

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is done between March and April, mainly to reduce the number of trees, shrubs and forbs within a reserve or a park.	Late Burning					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __practice involves strategies for the protection and rational utilization of both the wild animals and their habitats.	Wildlife Conservation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is defined as the conversion of natural forests or plantations to non- forest and non-vegetated lands.	Deforestation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is the rearing of silkworms for the production of raw silk	Sericulture					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main drawback of forest gardening is that planting out and establishment usually requires large numbers of <input type="text"/> __and substantial work.	Plants					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Forest/home gardens are an ancient gardening practice in <input type="text"/>	Tropical regions					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aim of <input type="text"/> is to increase crop yields through emphasis on the forest and managing grazing .	Agroforestry						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Woodland management techniques are coppicing, pollarding and <input type="text"/> -.	Shredding						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plantations are those established for watershed or soil protection is <input type="text"/>	Ornamental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Characteristic of a plantaion is usually <input type="text"/>	Monoculture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as a range of interventions that affect forest ecosystems.	Forest Management						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values of land-owners and society is known as <input type="text"/>	Silviculture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves the production (tree planting and maintenance), distribution and consumption of forest products and services.	Forestry						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are primary products of wood which serve as input raw materials for other wood products	Semi-finished wood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The art of tending crops and rearing animals is regarded as <input type="text"/>	Farming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a complex material of biological origin derived from the forest	Wood						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _obtained from whole or parts of non-timber sized trees	Wood- based NTFPs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hynocarpus spp is a NTFPs and its oil used in <input type="text"/>	Treating leprosy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The benefits derivable from Acacia nilotica NTFPs is <input type="text"/>	Tannin and dye						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is due to CO2 and NO2 emissions into the atmosphere	Global Warming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The removal of the lower branches of the young trees to clear knot-free wood which can subsequently grow over the branch stubs is known as <input type="text"/>	Pruning						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is aimed at controlling the amount and distribution of available growing space.	Thinning						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The objective of the <input type="text"/> is to establish new forest reproduction under the shelter of the retained trees.	Shelterwood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> __method, 5-30 seed trees/ha are left on site to regenerate the forest.	Seed-Tree						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Disadvantage of <input type="text"/> can prolong slash decomposition, expose soil to erosion, impact visual appeal of a landscape and remove essential wildlife habitat.	Clear-Cut						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When residual stand damage is minimized by directional felling of trees this inform <input type="text"/> selection system.	Group						eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _the act of renewing tree cover by establishing young trees naturally or artificially, after removing the previous stand/forest.	Regeneration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Potential users of <input type="text"/> __include forest managers, investors, environmental advocates, business consumers of wood and paper, and individuals.	Independent Certification					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.	Ecosystem Approach					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Modern forestry is aimed at assisting forests to regulate natural water, including <input type="text"/> and water erosion	Water flow					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Modern forestry is aimed at assisting forests to provide and <input type="text"/> for wildlife habitat	Conserve biodiversity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The characteristics are presence of internal jaws , paired appendages (pectoral, pelvic fins) supported by an internal skeleton which provide more efficient locomotion this <input type="text"/>	Cartilaginous Fish					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	These fish are primitive marine vertebrates and exhibit unusual feeding habits and slime-producing capabilities is characteristics of <input type="text"/>	Hagfish					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a jawless fish with toothed, funnel-like sucking mouth.	Lamprey					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> the fish that live in either salt or freshwater but which need a warm (tropical) medium or temperature to live.	Tropical fish						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Spear grass is propagated through <input type="text"/>	Rhizomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most common fish specie of fish farming in Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	Catfish						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aquaculture methods include <input type="text"/>	Algaculture	Tilapia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the growing of fish in confined water bodies through the manipulations of water parameters and fish to achieve desired production level.	Aquaculture	Mariculture					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Capture fisheries involves fishing in the <input type="text"/>	Open sea	Fish farming					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fish waste product used for organic farming is <input type="text"/>	Offal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The part of fish used for the clarification of wine and beer is <input type="text"/>	Swim bladders						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which fish products are use as livestock feed ingredient? <input type="text"/>	Fish meal	Fish oil					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> preserved areas for future grazing, hay, seed-set, or hay	Deferred grazing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The different types of grazing systems are continuous grazing; rotational grazing; <input type="text"/> /soiling; strip grazing and deferred grazing	Zero grazing						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bird flu, rabies and _____ _disease are transmitted from animal to man	Mad cow						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ _diseases are transmitted from classes of animals to Man	Zoonotic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Grooming of farm animals by brushing is to eliminate _____	Ecoparasites						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Where an animal is to be used for breeding, it is important to select one from a well-known herd and _____ animal.	Fertile	Fecund					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, there are Four Systems of Managing Farm Animals, namely Nomadic Herding, Free Range System, Semi-intensive System and _____	Intensive System						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ the practice of raising grazing livestock such as cattle and sheep for meat or wool.	Ranching						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The five main concentration areas are the _____ _, the Kano-Katsina complex, northern, central and eastern Borno State, the Mambila plateau and the Jos plateau.	Sokoto-Rima valley						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What influence the type, size and number of sheep found in different parts of the country? _____	Environmental condition	Environment					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Farm animals feeding system are classified into three groups namely _Herbivores, Carnivores and <input type="text"/>	Omnivores						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which type of animals require feed that contains more expensive and high quality ingredients than ruminants? <input type="text"/>	Non-ruminants	Monogastrics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a measure of the dampness of the atmosphere	Relative Humidity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plant species have only one seed-leaf or cotyledon are known as <input type="text"/> plants	Monocotyledonous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A ruminant characteristically having a stomach divided into <input type="text"/> and chewing a cud consisting of regurgitated, partially digested food	Four compartments						eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Agricultural development can not be improved and sustained through a critical analysis of the	careful planning	political will	inherent problems	implementation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Wase Rock Bird Sanctuary is located in _____ state	Plateau	Bauchi	Niger	Kano	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Cross River National Park is now the only significant park in the _____ zone of Nigeria	Mangrove	Savanna	Rainforest	Arid	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Characteristics of an ecododge exclude _____	it serves locally grown and produced foods	it recycles the waste and wastewater it generates	it ideally relies on solar or alternative energies	it is owned and operated by government	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Benefit of ecotourism are conservation of biological diversity and _____ diversity, through ecosystem protection	Scientific	Cultural	Economical	Natural	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of protecting an endangered species of plant or animal by removing part of the population from a threatened habitat and placing it in a new location, which may be a wild area or within the care of humans is known as _____	On-situ	Off- situ	In-situ	Ex-situ	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reason for establishing Borgu Game Reserve, was to create a refuge for _____	domestic animals	all animals	wild animals	wild monkeys	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Wildlife _____ practice involves strategies for the protection and rational utilization of both the wild animals and their habitats.	Protection	Conservation	Rotation	Management	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to animals not tamed, plants not cultivated in a garden, and man, uncivilized, unruly, uncontrolled, violent and mad.	Wild	Nature	Area	Farm	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Contribution of wildlife to the social, economic and _____ development of the country	Physical	Education	Environmental	Genetic	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Wildlife is important to these animals for religious rituals except _____	Eagles	Cat	Dog	Hawks	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What part of wildlife is prohibited internationally? _____	Export of dead animal	Import of live animal	Training of wildlife	Export of live animals,	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Importance of wildlife exclude _____	Hideout	Food and raw material benefits	Social services	Monetary benefits	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Examples of plants propagated through _____ organs are strawberries and yarrow	Suckers	Corms	Stolons	Bulbs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This is not a type of leaf cutting	Whole leaf with petiole	Leaf-bud cuttings	Split-vein	Stem- line	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a vegetative plant part which is severed from the parent plant in order to regenerate the parent plant , thereby forming a new plant.	Layering	Cutting	Grafting	Division	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not a reason for budding and grafting	Opportunity to change varieties	Optimising cross-pollination	Decrease growth rate of seedling	Produce certain plant forms	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Grafting allows gardeners to produce plants except	late-fruiting plants	identical to a parent plant	allows growers to control size	allows growers to control shape of tree	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Grafting can not be use to propagate	Pears	Mangoes	Citrus	Pawpaw	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The disadvantage of sexual propagation is not	Slow seedling growth	Ease of vegetative propagation in mature plants	Non-prototype offsprings	Longer period to plant maturity	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The methods of sown seed in three different ways, except	Broadcasting	Drilling/row-seeding	Vegetation	Pocket drilling/ sowing in holes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A method of plant propagation involving the fusion of distinctly different sex cells to produce a plant is known as	Sexual	Asexual	Propagation	Planting	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to all forms of wild animals and their environment.	Wildlife	Rural Life	Animal life	Jungle life	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these tools can be used for secondary tillage except	Harrow	Cutlass	Dibble	Shovel	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Wet soil can be prepared for planting by _____	Clarifying	Clearing	Irrigating	Draining	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The use of soil _____ for controlling soil-borne diseases is restricted largely to control environment soils because they are generally non-selective.	Sterilants	Stimulants	Secondary	Sterilized	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vital input in today's agricultural and horticultural production systems is _____	Land treatment	Seed treatment	Weed Farming	Farm Clearing	B	<b>eExam</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How will you classify mixed faming? On the basis of _____	Land size	A,C&D	Type of crops and animals	Geographical distribution	B	<b>eExam</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first condition for production of economically-viable crop rely on Seed health and _____	Relation	Generation	Protection	Security	C	<b>eExam</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The system whereby agro-forestry practice whereby crop husbandry is combined with forest management is known as	Taungya Farming	Mixed Farming	Pastoral farming	Hedgerow	A	<b>eExam</b>

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