CUET Agriculture Mock Test

Section A

Q1. Which type of cell division results in the formation of gametes?
(A) Mitosis
(B) Cytokinesis
(C) Meiosis
(D) Binary fission

Q2. Which vitamin deficiency leads to scurvy?
(A) Vitamin A
(B) Vitamin B1
(C) Vitamin C
(D) Vitamin K

Q3. Which microorganism is responsible for converting atmospheric nitrogen into usable form?
(A) Rhizobium
(B) Lactobacillus
(C) Aspergillus
(D) Saccharomyces

Q4. The monsoon in India is mainly caused due to:
(A) Western Disturbances
(B) North-East Winds
(C) South-West Winds
(D) El Niño

Q5. Which law explains the inheritance of two traits together?
(A) Law of Segregation
(B) Law of Dominance
(C) Law of Independent Assortment
(D) Law of Purity

Q6. Which crop is best suited for saline soils?
(A) Maize
(B) Barley
(C) Sugarcane
(D) Rice

Q7. Which of the following crops is a legume?
(A) Wheat
(B) Gram
(C) Rice
(D) Maize

Q8. Ideal pH of soil for most crops lies between:
(A) 2.5–3.5
(B) 5.5–7.5
(C) 8.5–9.5
(D) 10.5–11.5

Q9. What is the process of multiplication of genetically identical individuals called?
(A) Mutation
(B) Cross-breeding
(C) Cloning
(D) Inbreeding

Q10. Which breed of buffalo is considered the best for milk production in India?
(A) Sahiwal
(B) Murrah
(C) Red Sindhi
(D) Gir

Q11. Which part of the plant is used for grafting in horticulture?
(A) Rootstock and Scion
(B) Leaf
(C) Tuber
(D) Flower

Q12. Which method of irrigation is most suitable for water conservation?
(A) Flooding
(B) Sprinkler
(C) Drip
(D) Check basin

Q13. Ranikhet disease affects which livestock?
(A) Cow
(B) Buffalo
(C) Poultry
(D) Goat

Q14. Which method is used for treating seeds with bio-fertilizers?
(A) Soaking
(B) Inoculation
(C) Boiling
(D) Fumigation

Q15. Which of the following is not a biofertilizer?
(A) Azotobacter
(B) Rhizobium

(C) Urea
(D) Blue-green algae

Q16. The energy currency of the cell is:
(A) DNA
(B) RNA
(C) ATP
(D) Enzyme

Q17. The carbohydrate used in energy storage in plants is:
(A) Cellulose
(B) Starch
(C) Glycogen
(D) Glucose

Q18. Which soil type is rich in iron and aluminum but poor in nitrogen?
(A) Black soil
(B) Laterite soil
(C) Alluvial soil
(D) Red soil

Q19. Organic farming avoids:
(A) Farmyard manure
(B) Urea
(C) Compost
(D) Neem cake

Q20. Which process involves soaking seeds in water to break dormancy?
(A) Vernalization
(B) Stratification
(C) Scarification
(D) Soaking

Q21. The major challenge in modern agriculture is:
(A) Overuse of organic farming
(B) Conservation of diesel
(C) Declining soil health
(D) Urbanisation

Q22. What is the correct method of preserving milk at farm level?
(A) Deep freezing
(B) Homogenization
(C) Boiling
(D) Pasteurization

Q23. Which fish is a surface feeder?
(A) Catla
(B) Rohu

(C) Mrigal
(D) Common Carp

Q24. Rabi crops are sown in:
(A) June–July
(B) October–November
(C) March–April
(D) August–September

Q25. Which crop is associated with green revolution in India?
(A) Cotton
(B) Wheat
(C) Sugarcane
(D) Groundnut

Q26. Which of the following is a cross-pollinated crop?
(A) Rice
(B) Wheat
(C) Maize
(D) Pea

Q27. Sugarcane is propagated through:
(A) Seeds
(B) Stem cuttings
(C) Root cuttings
(D) Grafting

Q28. Which Indian scientist is known as the father of Green Revolution in India?
(A) Verghese Kurien
(B) C.V. Raman
(C) M.S. Swaminathan
(D) Norman Borlaug

Q29. Which micronutrient is essential for nitrogen fixation?
(A) Zinc
(B) Molybdenum
(C) Copper
(D) Iron

Q30. Which plant hormone is responsible for cell elongation?
(A) Cytokinin
(B) Gibberellin
(C) Abscisic acid
(D) Ethylene

Q31. Fungi reproduce by:
(A) Budding

(B) Binary fission
(C) Fragmentation
(D) Spores

Q32. Which vitamin is fat-soluble?
(A) B1
(B) B12
(C) C
(D) D

Q33. Orchard layout is NOT done using:
(A) Rectangular system
(B) Diagonal system
(C) Vertical system
(D) Contour system

Q34. In citrus fruits, which deficiency causes leaf yellowing?
(A) Nitrogen
(B) Magnesium
(C) Sulphur
(D) Phosphorus

Q35. The main source of phosphorus in soil is:
(A) Animal dung
(B) Rock phosphate
(C) Gypsum
(D) Lime

⁇ Section B

Q36. Match the following crops with their seasons:
A. Wheat – 1. Kharif
B. Paddy – 2. Rabi
C. Mustard – 3. Zaid
D. Watermelon – 4. Zaid

(A) A-2, B-1, C-2, D-4
(B) A-2, B-2, C-1, D-3
(C) A-1, B-2, C-1, D-4
(D) A-2, B-1, C-2, D-3

Q37. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Meiosis occurs in gamete formation

2. Mitosis reduces chromosome number

3. RNA is double-stranded

4. Mendel used pea plant due to easy visibility of traits

(A) Only 1 and 4
(B) Only 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) All are correct

Q38. Match the following hormones with their functions:
A. Auxin – 1. Fruit ripening
B. Cytokinin – 2. Root growth
C. Gibberellin – 3. Cell division
D. Ethylene – 4. Stem elongation

(A) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(B) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(C) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
(D) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Q39. Choose the correct statements about biofertilizers:

1.They increase nutrient availability

2.They reduce environmental pollution

3.They are synthetic chemicals

4.Azolla is used in rice fields

(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) Only 1 and 3
(C) Only 2 and 4
(D) All of the above

Q40. Match the following preservation methods with products:
A. Jam – 1. Drying
B. Chips – 2. Freezing
C. Vegetables – 3. Dehydration
D. Meat – 4. Sugar preservation

(A) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
(B) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
(C) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(D) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

✅ Section C – Passage-Based Questions (Q41 – 50)

✅ Passage 1 (Q41 – 45):

India is the largest milk-producing country in the world. The White Revolution in India was initiated by Dr. Verghese Kurien, which led to a drastic increase in milk production through improved cattle breeds and better management practices. Cross-breeding, artificial insemination, and cooperative dairy farming were promoted. However, diseases like mastitis and foot-and-mouth disease still pose challenges. Modern processing techniques like pasteurization and refrigeration have helped improve shelf life and safety of milk.

Q41. Who is known as the Father of the White Revolution in India?
(A) M.S. Swaminathan
(B) Dr. Kurien
(C) Dr. Borlaug
(D) Dr. Kalam

Q42. What method was used to improve cattle breeds?
(A) Natural breeding
(B) Artificial insemination
(C) Cloning
(D) Open grazing

Q43. Which disease mentioned in the passage affects the udder of cows?
(A) Foot-and-mouth
(B) Mastitis
(C) Rinderpest
(D) Anthrax

Q44. Pasteurization of milk is primarily used to:
(A) Increase fat content
(B) Improve taste
(C) Kill harmful microbes
(D) Reduce lactose

Q45. What was a major contribution of dairy cooperatives in India?
(A) Breed development
(B) Soil treatment
(C) Marketing and distribution
(D) Refrigeration

✅ Passage 2 (Q46 – 50):

Soil is a vital component of agriculture. Indian soils are of various types—black, red, alluvial, and laterite. Black soil, found mainly in Maharashtra and Gujarat, is rich in calcium and suitable for cotton. Alluvial soil, found in northern plains, supports crops like rice and wheat. Soil pH, structure, and texture affect nutrient availability. Use of organic manure, vermicompost, and biofertilizers improves soil fertility and structure. Soil erosion and salinity are major threats to sustainable farming.

Q46. Black soil is best suited for growing which crop?
(A) Rice
(B) Cotton
(C) Mustard
(D) Sugarcane

Q47. Which soil type dominates the northern plains of India?
(A) Red soil
(B) Black soil
(C) Alluvial soil
(D) Laterite soil

Q48. Soil fertility can be improved by using:
(A) Pesticides
(B) Chemical dyes
(C) Organic manure
(D) Insecticides

Q49. What is a key threat to sustainable agriculture mentioned in the passage?
(A) Rainfall
(B) Excess nitrogen

(C) Soil erosion
(D) Excess irrigation

Q50. Soil pH mainly affects:
(A) Pest resistance
(B) Root growth
(C) Crop color
(D) Nutrient availability