Law of Equi-marginal Utility is a law of:

- A. Production of wealth

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- B. Consumption of wealth
- C. Distribution of wealth
- D. Exchange of wealth

Ans- B

72. When MU is positive, TU:

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Remains constant
- D. Is highest

Ans-A

73. Diminishing marginal utility is the basis of:

- A. Law of supply
- B. Law of demand
- C. Law of returns
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

74. When $MU = 0$, TU is:

- A. Minimum
- B. Maximum
- C. Laws of return
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

75. Quality of a commodity that satisfies some human want or need is called:

- A. Service
- B. Demand
- C. Utility
- D. Efficiency

Ans- C

76. Indifference curves are convex to the origin because:

- A. Two goods are perfect substitutes
- B. Two goods are imperfect substitutes
- C. Two goods are perfect complementary goods
- D. None of the above

Ans-B

77. Normally a demand curve will have the shape:

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical
- C. Downward sloping
- D. Upward sloping

Ans- C

78. Law of demand shows relation between:

- A. Income and price of commodity
- B. Price and quantity of a commodity
- C. Income and quantity demand
- D. Quantity demanded and quantity supplied

Ans- B

79. This is an assumption of law of demand:

- A. Price of the commodity should not change
- B. Quantity should not change
- C. Supply should not change
- D. Income of consumer should not change

Ans- D

80. If quantity demanded is completely unresponsive to changes in price, demand is:

- A. Inelastic
- B. Unit elastic
- C. Elastic
- D. Perfectly inelastic

Ans- D

81. Other things equal, if a good has more substitutes, its price elasticity of demand is:

- A. Larger
- B. Smaller
- C. Zero
- D. Unity

Ans- A

82. Price of a product falls by 10% and its demand rises by 30%. The elasticity of demand is:

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 3
- D. 1

Ans- c

83. If elasticity of demand is very low it shows that the commodity is:

- A. A necessity
- B. A luxury
- C. Has little importance in total budget
- D. (a) and (c) above

Ans- A

84. The following are causes of shift in demand EXCEPT the one:

- A. Change in income
- B. Change in price
- C. Change in fashion
- D. Change in prices of substitutes

Ans- B

85. When demand is perfectly inelastic, an increase in price will result in:

- A. A decrease in total revenue
- B. An increase in total revenue
- C. No change in total revenue
- D. A decrease in quantity demanded

Ans – B

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

86. If demand is unitary elastic, 25% increases in price will result in:
A.25% change in total revenue
B.No change in quantity demanded
C.1% decrease in quantity demanded
D.25% decrease in quantity demanded
Ans- D

87. Which of the following statement is wrong about consumptive use efficiency?
a) It is the ratio of normal consumptive use of water to the net amount of water depleted from the root zone
b) It accounts for the loss of water by deep percolation
c) Evaporation losses are considered
d) The losses due to percolation and evaporation are not considered
Ans- D

88. The water distribution efficiency is 1.0 if _____
a) the deviation from the mean depth is 1
b) the deviation from the mean depth is 0
c) the deviation from the mean depth is less than 1
d) the deviation from the mean depth is greater than 1
Ans- B

89. Breeder seed is the progeny of:
A.Foundation seed B.Registered seed
C.Nucleus seed D.Certified seed
Ans- C

90. Certification is not required for:
A.Nucleus seed B.Breeder seed
C.Foundation seed D.Certified seed
Ans- B

91. Headquarters of the Union for the Protection of New Plant varieties is in:
A.Thailand B.USA
C.Denmark D.Switzerland
Ans-D

92. Improved seed includes:
A.Nucleus seed B.Breeder seed
C.Foundation seed D.All of the above

Ans- D

93. In Bhindi, production of foundation seed needs an isolation distance of:
A.100 metres B.50 metres
C.200 metres D.3 metres
Ans- C

94. Seed coat is derived from:
A.Testa B.Embryo
C.Endosperm D.Nucellus
Ans- A

95. In sunflower, production of foundation seed requires an isolation distance of (metres):
A.400 B.800
C.200 D.100
Ans- A

96. Coloured varieties of rice have _____ aleurone layer:
A.Thinner B.Thicker
C.Coarse D.Smooth
Ans- B

97. Contamination permitted in maize is:
A.1% B.2%
C.0.10% D.0.20%
Ans- A

98. The first symbolic Importance of seed started after the report of Famine Commission in:
A.1881 B.1890
C.1891 D.1892
Ans- A

99. Pure Live Seed (PLS) is related to:
A.Physical purity
B.Genetic purity
C.Germination percentage
D.Contamination
Ans- C

100. Breeder seed is _____ % pure:
A.99 B.100
C.70 D.99.99
Ans- B

101. In flowering plants a second seed coat is known as:
A.Integument B.Aleurone layer

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C.Tegamen D.Inner ventral
scale

Ans- A

102. International Seed Testing
Association was organized on:

A.10-Jul-24 B.12-Jul-25
C.12-Feb-42 D.10-Feb-24

Ans- A

103. Pure Live Seed (PLS) is related to:

A.Physical purity
B.Genetic purity
C.Germination percentage
D.Contamination

Ans- C

104. Breeder seed is _____ % pure:

A.99 B.100
C.70 D.99.99

Ans- B

105. In flowering plants, a second seed
coat is known as:

A.Integument B.Aleurone layer
C.Tegamen D.Inner ventral
scale

Ans- C

106. Standards of germination for seed
certification in chillies:

A.70% B.90%
C.80% D.60%

Ans- D

107. International Seed Testing
Association was organized on:

A.10-Jul-24 B.12-Jul-25
C.12-Feb-42 D.10-Feb-24

Ans-A

108. TRIFED was established in the
year 1987 for...?

(a). To develop marketing system for
forest products.
(b). To develop marketing system for
medicinal products.
(c). To develop marketing system for
foreign products.
(d). To develop marketing system for
non-agricultural products.

Ans- D

109. Question- 02. Which is known as
the sunk cost?

(a). Retrospective cost. (b).
Fixed cost.
(c). Flow cash. (d).
Fixed cash.

Ans- A

110. Macro approach is a concept of...?

(a). Farm management.
(b). Production economics.
(c). Market surplus.
(d) All of the above.

Ans- D

111. Land holding of marginal farmer
is?

(a). Less than 5 acres.
(b). More than 5 acres.
(c). Less than 2.5 acre.
(d). More than 2.5 acre.

Ans- C

112. The theory of absolute advantage
was given by?

(a). Walker. (b). Shane.
(c). Germy. (d). Smith.

Ans- D

113. In economics cash is a?

(a). Working capital.
(b). Fixed capital.
(c). Flowing in one direction
(d). None of the above.

Ans- A

114. Types of wages are?

(a). Money. (b). Real.
(c). Both a and b. (d). None of the
above.

Ans-C

115. Operational holding refers to?

(a). Net cultivated area by farmer.
(b). Total irrigated area.
(c). Total area under fencing.
(d). All of the above.

Ans- A

116. Scientific name of Indian oak is?

(a). Acutangula indica.
(b). Barringtonia acutangula.
(c). Cinchona indiana.
(d). Acalrium sp.

Ans- B

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

117. Majority of cultivated rice varieties have high degree of resistance against?

- (a). False smut. (b). Brown spot.
(c). Leaf scald. (d). Sheath rot.

Ans- A

118. The principles of SRI method are...?

- (a). Rice field soil is kept moist, and anaerobic condition is minimized.
(b). Rice field soil is kept saturated, and anaerobic condition is maximized.
(c). Both b and d.
(d). 21 days old seedlings are transplanted with just 3 leaves.

Ans- B

119. The sequence of three separate harvesting operations in combine harvester are...?

- (a). Reaping-threshing-winnowing.
(b). It is completed into a single process.
(c). Threshing and winnowing is completed together.
(d). Reaping and threshing is completed together.

Ans- B

120. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was launched under which five plan?

- (a). 5th. (b). 10th.
(c). 7th. (d). 12th.

Ans- B

121. scientific name of wild mango is?

- (a). *M. sylvatica*. (b). *M. indica*.
(c). *M. rurbanica*. (d). *M. foetida*.

Ans- A

122. Standard size of vermi bed is?

- (a). 12×4×2. (b). 14×6×4.
(c). 10×5×2. (d). 15×5×3

Ans- A

123. Which crop absorb arsenic more readily than other food crops.

- (a). Rice. (b). Pulses.
(c). Sugarcane. (d). Cotton.

Ans- Rice

124. Bacteria responsible for Toxicity produced in one day old cooked rice is?

- (a). *Bacillus subtilis*.
(b). *Bacillus cereus*.
(c). *Bacillus thuringiensis*.
(d). *Bacillus clausii*.

Ans- B

125. Which is true for Biogas?

- (a). Methane, 10-15%.
(b). Oxygen, .21%.
(c). Hydrogen sulfide, 0.1-0.5%.
(d). Co₂, 75%

Ans- C

126. What is the percentage of water vapor in atmosphere?

- (a). 1%. (b). 0.21%.
(c). 0.4% (d). None of the above.

Ans- C

127. Cranzanatomycycle is the main characteristic of?

- (a). Grass family. (b). Fungi.
(c). Fruit plants. (d). Succulents.

Ans- A

128. Which Oomycete is used as the bio-control agent?

- (a). *Pythium oligandrum*.
(b). *Pythium bigurcatum*.
(c). *Pythium insidiosum*.
(d). *Pythium acrogynum*.

Ans- A

129. What is full form of NAEAB?

- (a). National Agricultural Education Accreditation Board?
(b). National Agricultural Education Accrediting Board.
(c). National Agriculture Educational Accredited Board.
(d). None of the above.

Ans- A

130. Runoff includes.....?

- (a). Interception. (b). Surface storage.
(c). Surface detention. (d). All of the above.

Ans-D

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

131. Which is not an inter-specific hybrid variety of maize?
(a). TCHB-213. (b). HB-224.
(c). DHB-105. (d). MECH-4.
Ans- D

132. Symposium includes.....?
(a). 2-5 speakers. (b). 5-8 speakers.
(c). 7 speakers. (d). 6 speakers.
Ans-A

133. First cultivated plant apart from wheat is?
(a). Maize. (b). Rice.
(c). Potato. (d). Barley.
Ans- Barley

134. Numbers of regional office of NAFED....
(a). 1. (b). 3.
(c). 4. (d). 2.
Ans- C

135. KCC was prepared by
(a). NABARD. (b). NAFED.
(c). RBI. (d). Ministry of Agriculture.
Ans- A

136. Cropping pattern includes?
(a). Spatial technique.
(b). Temporal aspects.
(c). Both a and b.
(d). Growing more than two crops in a particular field.
Ans- C

137. Which is not a type of polyculture?
(a). Inter cropping. (b). Cover cropping.
(c). Permaculture. (d). Sequence cropping.
Ans- D

138. Modern extension began in..?
(a). Ireland, Dublin. (b). UK, Manchester.
(c). USA, Washington. (d). Australia, Perth.
Ans- A

139. Progeny of breeder seed is?
(a). Foundation seed.
(b). Certified seed.

(c). Breeder seed itself.
(d). None of the above.
Ans- A

140. Quality Protein Maize was developed by gene?
(a). Opaque- 3. (b). Opaque- 1.
(c). Opaque- 2. (d). Opaque- 4.
Ans- C

141. Which is least hygroscopic?
(a). DAP. (b). Urea.
(c). CAN. (d). Ammonium nitrate.
Ans- D

142. The 7th year plan is known for?
(a). Grow more food campaign.
(b). Agro-climatic regional planning.
(c). Both a and b.
(d). Development of irrigation system as a main scheme.
Ans- B

143. Consider the following about rice cultivation...
1) Low land area with high rainfall is ideal.
2) Upland land area with medium rainfall is ideal.
3) Bright sunny days during anthesis.
4) Bright sunny days after anthesis.

Which is/are ideal for high rice production....

(a). Only 1, 3 and 4. (b). Only 2 and 3.
(c). Only 1, 2 and 4. (d). Only 3 and 4.
Ans- A

144. The T & V Programme was started in...?
(a). 1984, Daniel Brion.
(b). 1974, Daniel Boner.
(c). 1990, F. L. Brayne.
(d). 1994, James Stuart.
Ans- B

145. Tz test is performed for..?
(a). Viability.
(b). Vigor.
(c). Both viability and vigor.

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(d). None of the above.

Ans- C

146. The reclamation disease is caused by the deficiency of..?

- (a). Zn. (b). Cu.
(c). S. (d). Mn.

Ans-B

147. Which is a C4 plant?

- (a). Soyabean. (b). corn.
(c). pineapple. (d). All of the above.

Ans- D

148. Which is known as hatch-slack pathway?

- (a). C2. (b). C3.
(c). C4. (d). None of the above.

Ans- C

149. Reverse Krebs Cycle is found in?

- (a). Bacteria. (b). Higher plants.
(c). C4 plants. (d). Fungus.

Ans- B

150. Which is true?

- (a). Primary xylem is formed from the vascular cambium.
(b). Secondary xylem is formed from the procambium xylem.
(c). Both a and b.
(d). None of the above.

Ans- D

151. Which is continuous source of water in C4 cycle?

- (a). Only Xylem.
(b). Only phloem
(c). Vascular tissue which consists both xylem and phloem
(d). Stoma.

Ans- C

152. Which is true about carbon fertilization effect?

- (a). Increased rate of photosynthesis.
(b). Decreased rate of photosynthesis.
(c). Increased rate of carbon fixation.
(d). Decreased rate of carbon fixation.

Ans- A

153. Function of chloroplast includes?

- (a). Amino acid synthesis.
(b). Fatty acid synthesis.
(c). Immune response in plants.
(d). All of the above.

Ans- D

154. Total water uptake by the plants in active water absorption is?

- (a). 5%. (b). 4%.
(c). 3%. (d). 6%.

Ans- B

155. Theory of active osmotic water absorption was given by?

- (a). Atkins. (b). Priestley.
(c). Both a and b. (d). Thimann and Kramer.

156. Inducible CAM plants use the following cycle?

- (a). C3. (b). C4.
(c). CAM. (d). All of the above.

Ans- C

157. Malic acid is stored in vacuoles by?

- (a). CAM plants. (b). C4 plants.
(c). C3 plants. (d). All of the above.

Ans- A

158. Upright growth of stem is an example of?

- (a). Positive geo tropism.
(b). Negative geotropism.
(c). Photo tropism.
(d). Auxin-tropism.

Ans- A

159. Metabolic inhibitor anti-transpirant is?

- (a). ABA. (b). Aspirin.
(c). Both a and b. (d). Silicon.

Ans- C

160. The upward movement of water in plant is known?

- (a). Ascent of sap. (b). Ascent of water.
(c). Ascent of moisture. (d). Ascent of liquid water.

Ans- A

161. Root pressure theory was given by?

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

- (a). Godlewaski. (b).
J. C. Bose.
(c). Stephan Hales. (d). Boehm.
Ans- C

162. In C4 plants photosynthetic rate is?
(a). Higher. (b). Lower.
(c). Both a and b. (d). Ultra low.
Ans- A

163. Capability of fixing the Co₂ lost in
respiration is found in?
(a). C4 plants. (b). C3 plants.
(c). CAM plants. (d). All of
the above.
Ans- C

164. R. Q. value of succulents is?
(a). 0.9. (b). 0.8.
(c). 0.6. (d). Only 0
Ans- D

165. Who is known father of plant
physiology?
a). W. Kuntis. b). Funk.
c). Fisher. d). Stephen hales.
Ans- D

166. In germinating seeds sugar is
present as?
a). Maltose. b). Glucose.
c). Galactose. d). Fructose.
Ans- A

167. For stratification seed is treated
with?
(a). Moist seeds with Low temperature.
(b). Only low temperature.
(c). Only moist micro-environment.
(d). Warm and moist micro-
environment.
Ans- B

168. The term vernalization was given
by?
(a). Chailakyan. (b).
Emerson.
(c). Lysenko. (d). Lewis.
Ans- A

169. Best method of applying mineral
against mineral deficiency is?
(a). Foliar spray. (b). Root
zone application.

(c). Soil application (d). Fertigation.
Ans- A

170. The low concentration tonic is?
(a). Hypertonic. (b).
Hypotonic.
(c). Isotonic. (d). None of the
above.
Ans- B

171 Chlorophyll mostly occur in?
(a). Grana. (b). Stroma.
(c). Chloroplast. (d).
Mitochondria.
Ans- A

172. Hill reaction take place in?
(a). Grana. (b). Grana of
chloroplast.
(c). Stroma. (d). None of the
above.
Ans- A

173. Dark reaction take place in?
a). Mitochondria. b). Grana.
c). Stroma. d). Stroma of
chloroplast.
Ans- D

174. Marginal product is the:
a) Output per unit of input
b) Total output divided by total input
c) Change in output due to one unit
change in input
d) Change in input due to one unit
change in output
Ans- C

175. Marginal utility of a commodity is
the utility derived from the purchase of:
a) The first unit b) All the
units
c) Any extra unit d) The last
but one unit
Ans- C

176. The most liquid assets are:
a) Fixed assets
b) Working assets
c) Currents assets d) Liabilities
Ans- B

177. The term monopoly means:
a) When there is only one seller of a
commodity

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

- b) When there is only two sellers of a commodity
- c) When there are only two buyers of a commodity
- d) When there is only one buyer of a commodity

Ans- A

178. The term monopolistic competition means:

- a) A large number of seller heterogeneous commodities
- b) A few numbers of sellers deal heterogeneous commodity
- c) A large number of buyers deal in heterogeneous commodity
- d) None of the above

Ans- A

179. The term 'operational holding' refers to the:

- a) Land area owned by a farmer
- b) Cropped area cultivated by a farmer
- c) Net land area cultivated by a farmer

d) Land area leased in by a farmer

Ans- A

180. The technique which protect the traders from extreme falls in price is known as:

- a) Speculation
- b) Future trading
- c) Hedging
- d) For sale

Ans- C

181. The physical property of a business along with their values at a specific date is enlisted in:

- a) Farm book-keeping
- b) Farm planning
- c) Farm inventory
- d) Farm management

Ans- C

182. The primary cooperative credit societies have:

- a) Two-tier structure
- b) Four-tier structure
- c) Three-tier structure
- d) None of the above

Ans- C

183. profits will be the greatest if unit resources are used where:

- a) Marginal returns are the highest
- b) Average returns are the highest
- c) Total returns are the highest
- d) Net returns are the highest

Ans- A

184. The law, which is very useful in determining the best use of limited resources, is:

- a) Law of opportunity cost
- b) Law of diminishing return
- c) Law of substitution
- d) None of the above

Ans- A

185. Azospirillum fixes nitrogen mainly in:

- a) Sorghum
- b) Cereals
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Legumes

Ans- A

186. Coloured varieties of rice have _____ aleurone layer:

- a) Thinner
- b) Thicker
- c) Coarse
- d) Smooth

Ans- B

187. Bone meal is well suited for:

- a) Alkaline soil
- b) Neutral soil
- c) Acidic soils
- d) All of these

Ans- C

188. Bulk density is denoted by:

- a) Weight of the given soil sample volume of the same soil sample (g/c.c.)

b) Volume of the soil sample/Weight of the soil sample (g/c.c.)

c) Weight of the soil sample x 100/Volume of the soil sample (g/c.c.)

d) None of these

Ans- A

189. $Ca Al_2 Si_3 O_8$ is the formula of:

- a) Anorthite
- b) Illite
- c) Montmorillonite
- d) Albite

Ans- A

190. Calcite, Dolomite and Hornblends are:

- a) Calcium minerals
- b) Potassium minerals
- c) Sulphur minerals
- d) None of these

Mock test for Agriculture science (Paper1):

Ans- A

191. Calcium chloride is probably the most readily available source of soluble calcium, but seldom used due to:

- a) Non-availability b) High cost
c) Application problem d) None of these

Ans- B

192. Calcium cyanamide contain:

- a) 16 to 18% nitrogen b) 26 to 28% nitrogen
c) 21 to 26% nitrogen d) None of the above

Ans- C

193. Cation exchange capacity is expressed as:

- a) Mole/litre b) Meq/100 g
c) Meq/lit d) Per cent

Ans- B

194. Cation exchange capacity is found minimum in the case of:

- a) Montmorillonite b) Illite
c) Kaolinite d) Humus

Ans- A

195. Cation exchange capacity is highest in:

- a) Kaolinite b) Montmorillonite
c) Illite d) Humus

Ans- B

196. Chemical weathering governs mostly by the process:

- a) Solution b) Hydration
c) Hydrolysis d) All of these

Ans- D

197. Chlorite and hornblend are:

- a) Mg minerals b) P minerals
c) K minerals d) Na minerals

Ans- A

198. Chlorosis is observed in upland rice due to deficiency of:

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

Ans- B

199. Chlorosis refers to the:

- a) Yellowing of the leaf tissues
b) Burning of the leaf tissues

c) Death of the leaf tissues

d) Development of reddish-brown colour on the leaves

Ans- A

200. Clay are classified as:

- a) Primary minerals b) Tertiary minerals
c) Hydroxy minerals d) Secondary minerals

Ans- D

201. Commonly used method for enumeration of soil microbial population is:

- a) Contact slide technique
b) Microscopic count
c) Dilution plate technique
d) Microbial respiration

Ans- C

202. DAP requirement for supplying 45 Kg N and 115 kg P₂O₅ to one-hectare peanut crops:

- a) 100 kg b) 150 kg
c) 200 kg d) 250 kg

Ans- D

203. Deficiency of iron results in typical interveinal chlorosis in which:

- a) Younger leaves are first affected
b) Interveneal area of the older leaves are first affected
c) Necrotic spots in the interveinal areas develops
d) None of the above

Ans- A