

Agric. Science

Questions:

1. Subsistence agriculture is mainly concerned with
  - A. food production for export.
  - B. food production using family labour.
  - C. investment of high capital.
  - D. large scale food production.
  - E. mechanisation of all farm operations.
2. The major problem limiting all-year round crop production is
  - A. inadequate farm inputs.
  - B. pests infestation.
  - C. poor marketing.
  - D. poor storage facilities.
  - E. unpredictable climate.
3. Most of the land for agricultural purposes in Nigeria are acquired through
  - A. donation.
  - B. inheritance.
  - C. lease.
  - D. pledge.
  - E. purchase.
4. The interaction that mainly exists between croaker and shark in the sea is
  - A. commensalism.
  - B. competition.
  - C. parasitism.
  - D. predation.
  - E. symbiosis.
5. An environmental factor that has the least influence on agricultural production in Nigeria is
  - A. pressure.
  - B. rainfall.
  - C. sunlight.
  - D. temperature.
  - E. topography.
6. Which of the following uses of land should be given more consideration in order to produce sufficient food?
  - A. Building of research centres
  - B. Construction of food markets
  - C. Establishment of botanical gardens
  - D. Establishment of game reserves
  - E. Establishment of mechanical farms
7. The chemical reaction in rock formation represented by  $\text{FeO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is an example of
  - A. carbonation.
  - B. hydration.
  - C. hydrolysis.
  - D. oxidation.
  - E. reduction.

8. Leaching is common on farmland that has \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
- A. clayey loam
  - B. loamy
  - C. loam clay
  - D. sandy clay
  - E. sandy clay (Note: Duplicate option E in original text)
9. A fertile soil under the influence of high rainfall may experience poor yield due to
- A. high alkalinity.
  - B. lack of microbes.
  - C. leaching of nutrients.
  - D. low pH values.
  - E. soil erosion.
10. The commonest means of testing soil acidity is by the use of
- A. calorimetric method.
  - B. electroanetic method.
  - C. litmus paper.
  - D. pH scale.
  - E. universal method.
11. Nitrogen deficiency in plants can be detected by the farmer when there are
- A. holes on leaves.
  - B. lodging of stems.
  - C. mottled leaves.
  - D. under-developed roots.
  - E. yellowish leaves.
12. The biotic relationship which exists between microorganisms that live in the part labelled II and the plant itself is
- A. commensalism.
  - B. competition.
  - C. mutualism.
  - D. parasitism.
  - E. predation.
13. Which of the following is not a method of applying fertilizer?
- A. Broadcasting
  - B. Dusting
  - C. Foliar spray
  - D. Side placement
  - E. Top dressing
14. Nitrobacter is important in nitrogen cycle because it converts
- A. ammonia to nitrates.
  - B. ammonia to nitrites.
  - C. nitrates to nitrites.
  - D. nitrites to ammonia.

E. nitrites to nitrates.

15. A farming practice that prevents excessive evaporation of water from soil surface is

- A. bush burning.
- B. clean clearing.
- C. flooding.
- D. liming.
- E. mulching.

16. A major disadvantage of surface irrigation is that

- A. it increases the activities of soil microbes.
- B. it reduces salt concentration in the root area.
- C. it requires less water.
- D. some crops may not tolerate heavy flooding.
- E. the amount of water supplied is regulated.

17. Siting of feed mills near poultry houses is discouraged because dust particles from the mills cause

- A. dropping of birds wings.
- B. general unthrifiness in birds.
- C. high mortality of birds.
- D. respiratory difficulties in birds.
- E. roughness of birds feathers.

18. The disadvantage of farm mechanisation in Nigeria is that it

- A. displaces many workers.
- B. increases efficiency of production.
- C. increases scale of operation.
- D. promotes specialisation of labour.
- E. reduces farm hazard.

19. Which of the following is an advantage of mechanical power? It

- A. increases drudgery in farm work.
- B. increases number of labourers employed.
- C. increases total cost of production.
- D. makes farm operation very timely.
- E. requires technical skills to operate.

20. Which of the following is a good quality of pasture? It

- A. has low moisture content.
- B. has low nutritive value.
- C. possesses high stem/leaf ratio.
- D. prevents soil erosion.
- E. regenerates after burning.

21. The common name of *Boerhavia diffusa* is

- A. amaranthus.
- B. pig weed.
- C. flocks grass.
- D. trianthema.

E. wild marigold.

22. An example of crop that is both propagated vegetatively and by seed is

- A. cassava.
- B. okro.
- C. orange.
- D. pineapple.
- E. tomato.

23. The following are conditions necessary for practising taungya system in Nigeria except

- A. government policies.
- B. lack of jobs.
- C. over population.
- D. scarcity of land.
- E. standard of living.

24. The forest product that is required in paper industry is

- A. dye.
- B. fibre.
- C. pulp.
- D. resin.
- E. rubber.

25. Floriculture is a branch of agriculture that deals with the production and management of

- A. cereals.
- B. flowers.
- C. fruits.
- D. legumes.
- E. tubers.

26. Which of the following groups of crops can be attacked by smut?

- A. Maize, rice and cowpea
- B. Rice, maize and sorghum
- C. Sorghum, sugarcane and rubber
- D. Sugarcane, maize and banana
- E. Tomatoes, rubber and cotton

27. Cassava mosaic disease is transmitted by

- A. airborne spores.
- B. infected cuttings.
- C. rain drops.
- D. sucking insects.
- E. white flies.

28. Treatment of seeds before planting is a \_\_\_\_\_ method of pest control.

- A. biological
- B. chemical
- C. cultural
- D. physical

E. quarantine

29. The most destructive pest of cassava foliage is

- A. aphid.
- B. grasshopper.
- C. leaf worm.
- D. rodent.
- E. weaver bird.

30. The following are common weeds found in the farm except

- A. *Boerhavia diffusa*.
- B. *Cynodon dactylon*.
- C. *Eleusine indica*.
- D. *Imperata cylindrica*.
- E. *Saccharum officinarum*.

31. The correct sequence of food passage in the digestive tract of a ruminant animal is

- A. abomasum > omasum > rumen > reticulum.
- B. omasum > abomasum > reticulum > rumen.
- C. reticulum > rumen > omasum > abomasum.
- D. rumen > omasum > abomasum > reticulum.
- E. rumen > reticulum > omasum > abomasum.

32. The part of respiratory system responsible for exchange of gases between the lungs and bloodstream is the

- A. alveoli.
- B. diaphragm.
- C. epiglottis.
- D. nostrils.
- E. trachea.

33. A female fowl above one year is known as

- A. capon.
- B. chick.
- C. cock.
- D. hen.
- E. pullet.

34. Second candling of eggs should be carried out between \_\_\_\_\_ after setting.

- A. 1 – 3 days
- B. 5 – 10 days
- C. 12 – 14 days
- D. 18 – 19 days
- E. 20 – 21 days

35. The process of separating a suckling kid from nanny is

- A. breeding.
- B. isolation.
- C. kidding.
- D. selection.

E. weaning.

36. Which of the following animal feeds is classified as roughage?

- A. Blood meal
- B. Fish meal
- C. Maize bran
- D. Palm kernel cake
- E. Soya bean meal

37. The anti-sterility vitamin in livestock is vitamin A. A.

- B. B.
- C. D.
- D. E.
- E. K.

38. Which of the following is not a type of grazing?

- A. Controlled
- B. Paddock
- C. Rotational
- D. Strip
- E. Zero

39. A farm animal disease that can be transmitted from animal to man is

- A. aspergillosis.
- B. brucellosis.
- C. pneumonia.
- D. rinderpest.
- E. tuberculosis.

40. Which of the following is a symptom of coccidiosis?

- A. Blood stained diarrhoea
- B. Constant coughing
- C. Difficulty in breathing
- D. Inflammation of udder
- E. Nervous disorder

41. Acaricides are used to control

- A. flies.
- B. hookworms.
- C. ringworm.
- D. roundworms.
- E. Tick

42. Control of water level in a fish pond with minimal loss of fish can be achieved with the aid of

- A. monk and outer channel.
- B. monk with screen.
- C. screen and outlet.
- D. wooden panel and boughs.
- E. wooden panel and screen.

43. An example of cartilaginous fish is
- A. catfish.
  - B. cod.
  - C. dog fish.
  - D. gold fish.
  - E. mackerel.
44. The by-product of goat used in the manufacturing of button is
- A. fat.
  - B. hoof.
  - C. horn.
  - D. skin.
  - E. tail.
45. Bee keeping is advantageous in crop production because they
- A. add organic matter to the soil.
  - B. help in cross pollination.
  - C. improve the soil structure.
  - D. increase the activity of soil microbes.
  - E. release oxygen for photosynthesis.
46. Which of the following is not a type of artificial selection?
- A. Family selection
  - B. Line selection
  - C. Mass selection
  - D. Pedigree selection
  - E. Progeny selection
47. A farmer adds more labour and capital to a fixed unit of land at the initial stage of production to
- A. decrease profit margin.
  - B. decrease total product.
  - C. increase marginal product.
  - D. increase production cost.
  - E. stabilise produce price.
48. The quantity of fertilizer acquired and used in an orchard should be written in \_\_\_\_\_record.
- A. farm input.
  - B. inventory.
  - C. labour.
  - D. production.
  - E. purchase.
49. The channel of distribution that puts goods in the hands of consumers directly is
- A. assembling.
  - B. processing.
  - C. production.
  - D. retailing.
  - E. wholesaling.

50. The exportation of cashewnut is beneficial to the farmer because it
- A. creates trade relationship.
  - B. diversifies economy of a nation.
  - C. generates foreign exchange.
  - D. improves the standard of living.
  - E. supplies industries with raw materials.

Answer

- 1. **B**
- 2. **D**
- 3. **B**
- 4. **D**
- 5. **A**
- 6. **E**
- 7. **B**
- 8. **E**
- 9. **C**
- 10. **D**
- 11. **E**
- 12. **C**
- 13. **B**
- 14. **E**
- 15. **E**
- 16. **D**
- 17. **D**
- 18. **A**
- 19. **D**
- 20. **D**
- 21. **B**
- 22. **E**
- 23. **C**
- 24. **C**
- 25. **B**
- 26. **B**
- 27. **E**
- 28. **B**
- 29. **C**
- 30. **E**
- 31. **E**
- 32. **A**
- 33. **D**
- 34. **D**
- 35. **E**
- 36. **C**
- 37. **E**
- 38. **E**
- 39. **B**



- 40. **A**
- 41. **E**
- 42. **B**
- 43. **C**
- 44. **C**
- 45. **B**
- 46. **A**
- 47. **C**
- 48. **A**
- 49. **D**
- 50. **C**