

## Field Crops (Rabi)

1. Bread wheat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Secale cereale*                      b. *Hordeum vulgare*                      c. *Triticum aestivum*
2. According to Vavilov the origin of Durum wheat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Abyssinia**                      b. Asia                      c. Africa
3. Permanent adventitious roots of wheat is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Primary roots                      b. Secondary roots                      c. **Clonal roots**
4. Common wheat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Triticum durum*                      b. *Triticum dicoccum*                      c. *Triticum aestivum*
5. Duram wheat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. ***Triticum durum***                      b. *Triticum dicoccum*                      c. *Triticum aestivum*
6. Emmer wheat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Triticum durum*                      b. ***Triticum dicoccum***                      c. *Triticum aestivum*
7. Wheat is a \_\_\_\_\_ plant  
a. Short day                      b. **long day**                      c. day neutral
8. Duration of CRI stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. 45-60                      b. **20-25**                      c. 30-45
9. Duration of boot leaf stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. 45-60                      b. **70-75**                      c. 30-45
10. Duration of flowering stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. **85-90**                      b. 70-75                      c. 100-105
11. Duration of milking stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. 85-90                      b. 70-75                      c. **100-105**
12. Duration of dough stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. **105-110**                      b. 115-120                      c. 100-105
13. Duration of maturity stage in wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ DAS  
a. 105-110                      b. **115-120**                      c. 100-105
14. Normal recommendation of seed rate for wheat is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 75-90                      b. 90-100                      c. **100-125**
15. The recommended seed rate for wheat under dibbling method is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. **25-30**                      b. 30-45                      c. 45-60

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### Multiple choice questions

1. Centre of origin of Barley is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. America                      b. S. Africa                      **c. Asia & Ethiopia**
2. In India the highest producer of barley is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **U.P**                      b. Punjab                      c. W.bengal
3. The inflorescence of barley is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Ear                      b. panicle                      **c. spike**
4. Most critical stage of irrigation in barley is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Tillering**                      b. CRI                      c. Flowering
5. Barley crop needs \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Cold & dry climate**                      b. Hot & humid                      c. dry & hot
6. Photoperiodically, barley is a type of plant is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Short day                      **b. Long day**                      c. Day neutral
7. Depth of sowing of barley is  
a. 1-2cm                      **b. 3-5 cm**                      c. 5-6cm
8. Shoot of barley is called  
a. Stem                      **b. Culm**                      c. Trunk
9. Leaf of barley is  
a. Petiole                      **b. Sessile**                      c. both
10. Salt tolerant variety of barley  
a. **Amber**                      b. Neelam                      c. RD137
11. \_\_\_\_\_ variety is suitable for malting  
a. Amber                      b. Neelam                      **c. RD 137**

## Field Crops (Rabi)

### Multiple choice questions

1. Triticale is a cross between \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Wheat & Maize    b. Wheat & Rice    **c. Wheat & Rye**
2. Mention the man made cereal \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Triticale**                      b. Oats                      c. Barley
3. Majority of triticale cultivars are \_\_\_\_\_  
a. awnless                      **b. awned**                      c. both
4. Sowing time for rainfed triticale is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **October**    b. June                      c. May
5. Seeds of rainfed triticale is sown in a row spacing of  
a. 10-20cm                      **b. 20-30 cm**                      c. 50-60cm
6. Seed rate of rainfed triticale is  
a. 100-150kg                      **b. 75-100kg**                      c. 50-60kg
7. Seed rate of irrigated triticale is  
a. 100-150kg                      **b. 125-150kg**                      c. 75-100kg



## Multiple choice questions

1. Centre of origin of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. America                      b. S. Africa                      **c. S.W.Asia**
2. The inflorescence of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Axillary raceme**    b. Panicle                      c. Ear
3. The recommended seed rate for chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 8-10 kg/ha                      b. 15-20 kg/ha                      **c. 75-100 kg/ha**
4. Most critical stage of irrigation for chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Tillering                      b. CRI                      **c. Pre flowering**
5. The leading producer of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **India**                      b. Burma                      c. Bangladesh
6. Photoperiodically, chick pea is a type of plant is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Short day                      **b. Long day**                      c. Day neutral
7. Chick pea belongs to the family  
a. Tiliaceae                      **b. Leguminosae**                      c. Linaceae
8. Ideal temperature for sowing of chick pea is  
a. 15-20°C                      **b. 10-25°C**                      c. 10-15°C
9. The recommended seed rate for *kabuli* gram is \_\_\_\_\_kg/ha  
a. 20-25                      **b. 100-125**                      c. 8-10
10. Nipping in chick pea is a process of  
a. **To enlarge branching**  
b. To reduce plant height  
c. To protect plants against lodging

Field Crops (Rabi)

Multiple choice questions

- 1. Centre of origin of Lentil is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. America                                      b. S. Africa                                      c. **Mediterranean region**
- 2. The inflorescence in lentil is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Raceme**                                      b. Spikelets                                      c. Panicle
- 3. The recommended seed rate for lentil is \_\_\_\_\_kg/ha  
a. 8-10                                      b. 75-100                                      c. **30-40**
- 4. Lentil crop needs  
a. **Cool & dry climate**                                      b. Warm & humid                                      c. Dry & hot climate
- 5. The row to row spacing by pora method of sowing of lentil is \_\_\_\_\_cm  
a. **30**                                      b. 10                                      c. 50
- 6. The row to row spacing for late sowing of lentil is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 50                                      b. **20**                                      c. 30
- 7. Lentil contains about \_\_\_\_\_% protein  
a. 20                                      b. **25**                                      c. 10
- 8. Weed in lentil can be controlled by applying  
a. 2,4-D                                      b. **Fluchloralin**                                      c. both
- 9. The insect pod borer is commonly found on  
a. Wheat                                      b. **Lentil**                                      c. Maize
- 10. Lentil belongs to family  
a. Leguminoceae                                      b. Linaceae                                      c. Tiliaceae

## Multiple choice questions

1. Pea is commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Arhar                      b. Channa                      **c. Matar**
2. Centre of origin of pea is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Mediterranean**      b. America                      c. W.bengal
3. The inflorescence of pea is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Ear                      b. panicle                      **c. Axillary raceme**
4. The recommended seed rate for pea is \_\_\_\_\_kg/ha  
a. **60-80**      b. 75-100      c. 40-50
5. Pea crop needs \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Cold & dry climate**      b. Hot & humid                      c. dry & hot
6. Pea should be treated with rhizobium inoculation of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. R. Japonicum                      **b. R. leguminosarum**      c. R. glycine
7. How much seed of Pea should be treated with one packet of *rhizobium* culture  
a. 5 kg                      **b. 10 kg**                      c. 15 kg
8. What is the ideal temperature for germination for pea  
a. 15-200c                      **b. 22-250c**                      c. 25-300c
9. Maximum area under pea cultivation in India is in  
a. M.P                      **b. U.P**                      c. Bihar
10. Higher yield of pea could be achieved by  
a. **Use of higher dose of phosphate**  
b. Adequate amount of N  
c. No nitrogen application

## Multiple choice questions

1. Common name of French bean in Hindi \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Navy bean                      b. Kidney bean                      **c. Rajmash**
2. Protein content in dried French bean seeds \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 18%                      b. 25%                      **c. 23%**
3. French bean belongs to the family \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Tiliaceae                      **b. Leguminosae**                      c. Papilionaceae
4. Recommended seed rate for French bean is \_\_\_\_\_kg/ha  
a. **120**                      b. 150                      c. 60
5. Fertilizer recommendation for French bean is \_\_\_\_\_kg/ha NPK  
a. **100:60:20**                      b. 100:20:0                      c. 150:50:50



## Field Crops (Rabi)

### Multiple choice questions

1. India stands \_\_\_\_\_position in oilseed production in the world  
a. 5                      b. 6                      c. **4**
2. Edible conventional oil seed crops are \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Ground nut**    b. Sunflower    c. Safflower
3. Non-conventional oil seed crops are \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Groundnut              b. Mustard    c. **Soybean**
4. Winter oilseed crop \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Groundnut              b. Sunflower    c. **Rape seed**
5. \_\_\_\_\_is known as source of dye in ancient India  
a. **Safflower**                      b. Sunflower    c. Linseed
6. Linolenic acid content in Linseed  
a. **66%**                      b. 56%                      c. 46%



## Multiple choice questions

1. Total production of rapeseed-mustard in the world is \_\_\_\_\_m tonnes  
a. 25.15                                      **b. 35.15**                                      c.45.15
2. Total production of rapeseed-mustard in India is \_\_\_\_\_m tonnes  
a. 8.15                                      **b. 6.96**                                      c.9.15
3. The peculiar pungency of rapeseed-mustard is due to the presence of \_\_\_\_  
a. erusic acid                                      **b. sinigrin**                                      c. Glucosinolates
4. Oil content of *Brassica juncea* is \_\_\_\_  
a. 45 %                                      b. 43 %                                      **c. 35 %**
5. Oil content of *Brassica campestris* Var.yellow sarson is \_\_\_\_  
a. **45 %**                                      b. 43 %                                      c. 35 %
6. Oil content of *Brassica campestris* Var.brown sarson is \_\_\_\_  
a. 45 %                                      **b. 43 %**                                      c. 35 %
7. Seed rate of rapeseed-mustard is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 6 - 8                                      **b. 4 - 6**                                      c. 2 - 4
8. Spacing recommended for rapeseed-mustard is \_\_\_\_  
a. 35 x 15 - 20 cm                                      b. 30 x 15 - 20 cm                                      **c. 30 x 10 - 15 cm**
9. Fertilizer dose for irrigated rapeseed-mustard is \_\_\_\_\_ kg NPK /ha  
a. **60-40-40**                                      b. 30-20-20                                      c. 40-20-20
10. Fertilizer dose for rainfed rapeseed-mustard is \_\_\_\_\_ kg NPK /ha  
a. 60-40-40                                      **b. 30-20-20**                                      c. 40-20-20
11. Rate of sulphur recommended for rapeseed-mustard is \_\_\_\_\_ kg /ha  
a. 10-20                                      **b. 20-40**                                      c. 30-40



## Multiple choice questions

1. Origin of sunflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. India                                      b. Argentina                                      **c. South west America**
2. Scientific name of sunflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Helianthus annuus*                      b. *Carthamus tinctorious*                      c. *Sesamum indicum*
3. Total production of sunflower in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 22.27                                      **b. 28.48**                                      c. 33.23
4. Total production of sunflower in India is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 2.25                                      **b.1.25**                                      c.3.25
5. Oil content of sunflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 38-40 %                                      b. 30-32 %                                      **c. 36-37 %**
6. Nutrient recommendation for sunflower in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_ kg NPK/ha  
a. 80:60:40                                      b. 60:30:0                                      **c.40:20:20**
7. Saturated fatty acid content in sunflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **12 %**                                      b. 15 %                                      c. 10 %
8. Mono unsaturated fatty acid content in sunflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **16 %**                                      b. 15 %                                      c. 10 %

### Multiple choice questions

1. Scientific name of safflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Helianthus annuus*      **b. *Carthamus tinctorious***      c. *Sesamum indicum*
2. Oil content of safflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 24-28 %      b. 26-28 %      **c. 28-32 %**
3. Which of the following is used for dye extraction  
a. Sunflower      **b. Safflower**      c. Sesame
4. Total production of safflower in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. **0.93**      b. 0.98      c. 0.88
5. Total production of safflower in India is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 0.70      **b. 0.43**      c. 0.67
6. Spacing followed for safflower in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 40 x 20 cm      b. 60 x 30 cm      **c. 45 x 15 cm**
7. Seed rate for safflower varies from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha depending upon the variety and spacing  
a. **7 - 20**      b. 5 - 10      c. 20 - 25
8. General fertilizer recommendation for rainfed safflower is \_\_\_\_\_ kg NPK /ha  
a. 60:30:20      **b. 40:20:0**      c. 75:75:35
9. Saturated fatty acid content in safflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 12 %      b. 15 %      **c. 10 %**
10. Mono unsaturated fatty acid content in safflower is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 12 %      b. 15 %      **c. 14 %**

## Field Crops (Rabi)

### Multiple choice questions

- 70% of the production of Linseed in India is in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **M.P. & U.P**      b. Tamil Nadu      c. Karnataka
- Soil type suitable for Linseed cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Clay loam soils**      b. Loam soils      c. Heavy soils
- The centre of origin of linseed is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Africa      b. America      **c. Mediterranean**
- The inflorescence in linseed is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Raceme      b. Ear      **c. Cymose**
- Optimum temperature towards seed formation of linseed ranges between \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **15-20°C**      b. 20-22°C      c. 25-30°C
- Optimum temperatures for proper germination of linseed is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 20-22°C      **b. 25-30°C**      c. 15°C
- The recommended seed rate for line sowing of linseed is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 20      **b. 10**      c. 40
- The recommended seed rate for sowing of linseed by broadcasting is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 30-40      **b. 20-30**      c. 40-50
- Linseed is commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_ in western countries  
a. Fiber      **b. Flax**      c. Coir
- Linseed oil contains \_\_\_\_\_ % linolenic acid  
a. **50-60**      b. 20-30      c. 40-50
- The linseed fruit is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Caryopsis      b. Head      **c. Capsule**
- The linseed crop besides oil is grown for centuries for extraction of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Fiber**      b. Dye      c. Resins
- Linseed seed normally contains protein and oil percent \_\_\_\_\_ respectively  
a. 40 & 20      **b. 20 & 40**      c. 40 & 30



### Multiple choice questions

1. Sugarcane is the \_\_\_\_\_most important industrial crop in the country India  
a. First                                      b. Third                                      c. **Second**
2. In India, the productivity of sugarcane is highest in the state  
a. Punjab                                      b. Karnataka                                      c. **None**
3. The most cultivated sugar crop of the world is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sorghum                                      b. Sugarbeet                                      c. **Sugarcane**
4. Sugarcane seed sets essentially have \_\_\_\_\_buds  
a. 1    b. 2    c. **3**
5. Molasses is used for \_\_\_\_\_ preparation.  
a. **Alcohol**                                      b. Fuel                                      c. Fertilizer

## Multiple choice questions

- By product of sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Spentwash    b. Bagasse    c. Molasses    d. all these
- The fibrous residue of the cane stalk left after crushing and extraction of the juice is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Spentwash    b. Bagasse    c. Molasses    d. all these
- Bagasse is used for production of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Electricity    b. paper    c. methane    d. all these
- The precipitated impurities contained in the cane juice, after removal by filtration is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Pressmud    b. Bagasse    c. Molasses    d. all these
- The final effluent obtained in the preparation of sugar by repeated crystallization is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Pressmud    b. Bagasse    c. Molasses    d. all these
- The yield of molasses is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ % per tonne of sugarcane  
a. 5    b. 7    c. 3    d. 10
- Sucrose content of molasses is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 45 %    b. 35 %    c. 25 %    d. 55 %
- Glucose content of molasses is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 5 %    b. 7 %    c. 10 %    d. 12 %
- Ash content of molasses is \_\_\_\_\_ %  
a. 12 %    b. 7 %    c. 10 %    d. 15 %
- Total world production of sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 1255    b. 1155    c. 1355
- Total production of sugarcane in India is \_\_\_\_\_ m tones  
a. 275    b. 265    c. 300
- Productivity of sugarcane is high in which of the following state  
a. Maharastra    b. Tamil Nadu    c. Punjab
- Average productivity of sugarcane in India is \_\_\_\_\_ t / ha  
a. 99    b. 89    c. 67
- Cultivated species of sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. *S. spontaneum*    b. *S. robustum*    c. *S. officinarum*
- Wild species of sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. *S. barberi*    b. *S. robustum*    c. *S. officinarum*

- Seed rate for two budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000    b. 75,000    c. 1,87,500
- Seed rate for three budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000    b. 75,000    c. 1,87,500
- Seed rate for single budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000    b. 75,000    c. 1,87,500
- Latest planting technique developed by TNAU in sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Furrow planting    b. Trench method    c. Pit method
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Removal of dried and older leaves in sugarcane is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mulching    b. Propping    c. Detrashing
- Tying the canes by using the lower bottom leaves is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mulching    b. Propping    c. Detrashing
- The late formed tillers or side shoots which are robust and fast growing are called  
a. Sword suckers    b. water shoots    c. sprouts
- Flowering in sugarcane is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Arrowing    b. Sprouting    c. Tillering
- \_\_\_\_\_ % of brix reading indicates the maturity of sugarcane  
a. 16 - 18    b. 18 - 25    c. 25 - 27
- Ripening in sugarcane is enhanced by spraying \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Sodium metasilicate    b. Polaris    c. Ethrel    d. all these are correct

16. Seed rate for two budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000                      b. 75,000                      c. 1,87,500
17. Seed rate for three budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000                      b. 75,000                      c. 1,87,500
18. Seed rate for single budded setts is \_\_\_\_\_ setts /ha  
a. 50,000                      b. 75,000                      c. 1,87,500
19. Latest planting technique developed by TNAU in sugarcane is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Furrow planting    b. Trench method    c. Pit method
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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
23. Removal of dried and older leaves in sugarcane is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Mulching                      b. Propping                      c. Detrashing
24. Tying the canes by using the lower bottom leaves is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Mulching                      b. Propping                      c. Detrashing
25. The late formed tillers or side shoots which are robust and fast growing are called  
a. Sword suckers    b. water shoots    c. sprouts
26. Flowering in sugarcane is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Arrowing                      b. Sprouting                      c. Tillering
27. \_\_\_\_\_ % of brix reading indicates the maturity of sugarcane  
a. 16 - 18                      b. 18 - 25                      c. 25 - 27
28. Ripening in sugarcane is enhanced by spraying \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sodium metasilicate    b. Polaris    c. Ethrel    d. all these are correct

## Field Crops (Rabi)

### Multiple choice questions

- Apart from sugar, \_\_\_\_\_ can be extracted from sugarbeet
- Methane                      **b. Ethanol**                      c. Dimethyl ether
- Ethanol produced from sugarbeet can be blended with petrol or diesel to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_ as biofuel
- 12 %                      **b. 10 %**                      c. 15 %
- Optimum seed rate for tropical sugarbeet is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha
- 5.6                      b. 3.0                      **c. 3.6**
- Spacing recommended for sugarbeet is \_\_\_\_\_
- **50 x 20 cm**                      b. 40 x 20 cm                      c. 50 x 10 cm
- Fertilizer dose recommended for sugarbeet is \_\_\_\_\_ kg NPK /ha
- 100 : 75 : 75                      b. 100 : 100 : 100                      **c. 75 : 75 : 75**
- \_\_\_\_\_ crop is used as trap crop to attract Spodoptera in sugarbeet
- Gingelly                      **b. Castor**                      c. Marigold
- \_\_\_\_\_ % of root brix reading indicates the maturity of sugarbeet
- **15 - 18**                      b. 18 - 25                      c. 25 - 27
- Yield potential of sugarbeet is \_\_\_\_\_ tonnes/ha
- 100 -120                      **b. 80 - 100**                      c. 120 - 150



**Multiple choice questions**

1. Area under medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ lakh ha.  
a. 0.11                      b. 0.05                      **c. 0.09**
2. Production of medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ lakh MT.  
a. 0.15                      b. 0.25                      **c. 0.17**
3. Productivity of medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ MT/ha  
a. 4                          b. 5                          **c. 2**
4. Major medicinal & aromatic crop producing countries are \_\_\_\_\_  
a. China & Africa      b. India & America      **c. India & China**
5. Foremost supplier of medicinal plants in the world is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **India**                      b. China                      c. Australia

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Hindi name of Mint  
a. **Pudina**                      b. Putiha                      c. None
2. The centre of origin of Mint is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Mediterranean**      b. Russia                      c. S. Africa
3. Planting of Mint is done during \_\_\_\_\_ month in plains  
a. Spring                      b. Summer                      **c. Winter**
4. Planting of Mint is done during \_\_\_\_\_ season in temperate climates  
a. *Kharif*                      b. Summer                      **c. autumn**
5. The fresh mint contains \_\_\_\_\_ % oil  
a. 0.8                      b. 0.6                      c. 0.4

## Field Crops (1807)

### Multiple choice questions

1. Botanical name of Lemon grass
  - a. *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
  - b. *Cymbopogon martini*
  - c. *Plantago ovata*
2. The centre of origin of Lemon grass is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **India**
  - b. Russia
  - c. S. Africa
3. Suitable soil for Lemon grass cultivation
  - a. **Sandy loam**
  - b. Clayey loam
  - c. Alluvial

**Multiple choice questions**

1. Citronella is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Perennial**                      b. Annual                      c. Biennial
2. Method of citronella propagation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Vegetative**                      b. Runners                      c. Stolons
3. Soil suitable citronella cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Sandy loam**                      b. Clay loam                      c. **sandy soil**



## Field Crops (Kabi)

### Multiple choice questions

1. Palmarosa comes under the family of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Poaceae**                      b. Euphorbiaceae              c. Convulaceae
2. Ideal soil pH for the cultivation of Palmarosa \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **7.5-8.5**                      b. 6-7                      c. 5.5-6.5
3. Palmarosa is a \_\_\_\_\_ duration crop  
a. Short                      b. Medium                      **c. Long**
4. Maximum yield of oil is obtained when the entire palmarosa is at \_\_\_\_\_ stage  
a. **Full flowering**   b. Partial flowering   c. Maturation
5. Which part of the palmarosa contain essential oil  
a. Flower heads              b. leaves and stems   **c. Both**

### Field Crops (Rabi)

#### Multiple choice questions

1. Isabgol belongs to the family \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Plantaginaceae**    b. Poaceae    c. Chenopodiaceae
2. Moisture content ideal for Isabgol plant growth \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Low**    b. Medium    c. High
3. Mode of propagation of Isabgol is through \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Runners    b. Stolons    c. **Seeds**

### Multiple choice questions

1. The most cultivated tuber crop of the world is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sweet potato                      b. Yams                      **c. Potato**
2. A potato tuber represents  
a. **Enlarged underground stem**  
b. Enlarged underground root  
c. Enlarged underground nodules
3. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Thiruvananthapuram**    b. Hyderabad                      c. New Delhi
4. Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) belongs to the family  
a. **Euphorbiaceae**    b. Convolvulaceae    c. None
5. Origin of Asiatic yam (*Dioscorea alata*) \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Indo Burma**                      b. S. America                      c. Africa

### Multiple choice questions

1. Maximum acreage under Potato is in the state  
a. West bengal      b. Tamil Nadu      **c. U.P**
2. The centre of origin of Potato is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Peru & Bolivia**      b. Russia      c. S.Africa
3. Best season for potato cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Kharif*      b. Summer      **c. Rabi**
4. Soil suitable for potato cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Clay      b. Clay loam      **c. Sandy loam**
5. Optimum temperature for tuberization of Potato \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **17 -200c**      b. 10 - 150c      c. 20 - 250c
6. Most common herbicide used for weed control in Potato is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Pendimethalin      **b. Alachlor**      c. Oxyflurofen



### Multiple choice questions

1. In India, the productivity of tobacco is highest in the state  
a. Punjab                      **b. U.P**                      c. Haryana
2. Maximum acreage under tobacco cultivation is in the state \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Haryana                      **b. U.P**                      c. A.P
3. Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) is located in Tamil Nadu at  
a. **Vedasandur**                      b. Palani                      c. Veppankulam
4. Natu cheroot tobacco are cultivated mostly in \_\_\_\_\_ soils  
a. **Oct. - Dec.**                      b. June - July                      c. Jan. - Feb.

Multiple choice questions

1. World production of tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 8.07                      b. 9.07                      c. **7.07**
2. Production of tobacco in India is \_\_\_\_\_ m tonnes  
a. 0.54                      b. **0.64**                      c. 0.74
3. Tobacco variety suitable for cigar and binder making in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_  
a. Oosikappal (I 737)      b. **Vellaivazhai (VV 2)**      c. Vazhaikappal (I 115)
4. Tobacco variety suitable for country cheroot making in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_  
a. **Oosikappal (I 737)**      b. Vellaivazhai (VV 2)      c. Vazhaikappal (I 115)
5. Tobacco variety suitable for chewing tobacco in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_  
a. Oosikappal (I 737)      b. Vellaivazhai (VV 2)      c. **Vazhaikappal (I 115)**
6. Following is a pit cured tobacco variety  
a. Vedaranyam (VR 2)      c. **Vattakkappal (VTK 1)** c. Periya vaadamugam (PV 7)
7. Following is a smoke cured tobacco variety  
a. Vedaranyam (VR 2)      b. Vattakkappal (VTK 1) c. **Periya vaadamugam (PV 7)**
8. Seed rate for tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 1 kg/ha                      b. **1 g/ha**                      c. 2 g/ha                      d. 2 kg/ha
9. Spacing recommended for chewing tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 75 x 50 cm                      b. **75 x 75 cm**                      c. 60 x 45 cm
10. Spacing recommended for cigar tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **75 x 50 cm**                      b. 75 x 75 cm                      c. 60 x 45 cm

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11. Spacing recommended for cheroot tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 75 x 50 cm                      b. 75 x 75 cm                      c. **60 x 45 cm**
12. Recommended dose of potash for chewing tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 75                      b. 100                      c. **50**
13. Recommended dose of potash for cheroot and cigar tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 75                      b. **100**                      c. 50
14. Recommended dose of N and P for tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 75 : 100                      b. **100 : 100**                      c. 50 : 75
15. Trap crop used to control Orabanche is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Groundnut                      b. Maize                      c. **Green gram**
16. The most common type of flue-cured tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Virginia**                      b. Calcutta                      c. vilayati
17. \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco is also known as 'bright tobacco'  
a. Air-cured                      b. **flue-cured**                      c. fire cured

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11. Spacing recommended for cheroot tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 75 x 50 cm      b. 75 x 75 cm      c. **60 x 45 cm**
12. Recommended dose of potash for chewing tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha
- a. 75      b. 100      c. **50**
13. Recommended dose of potash for cheroot and cigar tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha
- a. 75      b. **100**      c. 50
14. Recommended dose of N and P for tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha
- a. 75 : 100      b. **100 : 100**      c. 50 : 75
15. Trap crop used to control Orabanche is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Groundnut      b. Maize      c. **Green gram**
16. The most common type of flue-cured tobacco is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Virginia**      b. Calcutta      c. vilayati
17. \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco is also known as 'bright tobacco'
- a. Air-cured      b. **flue-cured**      c. fire cured
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### Multiple choice questions

1. Napier grass is native of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Abyssinia      b. Asia      **c. Tropical Africa**
2. Crop comes up well under water undulated condition & with sewage water  
a. **Para grass**      b. Guinea grass      c. BN grass
3. Dominant grass species found in India, called as Anjan grass in India \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Guinea grass      b. Stylosanthes      **c. Cenchrus**
4. The planting of a hectare would need about \_\_\_\_\_r ooted sets of BN Hybrid  
a. 23000      b. 43000      **c. 33000**
5. Queen of forage crops is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Lucerne**      b. BN grass      c. Guinea grass

### Multiple choice questions

1. Best season for Berseem cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Rabi*                      b. *Kharif*              c. *Summer*
2. The centre of origin of Berseem is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. S. Africa                  b. America              **c. Asia minor**
3. Soil suitable for Berseem cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Heavy soil   b. Sandy loam              **c. Clay loam**
4. Optimum temperature required for germination of Berseem is \_\_\_\_  
a. **30°C**                      b. 10°C                  c. 20°C
5. Scientific name of Berseem is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. *Pennisetum purpureum*   **b. *Trifolium alexandrinum***   c. *Medicago sativa*

### Multiple choice questions

1. Soil suitable for Lucerne cultivation is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Loamy soil**                      b. Clay soil                      c. Heavy soil
2. The centre of origin of Lucerne is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. S. Africa                      b. America                      **c. S.W.Asia**
3. One of the oldest cultivated fodder crop is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Guinea grass      b. BN grass                      **c. Lucerne**
4. Ideal time of sowing of Lucerne is \_\_\_\_  
a. **Oct.-Nov.**                      b. May - June                      c. Jan. - Feb.
5. Parasitic weed found in Lucerne is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Orobanche                      **b. Cuscuta**                      c. Striga



### Multiple choice questions

1. The recommended seed rate for oat is \_\_\_\_\_ kg/ha  
a. 100                      b. 50                      c. 70
2. Optimum temperature for sowing of oat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 10 - 12°C              b. 25 - 30°C              c. 15 - 20°C
3. Oat crop needs \_\_\_\_\_ climate  
a. Warm and humid      b. Dry and hot              c. Cold and dry
4. Optimum time of harvesting of oat is \_\_\_\_\_ per cent bloom stage
5. 50                      b. 70                      c. 80
6. Optimum month of sowing of oat is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sep. - Dec.              b. May - June              c. Jan. - Feb.

### Multiple choice questions

1. Green succulent roughage preserved under controlled anaerobic fermentation  
a. Forage                      b. Hay                      **c. Silage**
2. Cool-season grass is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Rye**                      b. Bermuda                      c. Corn
3. Warm-season grass is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Rye                      b. Blue grass                      **c. Bermuda**
4. Enriching is the addition of feed supplements to the poor quality roughage \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Silage                      b. Haylage                      **c. Fortification**
5. Moisture content in silage is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **40-45%**                      b. 20 - 25%                      c. 25 - 35%