

## 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 bean
- 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**