

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The predominant soil type in the northeastern part of Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	clay	silt				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following is a passive soil formation factors <input type="text"/>	relief	organism				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major cause for land degradation in Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	soil erosion	none of the above				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A kind of wind deposited soil is <input type="text"/>	scree	laterite				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The system of farming which involves tilting at right angles to the slope of the land is called <input type="text"/>	terracing	mixed				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The system of soil conservation that involves the planting in row or operating farm equipment across the slope is called <input type="text"/>	terracing	strip farming				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The constituents of a fertile soil depends on the following except <input type="text"/>	soil chemistry	soil structure				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reduction of nitrite to molecular nitrogen by microbial activity is known as <input type="text"/>	denitrification	mineralization				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following is not in the the processes of nitrogen cycle <input type="text"/>	denitrification	mineralization				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regulatory mechanism in photosynthesis and carbohydrate translocation is the function of <input type="text"/>	nitrogen	zinc					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Constituent of chlorophyll and enzyme activator is the main function of <input type="text"/>	magnesium	phosphorus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil acidity increase the concentration of the following element except <input type="text"/>	iron	potassium					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following has the highest concentration in the soil <input type="text"/>	calcium	iron					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Water volume determine the availability of one of the following <input type="text"/>	air	soil organism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil capacity to produce a certain yield of crops is known as <input type="text"/>	production	function					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A vertical exposure of a soil consisting of the horizon is called <input type="text"/>	soil profile	cross profile					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of humification occur in one of the following soil layer <input type="text"/>	B horizon	D horizon					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ability of a soil to supply essential elements for plant growth is called <input type="text"/>	soil porosity	soil permeability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plant absorb the following from the soil except <input type="text"/>	oxygen	organism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following soil classification approach is dated back to the work of the Russian School of Pedology <input type="text"/>	genetic	integrated					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are morphological approach categories except <input type="text"/>	order	series					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genetic approach to soil classification recognizes the following order except <input type="text"/>	zonal	interzonal				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil classification system with the aim of inferring genesis profile characteristics is called <input type="text"/>	morphological approach	numerical taxonomy				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oldest system of soil classification developed in the USA is <input type="text"/>	genetic approach	integrated approach				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A process that involves changes in chemical speciation that result to the change in solubility of iron is called <input type="text"/>	gleying	oxygenation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following is not the cause of soil erosion <input type="text"/>	bush burning	overgrazing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following measures can be adopted in controlling soil erosion except <input type="text"/>	deforestation	control grazing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil pH between 1 to 3 is said to be <input type="text"/>	highly acid	slightly alkaline				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of soil formation in the cool humid regions of coniferous forest vegetation is called <input type="text"/>	podzolization	humification				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	These are otherwise known as laterite soil except <input type="text"/>	utisol	ferrallitic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The breakdown of organic into its constituent like oxygen is called <input type="text"/>	ammonification	oxygenation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which organic matter is decomposed and humus is synthesized is known as <input type="text"/>	denitrification	decomposition				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are soil cations except <input type="text"/>	calcium	iron				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Total potential of soil for absorbing cations and exchange nutrient for plant growth is called <input type="text"/>	soil pH	soil salinity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil reaction may be of the following except <input type="text"/>	acid	alkaline					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil porosity is influenced by the following except <input type="text"/>	texture	relief					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The development of soil structure is influenced mainly by one of the following <input type="text"/>	climate	parent rock					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil structure are of the following on the basis of ped except <input type="text"/>	grnular	colloid					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil particle with diameter between 1.00 to 0.50 is <input type="text"/>	coarse sand	fine sand					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are chemical properties of the soil except <input type="text"/>	porosity	cation exchange capacity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The free circulation of air within the soil is called <input type="text"/>	percolation	illuviation.					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The degree of coldness and hotness of the soil is referred to as <input type="text"/>	radiation	temperature					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aggregation of the units of the soil mass into various shapes and sizes is called <input type="text"/>	soil structure	soil profile					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are forms of soil water except <input type="text"/>	capillary	percolation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The degree of coarseness and fineness of the soil material is known as <input type="text"/>	permeability	consistence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are physical characteristics of soil except <input type="text"/>	texture	ph					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following is the determinant of the volume of soil air in the soil <input type="text"/>	soil water	texture				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proportion of soil air in percentage is <input type="text"/>	0.45	0.05				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the greatest contributions of the higher plants is to <input type="text"/>	add organic matter to the soil	compete with the grown crops				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the following is not a component of soil <input type="text"/>	soil capillary	inorganic matter				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are physical components of the soil except <input type="text"/>	water	organic matter				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rock fragments made up of sand silt and clay fractions of the soil is called <input type="text"/>	mineral matter	water				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Russian school of soil science was founded by one of the following <input type="text"/>	Marbut	Whitney				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following is regarded as father of modern soil science <input type="text"/>	Sibirtzer	Jenny				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first group of scientist to study soil were <input type="text"/>	pedologist	biologist				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of soils in their natural setting field is known as <input type="text"/>	Biogeography	Soil geography				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil is not a concept of study in one of the following areas <input type="text"/>	Geography	physiology				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The top layer of soil containing partially decomposed organic matter and some inorganic mineral particles is known as <input type="text"/>	A-horizon	C-horizon				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A soil consists of mineral particles which are cemented together by <input type="text"/>	organic matter	none of them				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The thin surface of the uppermost layer of the earth is <input type="text"/>	climate	air				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not type of azonal soil	marine soil	volcanic soil	alluvial soil	PEAT	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The world types of soil are the following except	zonal soil	azonal soil	intra-zonal soil	OXISOL	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following complex process of soil formation is predominant in low-rainfall area especially in the continental interior	CALCIFICATION	mineralization	salinization	solodisation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process by which organic matter is decomposed and new organic complexes are synthesized to form humus or the organic component of the soil is called.	HUMIFICATION	Podsolization	Gleization	lateralization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The complex processes of soil formation are the following except	laterization	podsolization	LEACHING	calcification.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are biological processes of soil formation except	humification	mineralization	PRECIPITATION	ammonification.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Horizon differentiation of soil formation include the following except	leaching	eluviation	illuviation	INFILTRATION	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not among the passive soil forming factor	relief	parent material	time	CLIMATE	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The predominant factor of soil formation is	organism	vegetation	CLIMATE	parent material.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Soil formation is influenced by the following factors except	relief	climate	time	WATER	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Absence of phosphorus in the soil results to the following symptoms on grown plant except	stunt growth	dull grey-green colour	lack of new shoots	SPEED MATURATION	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following micro nutrients becomes more available in the soil with increasing acidity except	boron	MOLYBDENUM	zinc	copper	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are soil micro nutrients except	zinc	copper	MAGNESIUM	boron	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vertical or lateral translocation of mineral particles colloids and soluble salts within the soil is called	illuviation	ELUVIATION	nitrification	dentrification	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The greatest proportion of organic matter in the soil are	LIGNIN AND PROTEIN	Mineral and fat	resins and tannins	pigment and carbohydrate.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When soil nutrient cations are released into the soil solution and their places on the clay particle are taken up by hydrogen ion is called	anion	cation	soil chemistry	CATION EXCHANGE	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Soil chemical properties are made up of the following except	soil pH	exchangeable cations	BULK DENSITY	exchangeable acidity.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Those properties which are required by plants in large amounts is referred to as	trace elements	anions	cations	MACRO-NUTRIENT	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are forms of nitrogen except	nitrate	ammonium	SULPHATE	nitrite	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most available macro element in the soil is	CALCIUM	potassium	nitrogen	carbon	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The impact of traditionally adopted shifting cultivation is	deforestation	soil erosion	depletion of soil nutrients	NONE OF THE ABOVE	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Degradation of soil can be reduced by	ADOPTING PROPER AND SUITABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES	Large scale afforestation	adopting and constructing engineering structure	all of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major cause for land degradation in Nigeria is	SOIL EROSION	water-logging	pollution of soil	none of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A kind of wind deposited soil is	scree	talus	LOESS	laterite	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The system of farming which involves tilting at right angles to the slope of the land is called	terracing	STRIPP	intensive	mixed	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The system of soil conservation that involves the planting in row or operating farm equipment across the slope is called	TERRACING	contour farming	agroforestry system	strip farming	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of protecting the soil against the erosion or deterioration is called	soil protection	SOIL CONSERVATION	soil management	soil preservation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an economic benefit of soil to mankind?	Provision of minerals	Base for vegetation	Base for agriculture	SOIL EROSION	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which type of soil is coarse gritty loose with large pore spaces well aerated and has high capillarity	Clay	Loamy	SANDY	Clay-loam	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The best type of soil for planting grains	sandy	LOAMY	red soil	clayey	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not the agent of soil erosion	water	wind	ice	CLIMATE	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are forms of soil erosion except	rill	sheet	gully	WIND	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The physical factors of soil erosion are made up of the following except	climate	MINING	topography	nature of soil	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The detachment and removal of the topsoil either partially or completely by water, wind and ice especially by water and wind is known as	leaching	SOIL EROSION	water erosion	wind erosion.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tropical soils with distinctive horizon of iron and aluminum oxides is called	OXISOL	Alfisol	Ultisol	Aridosols	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The system of grouping soils for the production of particular crop is called	special purpose	integrative approach	morphological	NUMERICAL TAXONOMY	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Classification of soils that based on the relationship between soils and the climatic characteristics is called	GENETIC	organic	descriptive	empirical.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first soil category under U S soil taxonomy is	series	ORDER	suborder	families	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Soil classification system in which the structure and development processes of soil profile are considered is known as	traditional	MORPHOLOGICAL	systematic	traditional	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Iron copper and manganese are needed in the	fruit and seed formation	seed and grain formation	CHLOROPHYLL SYNTHESIS	formation of protein.	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following nutrient is responsible for the content of protein and amino acid in plant	boron	manganese	NITROGEN	hydrogen.	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability of soil to sustain plants is called	SOIL FERTILITY	soil sustainability	soil acidity	soil salinity.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are exchangeable cations in the soil except	calcium	PHOSPHORUS	magnesium	sodium.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The measure of the extent to which the exchange complex is saturated with basic cations is known as	BASE SATURATION	turbidity	bulk density	soil reaction	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the causes of soil acidity except	when soil is formed from acidic rocks	PRESENCE OF HUMUS	waterlogging	absence of cations.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ideal value of pH for an agricultural soil in tropical regions is about	7	6.5	6	5.5	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The soil acidity is controlled by using	Urea	Dap	LIME	none of them	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concentration of hydrogen ion in the soil is called	nitrogen	PH	acidity	alkaline.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A layer with the accumulation of nutrient from the topsoil as a result of leaching is known as	A	B	C	D	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The horizon of the soil profile where unweathered rock materials can be found is	Horizon A	HORIZON C	Horizon D	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The downward movement of nutrient from topsoil to subsoil is known as	eluviation	illuviation	LEACHING	infiltration	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The arrangement of soil in different layers right from the top to the base where the parent rock or parent material is found is called	SOIL PROFILE	cross section	cross profile	horizon	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a factor affecting soil formation	biological activity	climate	topography	WEATHER	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When one looks at a soil profile the first characteristic to be noticed is soil	COLOUR	texture	consistence	structure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	On the basis of ped, the following are soil structure types except	granular	angular	ROCKY	prismatic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A soil is regarded as pedalfer	when it accumulate calcium	WHEN IT ACCUMULATE ALUMINIUM AND IRON	when its lack magnesium	when cations are in excess.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is sticky when wet and hard when dry this is a characteristic of which type of soil	Sandy	CLAY	loamy	humus.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Porosity as a measure of pore space of the soil is affected by the following except	texture	PARENT MATERIAL	organic matter	biological activity.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most conspicuous property of soil that has been used widely to describe and classify it is	COLOUR	Chart	percolation	aeration	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The texture of the soil depends on the constituent of	sand, silt and humus	sand clay and stones	SAND SILT AND CLAY	sand clay and quartz	C	eExam

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