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GNS 105 – MODERN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2009-TILL DATE.**

GNS AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES QUESTION

QUESTION

1. Bio fuels include methane from biomass, ethanol and?
a. Crude oil b. Diesel c. Gas d. Biodiesel
2. The related practice of gardening is studied in...?
a. An open b. Trees c. Aquaculture d. Horticulture
3. The more exotic varieties of agriculture include..... And tree farming?
a. Aquaculture b. Animal farming c. Poultry d. Pasture
4. In the 2000s, plants have been used to grow bio fuels, biopharmaceuticals, bio plastics and.....
a. Biodiesel b. Pharmaceuticals c. Ornamentals d. Fertilizers
5. Agriculture can be divided mainly into....., protection and socio-economic
a. Production b. Breeding c. Growth d. Varieties
6. The socio-economic side deals with culture, tradition and.....of farming in relation to the production activities.
a. Science b. Biology c. Economic status d. Knowledge
7. Agronomy is the branch of Agriculture sciences which deals with production of.....
a. Animals b. Insects c. Crop plants d. Mammals
8. Agronomists are usually engaged in studying the relationship between crops and their.....?
a. Yield b. Growth c. Components d. Physical environment.
9. Horticulture deals with..... Vegetables and ornamental flowers.
a. Fruits b. Cash crops c. Arable crops d. Perennial crops.
10. To produce higher yields per unit area of land, the crops require.....
a. Fertilizers b. Good seed c. Tree crops d. Nitrogen
11. is the branch of Agriculture that deals with exploring crop varieties capable of producing higher yields
a. fertilization b. Agronomy c. Breeding and genetics d. Soil sciences.
12. Naturally..... Crops do not produce higher yields.
a. flooded b. Drought resistance c. Maize plant d. Arabie crops

13. Scientists use the knowledge of---- and----- to shorten the required traits in crops to obtain desirable crop varieties.
- soil science and plant science
 - Biotechnology and genetic engineering
 - Animal science and tree farming
 - Agronomy and ecology
14. is the branch of agricultural sciences which deals with soil problems in terms of supporting the growth and reproduction of crop plants.
- agro-forestry
 - Agricultural economics
 - Plant protection
 - Soil science
15. One of the following is a role of Agriculture in National development.
- growth cycle.
 - Source food
 - Nitrogen cycle
 - Carbon cycle.
16. One of the following is a challenge of Agriculture in Nigeria.
- production of biogas
 - Aquaculture
 - Land tenure system
 - Taungya system.
17. Nigeria rural areas can be distinguished based on one of these criteria.....
- illiteracy
 - Cocoa production
 - Maize production
 - Animal husbandry.
18. The family is usually defined as a kinship group linked by and ----- occupying a common household.
- father and mother
 - Mother and children
 - Blood and marriage
 - Love and affection.
19. The types of marriage and family include one of the following.....
- uncle
 - Niece
 - Aunty
 - Exogamy
20. is a situation in the family institution where descent is traced through the father
- ancestral
 - Patrilineal descent
 - Lineage
 - Flashback
21. In both urban and rural areas, the family set up serves to.....
- provide food
 - Provide shelter
 - Impact life
 - Respect
22.as an activity is the process of transmitting and acquiring the socially approved aspects of cultural heritage.
- education
 - Socialization
 - Family
 - Marriage
- 23..... Is an informal out of school education offered to rural families by experts in Agriculture.
- family education
 - Social education
 - Extension education
 - Agricultural sciences.
24.is the type of education which is obtainable in western type of koranic schools.
- primary school
 - University education
 - Secondary school
 - Adult education

25. One of the following is a problem of Nigeria rural economy.....
 a. land problem b. Socio cultural problems
 c. Food problems d. Transport problems.
26. is an important staple crop and a major food commodity in Nigeria.
 A. cowpea b. Maize
 c. Rice d. Cassava
27. is the recycling of farm produced organic materials including crop residues?
 a. inorganic farming b. Organic farming
 c. Taungya farming d. Animal breeding.
28. Among the domesticated animals found in the tropical and temperate regions where there is no religious and social taboos preventing their rearing are....?
 A. pigs b. Goats c. Sheep d. Cattles
29. contributes indirectly in terms of the people employed in the manufacture of fishing gears and other inputs.
 a. animal husbandry b. Fish farming
 c. Snail farming d. Crop production.
30. A fundamental activity in traditional and modern food processing practices is-----?
 a. fermentation b. Glycolysis
 c. Storage d. Drying.
31. Which one of these forest trees is widely used to control deforestation in Nigeria?
 a. teak b. Gmelina c. Iroko d. Gedu
32. Cultivated----- are usually grown in compost in the dark and in climate-controlled rooms.
 a. ginger b. Mellon c. Tomato d. Mushrooms.
33. The livestock industry is equally----- and is either full scale or semi-scale nomadism.
 a. local b. International c. Traditional d. Foreign
34. Limitations imposed by the physiographic factors such as complex topography is-----
 a. natural problem b. Artificial problem
 c. Economic problem d. Political problem.
35. Rural families tend to be more patri-local when families are predominantly.....
 a. neo-local b. Kinship c. Oppose d. Server.
36. Marriage within the same groups in Nigeria is called.....
 a. endogamy b. Monogamy c. Polygamy d. Gogogamy.
37. About of local people in Nigeria engage in agriculture.
 a. 70% b. 65% c. 60% d. 50%.
38. Newly emerged discipline in agriculture is.....
 a. agro-forestry b. Farming c. Animal d. Crop science.

39. has played a key role in the development of human civilization.
a. agriculture b. Science c. Rice d. Cultivation.
40. A branch of agriculture that deals with storage and processing of agricultural crop is.....
a. food technology b. Science technology
c. Entomology d. Farm mechanisation.
41. Aquaculture is rearing of fish.
a. intensive b. Extensive
c. Rational d. All of the above.
42. Aquaculture provide high protein food for..... dwellers.
a. sea b. River c. Rural d. None.
43. Developing countries supply.....% of fish for human consumption.
a. 10 b. 70 c. 100 d. 20
44. Fin ray..... is most vital identifying characteristics.
A. shape b. Colour c. Smell d. Count.
45. Surface of..... fish scale is always rough.
a. ctenoid b. Triangular c. Circular d. Spherical.
46. There is no..... fish but certain traits are used for culture selection.
a. fine b. Tasty c. Attractive d. Perfect.
47. Sky pond is fed by.....
A. spring b. Rain c. Well d. River.
48. Site selection, two phases are visual and survey.
a. reconnaissance b. Aerial c. Subterranean d. Detailed.
49. Ponds ground water sources are borehole and
a. lake b. Spring c. Well d. Peninsula
50. soils rusty particles attach to fish gill and hamper.....
a. reproduction b. Movement c. Milting d. Respiration.
51. One of the other important factors of site selection is proximity to.....
a. School b. Library c. Studio d. Market.
52. 0.01 hectare is size of pond.
a. breeding b. Milting c. Spawning d. None.
53. First step of pond construction procedure is.....
a. none b. Pegging c. Stripping d. Marketing.
54. Farm management 3 important players are..... extensionalist and researchers.
a. producer b. Manufacturer c. Markets d. None.

55. In the thought process of production is.....
 a. land b. Labour c. None d. Capital.
56. is the reward for investing in capital.
 a. wages b. None c. Rate d. Tariff.
57. reward is called profit in economics.
 a. labour b. Land c. Capital d. None.
58. Combination of crop and livestock to maintain stable income is.....
 a. confederation b. Amalgamation c. Diversification d. Liquidation.
59. Prominent among basic tools and concept in management is agricultural.....
 a. marketing b. Cooperatives c. Review d. Finance.
60. Conceptually credit can be divided into production, consumption and.....
 a. taxation b. Relaxation c. Rejuvenation d. None.
61. Credit supply to farmers could be through the use of..... societies
 a. manufacturing b. Cooperatives c. Union d. Commission.
62. MRTS is marginal rate of technical.....
 a. student b. Sociology c. Societies d. None.
63. and comparative advantage.
 a. superlative b. Present c. None d. Absent.
64. Farm planning is preparation of..... programme
 a. strategic b. Pertinent c. Operational d. Important.
65. Budgeting could be complete, partial and.....
 a. full b. Fixed c. Variable d. None.
66. Among steps in farm budgeting is listing the..... production.
 a. Gross b. Net c. Tare d. None.
67. Gross margin is revenue..... total variable cost.
 a. Union b. Student c. None d. Present.
68. Wearing value is original cost less.....value
 a. real b. Past c. Present d. None.
69. Some of the year digits is used to calculate.....
 a. budget b. None c. Capital d. Interest.
70. Extension is..... of a service or system.
 a. Advertising b. Broadcasting c. Relaying d. None.

71. Extension should be based on need and..... of people
a. interest b. None c. Wants d. Option.
72. People have..... wants
a. complete b. Selfish c. None d. Pleasant.
73. Among problems of Nigeria agric extension is..... staffing.
a. adequate b. Poor c. Unskilled d. Skilled.
74. Among problem of Nigeria agric extension is lack of programmed.....
a. planning b. Budgeting c. Structure d. None.
75. Among extension teaching method is grouped.....
a. contacts b. Leader c. Union d. Society
76. Farm and home.....
a. demonstration b. Training c. Media d. None
77. making is among Nigeria agric extension problem.
a. project b. Planning c. Policy d. None
78. Participation in extension programme is.....
a. involuntary b. Voluntary c. Compulsory d. Optimal
79. In conducting visit client..... should be respected.
a. father b. Mother c. Children d. Privacy
80. SPAT is small plot..... technique.
a. acronym b. Alliance c. Adoption d. None
81., and are types of pastoral farming.
a. nomadic, mixed and arable b. Nomadic ley and ranching
c. Ranching, mixed and ley d. Nomadic ley and arable
82. Following are the examples of Arable farming.
a. milk, egg b. Cereals legumes c. Cereals, milk d. Chicken, fish.
83. is the integration of both crops and animal production on the same farm area.
a. pastoral farming b. Ley farming c. Mixed farming d. Randing farming.
84. movement of animal from one place to another in search of food by the farmers is called.....?
a. ley farming b. Randing farming c. Nomadic farming d. Mixed farming
85. is the production of food crops for man's use.
a. mixed farming b. Ley farming c. Arable farming d. Pastoral.
86. Mono cropping can also be called.....?
a. sole cropping b. Continuous cropping c. Shifting cultivation d. Crop rotation.

87. growing of the same crop type on the same piece of land from year to year is called.....?
 a. Shifting cultivation b. Mono culture
 c. Double culture d. Miou and shifting cultivation
88. helps in restoring soil fertility.
 a. mono cropping b. Shifting cultivation
 c. Continuous cropping d. Sole cropping.
89. helps and encourages the use of fertilizer or in organic manure to improve the soil fertility.
 a. shifting cultivation b. Continuous cropping
 c. Miou cropping d. Crop rotation.
90. Planting of fast growing and fast maturing crops between slow growing and slow maturing crop is called.....?
 a. inter cropping b. Mixed cropping
 c. Crop planting d. Crop rotation.
91. Site selection is an example of..... operation /activity.
 a. planting b. Post-planting operation
 c. Pre-planting d. Land clearing.
92. Activities carried out on the farm after planting has been done include..... and.....
 a. thinning and mulching b. Seed rate and date of planting c. Harrowing d. Ridging
93. ... is the pulverization of the soil
 a. ploughing b. Harrowing c. Ridging d. Planting dept.
94. Application of machines to agricultural production can be called.....?
 a. Harvesting and production b. Farm techniques
 c. Farm mechanisation d. Farm machinery
95. Tractor can be classified into how many groups?
 a. 4 b. 6 c. 3 d. 8
96. is a type of implement
 a. a self propelled machine b. Tractor c. Diesel d. Petrol engine.
97. can be defined as the mechanical manipulation of the soil for any purpose
 a. routine b. Tillage c. Toothlage d. Tritalizing
98. Tillage system can be classified into how many groups
 a. 6 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
99. Livestock can be called.....?
 a. Captures animals b. Domesticated animals
 c. Farming animals d. Wild animals
100. Animal species must meet..... Criteria's in order to be considered for domestication
 a. 6 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2

101. Non ruminant animals can also be called
a. mono gastric b. Cud chewing c. Omasun d. Abomasun
102. Animals whose bodies are covered with feathers, skin and scales are of which specie.
a. avian specie b. Mammalian specie c. Mono gastric d. Ruminant.
103. There are..... types of breeding
a. 4 b. 6 c. 7 d. 3.
104. The calorific value of lipids found in carbohydrates is.....
a. 2.25 b. 2.27 c. 2.37 d. 3.22
105. Modern agricultures requires and..... to enable farmers develop required qualities.
a. wisdom and practice b. Power and tactics
c. Knowledge and skill d. Knowledge and wisdom.
106. Determining factors on the adoption of a particular agriculture/farming system include.....
a. customs, social, economic class and total land area
b. Religion, economic class, title and position
c. Custom, finance, skill and knowledge
d. Total land area, skill, customs and social class
107. One of these is not an advantage of shifting cultivation.
a. checks the spread of diseases b. Requires a lot of land
c. Restores soil fertility d. Check the menace of insect pest.
108. Definition of farm mechanization is.....
a. use of donkey to till the land b. Skill application to farming
c. Application of engineering and techniques to agriculture
d. Application of tactics, wisdom, and customs to agriculture.
109. Types of tillage systems include the following except.....
a. minimum tillage b. Mounted tillage
c. Conventional tillage d. Traditional tillage.
110. How many criteria must animal species meet in order to be considered for domestication?
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 3.
111. Grass eating animals are known as.....
a. omnivores b. Grassivores c. Carnivores d. Herbivores
112. Two classifications of animals on the basis of species are..... and.....
a. ganglian and avian b. Ruminian and mammalian
c. Omnivarian and avian d. Mammalian and avian.
113. Which is the correct equation?
a. $G=P+E$ b. $P=G+E$
c. $E=G+P$ d. $EP=G+C$

114. Which of these climatic factors is not affecting livestock performance?
a. temperature b. Humidity c. air movement d. None
115. is the introduction of semen into the reproductive tract of the female by a method other than natural mating
a. in-vitro insemination b. Artificial insemination
c. vitrox insemination d. In-vivo insemination.
116. How many types of animal breeding exists?
a. 2. B. 1 c. 4 d. 6.
117. There are.....basic classification of nutrients in livestock feed.
a. 5 b. 6 c. 8 d. 4.
118. Diseases can be spread by the following except.....
a. direct contact between animals b. Faeces and urine from sick animals
c. flies, ticks, lice and fleas d. Vaccination.
119. A nutrient without which an animal cannot live for weeks/months is.....
a. Water b. Protein c. Carbohydrates d. Vitamins
120. Nigeria's exports agricultural produce include the following except.....
a. Cocoa b. Timber c. Tobacco d. Hides and skin.
121. Horticulture deals essentially with the following crops except.....
a. Fruits b. Vegetables c. Ornamental flowers d. Cotton.
122. Livestock production before the British colonial administration in Nigeria was dominated by.....
a. nomadic pastoralism b. Animal breeding and genetics
c. cattle farms d. Poultry egg production.
123. West African institute for trypanosomiasis research (WAITR) was established in.....
a. 1957 b. 1967 c. 1977 d. 1947.
124. Raw materials supplied by agriculture to most industry include.....
a. lettuce b. Gabbage c. palm oil d. eggs
125. The link between farmers and researches is.....
a. government b. Chiefs and rulers
c. policy makers d. Extension officers.
126. The integration of both crops and animal production on the same farm area is referred to as.....
a. arable farming b. Crop and livestock farming
c. pastoral farming d. Mixed farming.
127. Ranching is an intensive system of livestock production basically on.....
a. conventional feeds b. Compounded ration
c. nomadic grazing d. Hay.

128. The introduction of semen into the reproductive tract of the female by a method other than natural mating is referred to as.....
 a. artificial insemination b. Natural insemination
 c. mating insemination d. Oestrus.
129. When two or more species of fish are stocked together at the same time in a pond such practice is referred to as.....
 a. monoculture b. Polyculture c. mixed culture d. Multiculture
130. The following are factors that are under the control of a farm producer except.....
 a. land b. Labour c. capital d. Price.
131. The body must have amount of nutrient in order to maintain a normal healthy life.....
 a. moderate b. Appropriate c. adequate d. Measured.
132. All nutrients needed by body are available only through foods eaten except.....
 a. water and vitamin B b. Vitamin D only c. water and vitamin D
 d. Vitamin D and minerals.
133. The menace of malnutrition, starvation and hunger in our society are causes of.....
 a. laziness b. Inadequate income c. food insecurity d. Pest and diseases.
134. Four forms of malnutrition that exists are, starvation, a specific vitamin deficiency, imbalance of nutrients and over nutrition.
 a. all of the above b. None of the above c. vitamin deficiency only
 d. None of the above except nutrition.
135. A situation of extreme scarcity of food potentially leading to widespread starvation is referred to as.....
 a. famine b. Hunger c. poverty line d. Low food intake.
136. The vitamin b complex plays an important role in the metabolism of..... in the body.
 a. fat b. Carbohydrate c. protein d. Mineral salt.
137. The criteria set as a standard for what is not acceptable within a social system is.....
 a. norm b. Value c. social standard d. Mores.
138. The machine that is first used to break open the land or soil for cultivation is.....
 a. secondary tillage machine b. Disc plough machine
 c. tractor machine d. Primary tillage machine.
139. is the most important part of an engine
 a. piston b. Cylinder c. plug d. Carburettor.
140. About of man's weight is water.
 a. 40% b. 50% c. 60% d. 70%
141. The following are fruits except.....
 a. cashew b. Pineapple c. tomatoes d. Lemon.

142. Non-timber forest products include all but.....
a. latex b. Sponge c. fuel wood d. Poles.
143. Mangrove forest and costal vegetation are found in the following states except.....
a. Lagos b. Rivers c. Bayelsa d. Ogun.
144. There are..... vegetation types in Nigeria.
a. 8 b. 6 c. 4 d. 2
145. All of the under listed but one are constraints to wildlife management in Nigeria.
a. burning b. Ignorance c. poaching d. Climatic problem.
146. Forest produce can be classified into.....
a. 8 b. 4 c. 2 d. 6
147. Forest service's function includes the following except.....
a. environment b. Social science c. economic d. Spiritual and culture.
148. Forest is used to describe land with tree canopy or cover of more than..... of an area.
a. 10% b. 20% c. 30% d. 40%
149. Tangible forest products include all but one.....
a. wood b. Chemicals c. animals d. Herbal drugs.
150. The following are the environmental factors that affect livestock industry except
a. Climate (b) Feeding (c) Housing (d) Medication
151. Important variables of climate that affects animals includes
a. Temperature, humidity, precipitation and solar radiation
b. Temperature, humidity, vapour and solar radiation
c. Temperature, humidity, vapour and precipitation
d. Temperature, precipitation and solar radiation
152. The following are the effects of constant temperature on animals except
a. Decline in food intake
b. Decline in water intake
c. Decrease in milk production
d. Changes in milk composition
153. The underlisted are the disadvantages of extensive system except
a. There is no provision for adequate feeding
b. There is no provision for housing
c. It is not expensive to practice
d. Management practices are generally poor

154. One major disadvantage of intensive system is
- It involves zero grassing
 - The need to feed animals with well balanced ration
 - It is expensive to practice
 - The need to source for abundant supplies of crop residues and agro industrial by-products
155. Productivity in livestock management is determined by
- The processes by which an animal adjust itself to the environmental condition in which it lives
 - The type of ingredients used to prepare the feed given to the animals alone
 - The type of housing prepared for the animals
 - The caliber of person handling the animals alone
156. Extensive system of management would not be successful where there is
- Less rainfall
 - Many predators
 - No adverse weather conditions
 - Enough grazing opportunities
157. Extensive system of management is mainly practiced by
- Commercial farmer
 - Subsistence farmer
 - Educated farmer
 - Literate farmer
158. Zero-grazing in livestock management fall under
- Semi-Intensive system
 - Extensive system
 - Intensive system
 - Semi-extensive system
159. Livestock management systems include the following except
- Intensive system
 - Intensive-extensive system
 - Semi-intensive system
 - Extensive system
160. Fishes are _____ aquatic animals with backbones, gills and fins
- Mild-blooded
 - warm-blooded
 - hot-blooded
 - cold Blooded
161. Fishes are classified as cartilaginous or bony fishes based on the form of _____
- Head structure
 - streamline body
 - torpedo-shaped
 - bodyframe
162. All are cartilaginous fishes except _____
- Sharks
 - dog fish
 - sole fish
 - claries
163. Bony fishes are restricted to marine habitats _____
- True
 - not sure
 - indifferent
 - false
164. The three types of water-marine, brackish and freshwaters differ mainly in their _____
- Salt composition
 - temperature
 - content composition
 - freshness

165. _____ body shape enables fish to swim freely in water
 (a) Long (b) streamline (c) straight (d) slippery
166. _____ are used by fish for breathing
 (a) Nostrils (b) scales (c) gills (d) operculum
167. _____ are the importance of fisheries in development of Nigeria economy
 (a) Monoculture, raw materials, employment and ponds
 (b) food, income, tool to rural development and foreign exchange earning
 (c) income, artisans, foreign exchange earning and food
 (d) employment, raw materials, protein and culture fisheries
168. Tap water is useful in concrete homestead fish-farming but it is _____
 (a) Chlorinated (b) oxygenated (c) conservative (d) polluted
169. Stream, rivers and lakes are not deficient in _____
 (a) Dissolved carbon dioxide (b) dissolved oxygen (c) atmosphere air (d) nitrogen
170. Forests act to reduce the full effect of the sun, wind and precipitation on the soil against _____
 (a) Rainfall (b) erosion (c) complex ecology (d) evergreen trees
171. A piece of land could be turned into a forest reserve for one or more of the following reasons excepts _____
 (a) Population pressure (b) land in dispute (c) bad lands (d) forestry
172. Deforestation is the destruction of forests which may be deliberate or not
 (a) Yes (b) no (c) I cannot say for now (d) just forget about it
173. _____ is the creation of forests where it has never existed.
 (a) Afforestation (b) reforestation (c) deforestation (d) rehabilitation
174. Use of trees with tillering ability is one of the processes of _____
 (a) Afforestation (b) reforestation
 (c) forest regeneration (d) rotational exploitation
175. Animals and plants living in a complex natural ecological system and having natural qualities not produced by man with or without people are called.....
 a. Forest resources b. Forestry
 c. Wildlife d. Tourist centre
176. Wildlife can serve to claim badlands.....
 a. Incorrect b. Don't ask me again c. Correct d. Am not so sure

177. At times, wildlife management is termed wildlife.....
- Conservation
 - Reservation
 - Tourism
 - Creation
178. Wildlife is useful in medical research.....
- Agree
 - I will not support
 - I am confused
 - Disagree
179. Yankari games reserve is located in.....
- Ghana
 - Nigeria
 - Cameroon
 - Obudu cattle ranch
180. Importance of agriculture includes the following aspect.
- Provision of food
 - Rural development
 - Provision of employment
 - Provision of foreign exchange
 - Provision of goods.
181. Farming system in which shallow rooted crops are planted after deep rooted crop is known as.....
- Shifting cultivation
 - Crop rotation
 - Bush fallowing
 - Inter cropping
 - Pastoral farming
182. Land tenure system whereby non owner have access to it is known as.....
- Rent
 - Individual
 - Rotational
 - Common
 - Inheritance
183. The act of maintain fertility of the land either by conserving it or replenishing it is known as.....
- Land conservation
 - Soil conservation
 - Liming
 - Tillage
 - Cover cropping.
184. Is a biennial crop.
- Cowpea
 - Carrot
 - Groundnut
 - Kola
 - Pepper
185. Classification of crop according to nature of produce includes the following except
- Cereals
 - Spices
 - Foods
 - Vegetables
 - Fibre
186. Propagation by seed is also known as.....
- Sexual
 - Vegetative
 - Cutting
 - Budding
 - Asexual
187. Post planting operation includes the following except.....
- Weeding
 - Thinning
 - Pruning
 - Supplying

188. Empherals is a classification under.....

- a. Nature of produce
- d. Perennial

- b. Life cycle
- e. Latex crop

c. Propagation

189. Method of land conservation includes the following except.....

- a. Liming
- d. None of the above

- b. Cover cropping
- e. Fertilizer application

c. Bush fallowing

190. Inter planting is an aspect of.....

- a. Inter cropping
- d. Mixed cropping

b. Pastoral farming

c. None of the above

191 Is a farming system whereby pasture production alternate with crop production

- a. Ley farming
- d. Bush fallowing

- b. Pastoral farming
- e. None of the above

c. Mixed farming

192 Is a process of planting leguminous crops and trees

- a. Liming
- d. Fertilizing

- b. Crop rotation
- e. Pulses

c. None of the above

193..... prevent erosion and supply nutrient to the soil

- a. Cover cropping
- d. Pastoral farming

- b. Liming
- e. Inter cropping

c. Mixed cropping

194..... is anything that interfere with utiliixation of land and water resources

- a. Sexual
- d. Tillage

- b. Fruits
- e. Thinning

c. Weeds

195. Organic farming system is otherwise known as

- a. Bush fallowing
- c. Crop rotation farming system
- e. Synthetic farming system

- b. Manure farming system
- d. Biological farming system

196. Slash and burn farming system refers to which of the following farming systems

- a. Shifting cultivation
- c. Bush fallowing

- b. Crop rotation
- d. Multiple cropping

e. Sustainable farming system

197. A farming system in which only natural unsynthesized inputs are used is called.....

- a. Sustainable farming system
- c. Wildlife farming system
- e. Mixed farming system

- b. Inorganic farming system
- d. Crop rotation

198. The meat of young cow of less than one year is called.....
 a. Pork b. Mutton c. Veal
 d. Bacon e. Beef
199. The meat derived from sheep is called.....
 a. Pork b. Mutton c. Veal
 d. Beef e. Bacon
200. The meat derived from goat is called.....
 a. Chevon b. Pork c. Mutton
 d. Veal e. Beef
201. Animal reared for the purpose of producing milk are referred to as.....
 a. Beef b. Wildlife c. Poultry
 d. Dairy e. Livestock
202. Subsistence farming system is otherwise referred to as.....
 a. Commercial farming system b. Subsistence farming system
 c. Peasant farming system d. Mixed farming system
 e. Medium size farming system
203. Which of the following does not belong under wildlife animals that can be domesticated or captured for mans consumption
 a. Snakes b. Monitor lizard c. Chicken
 d. Grass cutter e. Reindeer
204. Which of the following is not a system used for rearing poultry birds
 a. Intensive system b. Intensive extensive system
 c. Extensive system d. Semi intensive system
205. Extension has been defined as a..... process of education
 a. Compulsory b. Voluntary
 c. Mandatory d. Coarsive e. Forceful
206. All forms of extension takes education to.....
 a. All people b. Rural people only
 c. Urban people only d. Farmers only e. Literate people only
207. The main aim of extension is to.....
 a. Raise the standard of living of rural people
 b. Bring about changes in behaviour of rural people
 c. Help the farmers make informed decision
 d. All of the above e. None of the above

208. The main function of extension are
- Disseminate useful information to farmers
 - Apply info to analysis of practical problem
 - Help farmers to use information to help themselves
 - All of the above
 - Only a and c
209. Extension teaching method categories are those except one.....
- Individual method
 - Home/farm visit method
 - Out reach method
 - Group method
 - Mass method
210. The following are examples of individual method of extension except
- Office calls/enquiries
 - Correspondence
 - Outreach communication
 - Telephone calls
 - Field trip
211. The following are the advantages of demonstration method of extension except
- Reaches more than one or two people at a time
 - Seeing, hearing, discussing
 - It multiplies agent effort
 - It takes time
 - Gives the agent confidence
212. Examples of audio visual support techniques in extension are.....
- Fly charts
 - Overhead projectors
 - All of the above
 - Posters
 - None of the above
213. Print techniques method of extension provides the readers with the
- Where and when only
 - Who and when only
 - All of the above
 - What and why only
 - What and how only
214. The most common mass medium is.....
- Radio
 - Leaflets
 - Posters
 - Television
 - Stickers
215. One of these is not a pre planting operation usually carried out on the farm.
- Stumping
 - Land clearing
 - Harvesting
 - Plotting
 - Choice of site
216. The set of agrochemicals used in controlling weeds on the from are called
- Herbicides
 - Lime
 - Killux
 - One touch
 - Nematicide

217.

All of these are examples of fertilizers except.....

- a. Urea b. Single super phosphate
c. N.P.K d. Muriate of potash
e. Limestone

218.

The branch of agriculture that deals with general principles and production of crop is known as.....

- a. Apiculture b. Agronomy
c. Cropping d. Silviculture e. Hydroponics

219.

The removal of excess seedlings from stands of plants on the farm is termed.....

- a. Supplying b. Tillage
c. Thinning d. Clearing e. Uprooting

NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS
1	D	21	C	41	C	61	B	61	C			120	D	140	C
2	D	22	A	42	C	62	D	62	B	101	A	121	D	141	C
3	A	23	C	43	B	63	D	63	C	102	A	122	A	142	D
4	B	24	A	44	D	64	C	64	C	103	A	123	D	143	D
5	A	25	B	45	A	65	D	65	C	104	A	124	C	144	A
6	C	26	C	46	D	66	A	66	A	105	C	125	D	145	D
7	C	27	B	47	B	67	C	67	B	106	A	126	D	146	B
8	D	28	A	48	D	68	D	68	B	107	B	127	C	147	C
9	A	29	B	49	C	69	B	69	B	108	C	128	A	148	A
10	A	30	A	50	D	70	D	90	A	109	B	129	B	149	D
11	C	31	A	51	D	71	A	91	C	110	C	130	D	150	D
12	B	32	D	52	C	72	C	92	A	111	D	131	C	151	D
13	B	33	C	53	A	73	B	93	B	112	D	132	A	152	C
14	D	34	A	54	D	74	D	94	C	113	B	133	C	153	C
15	B	35	A	55	C	75	A	95	C	114	D	134	A	154	C
16	C	36	A	56	B	76	D	96	A	115	B	135	A	155	A
17	A	37	A	57	D	77	C	97	B	116	C	136	B	156	B
18	C	38	A	58	C	78	B	98	C	117	B	137	A	157	A
19	D	39	A	59	D	79	D	99	B	118	D	138	D	158	C
20	B	40	A	60	D	80	C	100	A	119	C	139	A	159	B

NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS		
160	D	170	B	180	E	190	D	200	C	210	D		
161	D	171	B	181	B	191	C	201	D	211	D		
162	D	172	A	182	E	192	C	202	C	212	C		
163	D	173	A	183	A	193	A	203	C	213	E		
164	A	174	C	184	B	194	C	204	B	214	A		
165	B	175	C	185	C	195	D	205	B	215	B		
166	C	176	C	186	A	196	A	206	B	216	A		
167	B	177	A	187	D	197	A	207	D	217	E		
168	A	178	A	188	B	198	C	208	D	218	B		
169	B	179	B	189	A	199	B	209	C	219	C		