eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	A _____ is very thin tube in which a liquid can move against the forces of gravity	Capillary	None				eExam
FBQ	The estimated radiant energy used for evapotraspiratin is _____	0.45	None				eExam
FBQ	High level of water in the soil leads to low level of _____ in the soil	Oxygen	None				eExam
FBQ	An optimum temperature for most crops and micro organisms is called _____	Comfort zone	None				eExam
FBQ	The root environment is otherwise known as _____	Rhizosphere	None				eExam
FBQ	Atleast there are about. _____ elements considered necessary for plant growth	18	None				eExam
FBQ	The nutrients are absorbed from the soil into the plant through _____	Diffusion	None				eExam
FBQ	The major source of phosphorus in the soil is _____	Parent material	None				eExam
FBQ	In taking soil samples for analysis, the sampling depth should be _____	15cm	None				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	_____ is that part of soil water that can be absorbed by plant roots	Available water	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	If excess water is unable to drain away, root become short of _____ and fail to function	Oxygen	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Water holding capacity of a soil depends on _____	Soil texture	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Moisture enter plant by the process of _____	Osmosis	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of water in the soil is approximately _____	0.25	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of organic matter in the soil is approximately _____	0.05	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of carbondioxide in the atmosphere is _____	0.0003	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is the last stage of decomposition	Humus	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The symbol used to describe soil reaction is _____	pH	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	A _____ is an artificially prepared manure with a variable concentration of plant food	Fertilizer	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Fertilizers are available in _____ forms	3	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Complete fertilizers contains _____ elements	3	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Example of complete fertilizer is _____	N:P:K	None				eExam

	FBQ	A _____ is any material that containsone or more of fertilizer element	Carrier	None				eExam
	FBQ	The term used to describe the percentage of active ingredient in compound fertilizer is _____	Fertilizer ratio	None				eExam
	FBQ	Foliar fertilizer application method is particularly used for _____	Micro nutrients	None				eExam
	FBQ	Urea fertilizer contains _____ % of Nitrogen	0.46	None				eExam
	FBQ	There are _____ essential elements requored by plants	16	None				eExam
	FBQ	Nitrogen is a mobile element and therefore deficiency symptoms shows up firstin the _____ part of the plant	Older leaves	None				eExam
	FBQ	Electric fixation of nitrogen in the soilcan be achieved through _____	Lightening	None				eExam
	FBQ	The major source of phosphorus in the soil is _____	Parent material	None				eExam
	FBQ	In taking soil samples for analysis, the sampling depth should be _____	15cm	None				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is that part of soil water that can be absorbed by plant roots	Available water	None				eExam
	FBQ	If excess water is unable to drain away, root become short of _____ and fail to function	Oxygen	None				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	Water holding capacity of a soil depends on _____	Soil texture	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Moisture enter plant by the process of _____	Osmosis	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is the process of gas exchange in the soil	Soil aeration	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of water in the soil is approximately _____	0.25	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of organic matter in the soil is approximately _____	0.05	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The percentage of carbondioxide in the atmosphere is _____	0.0003	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is the last stage of decomposition	Humus	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The symbol used to describe soil reaction is _____	pH	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is an identification of the acidity or basicity in the soil	Soil reaction	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ could be defined as any substances capable of yielding hydrogen ions, which is a proton, when dissolved in water	Acid	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Soil acidity scale range of 7 means _____	Neutral	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	CEC means _____	Cation exchange capacity	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	A _____ is a straight path opened along a baseline in the area to be study	Transverse	None				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	A person who conduct soil survey is as soil [ ]	Builder	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The principal result of a soil survey is a [ ]	Soil map	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	[ ] can be defined as the progressive developmentof an organism	Growth	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	[ ] is very important in the supply of radiant energy to plant	Sunlight	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The estimated radiant energy used for photosynthesis is [ ]	0.02	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The estimated radiant energy used for evapotraspiratin is [ ]	0.45	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	High level of water in the soil leads to low level of [ ] in the soil	Oxygen	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	An optimum temperature for most crops and micro organisms is called [ ]	Comfort zone	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The root environment is otherwise known as [ ]	Rhizosphere	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Atleast there are about. [ ] elements considered necessary for plant growth	18	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	The nutrients are absorbed from the soil into the plant through [ ]	Diffusion	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	[ ] is caused by shortage of water in the plant tissue	Water stress	None				eExam
☐	FBQ	Deficiency of water in plant causes what is known as [ ]	Wilting	None				eExam

	FBQ	A _____ is very thin tube in which a liquid can move against the forces of gravity	Capillary	None				eExam
	MCQ	the behaviour of soil when pressure is applied especially at variuos moisture content it I referred to as	soil aggregation	soil porosity	soil consistance	soil structure	C	eExam
	MCQ	the portion of the soil which is usually about 2mm away from the root surface is termed the	rhizospere	atmosphere	mycorrhizae	hypothesis	A	eExam
	MCQ	the attraction of water molecules to other water molecule is called	adhesion	absorption	capillary	cohesion	D	eExam
	MCQ	the attraction of soil water to soil particles is called	capillarity	adhesion	cohesion	adsorption	B	eExam
	MCQ	the last stage of organic matter decomposition is	humus	mineralization	nutrification	ammonification	A	eExam
	MCQ	the sum total of all the exchangeable cations that the soil can absorb is referred to as	cation external capacity	calcium exchage capacity	cation exchage capacity	chemical reaction capacity	C	eExam
	MCQ	the term which shows the percentage of active ingredient in a fertilizer I called	ferilizer rate	fertilizer doage	fertilizer fillers	fertilizer ratio	D	eExam
	MCQ	soil develops from all kinds of rocks which are all refrred to as	soil material	parent material	original material	wethering material	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following crops can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil except	Maize	Cowpea	Groundnut	Soyabean	A	eExam
	MCQ	All are functoins of phosphorus except	Cell division	Root development	Seed development	Decreased resistance to diseases	D	eExam
	MCQ	All are factors affecting the solubility and fixation of phosphorus except	Soil pH	Mineralogy	Carbondioxide	Soil colour	D	eExam
	MCQ	One of these is pottasium fertilizer	Muriate of potash	Super phosphate	NPK	Organic matter	A	eExam
	MCQ	The tools used in taing soil samples from the field include the following except	Shovel	Soil probe	Soil auger	Soil ped	D	eExam
	MCQ	The total pore space per volume of soil is referred to as	soil horizons	soil permeability	soil porosity	soil density	C	eExam

☐	MCQ	the phyical condition of the soil in relation to ease of tillage and permeability I referred to as	soil tilth	soil resistance	soil porosity	soil density	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	the sytematic arrengement of soils into group or categories on the basis of their observed properties is called	soil category	soil classification	soil nomenclature	soil gensis	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	the process whereby there is gas exchange in soil that ensures oxygen sufficiency and prevent carbon dioxide toxicity is known as	soil permeability	soil density	soil genesis	soil aeration	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	which of the following process is involved in the release of plant nutrients from organic matter	soil aeration	soil reduction	soil mineralization	soil oxidation	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	the decomposition of organic matter by heterotropic bacteria to release amino acids and amides is called	ammonificatio	aminization	nitrification	putrification	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	the ability of the soil to resist large fluctuations in soil PH and the cationic and anionic nutrients I referred to as	soil buffering cafacity	soil cation capacity	soil consistancy capacity	soil chemical capacity	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	a system in which arable crops are grown in spaces between rows of planted woody shrub or tree legume is known as	mixed cropping	crop rotation	intercropping	alley cropping	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	soil with PH value3-4 are term to be	slightly acidic	strongly acidic	weakly acidic	strongly alkaline	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	the sum of the concentrations of active acidity which is represented by H+ ion concentration in the soil solution is called	total soil neutrality	total soil reaction	total soil acidity	total soil alkalinity	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	soils in which the sodium content or Na saturation is greater than 15% is known as	saline soil	neutral soil	acidic soil	alkaline soil	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	the productivity of acid soil can be improved tremendouly by application of	organic fertilizer	mineral fertilizer	aciic fertilizer	lime fertilizer	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	in saline soil the osmatic pressure of soil solution is	unusually very low	usually very high	usually very low	usually absent	B	eExam

☐	MCQ	fertilizer that is applied to crop after emergence is referred to as	basal application	main application	top dressing	ring dressing	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	nitrogen is loss from the soil throught the process of	denitrification	ammonification	mineralization	nitrification	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	excess fertilizer especially phosphates and nitrogen that find their ways into rivers leading to	acidification	eutrofication	sedimentation	siltification	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	which of the following bacteria is associated with symbiotic nitrogen fixation	Azospiriullum	Clostridium	Azotobacter	Rhizobium	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	ammonium is transformed to nitrite by group of bacteria called	rhizobium	Clostridium	nitrosomonas	azotabacter	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	nitrite is transformed into nitrate by	Nitrobacter	Rhizobium	clostridium	azotabacter	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	which of the following is the principal K-fertilizer	nitrogen chloride	muriate of potash	hydrogen chloride	potassium nitrate	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	All the following are conditions that affect soil air composition except	Organic matter	Nutrients	Soil moisture	Soil type	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	All the following are liming materials except	Calcic lime	Dolomite lime	Hydrated lime	Orange lime	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	All are exchangeable cations except	Ca	Mg	Na	CO2	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Another name for inorganic is	Reactions	Minerals	Solution	Oxidation	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The principal K-fertilizer is called	muriate of potass	nitrogen chloride	hydrogen chloride	poassium nitrate	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Nitrite is transformed to nitrate by group of bactia called	Azotabacter	Rpizobium	Nitrobacter	Clostridium	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Ammonium is transformed to nitrite by group of bacteria that are called	Nitrosomonas	Clostridium	Rpizobium	Azotabacter	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is associated with symbiotic fixation of nitrogen	Azotabacter	Clostridium spp	Rpizobium	Nitrosomonas	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is associated with non-symbiotic fixation of nitrogen	Nitrosomonas	Azotabacter	Nitrobacter	Rpizobium	B	eExam

☐	MCQ	The release of ammonium-nitrogen from soil organic matter decomposition by heterotropic soil organisms through series of enzymic digestion of complex protein compunds is known as	nitrification	ammonification	recycling	mineralization	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following processes leads to loss of nitrogen from the soil	mineralisation	nitrification	denitrification	putripication	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Ammonium is transformed to nitrite by39. Excess fertilizer – nutrients especially phosphates and nitrogen that find their ways to lakes and rivers leads to	eutropication	siltification	acidification	mineralization	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Fertilizer that is applied to the crop after emergence is referred	top dressing	side dressing	ring application	spot application	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	When fertilizer is spread uniformly over a surface of the land before or after planting it is said to be	top dressing	spot dressing	broadcasting	foliar application	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Ammonium sulphate (N2), Urea (N), super phosphate (P205), Mariate of potash (K20) these are all examples of	Single fertilizers	compound fertilizers	complete fertilizers	acidic fertilizers	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	the quantity of fertilizer that should be applied per unit area of farm land for a given crop is referred to as	fertilizer efficiency	fertilizer limitation	fertilizer application	fertilizer rate	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Liming is done inorder to	reduce the acidity of the soil	increase the acidity of the soil	reduce the neutrality of the soil	increase the alkalinity of the soil	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	any material that is added to the soil for the purpose of neutralizing soil acidity is referred to as	acidification material	nutrient material	liming material	alkalic material	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Soils in which the sodium content or Na saturation is greater than 15% is known as	acidic soil	alkaline soil	saline soil	neutal soil	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	A soil solution with PH value of 9 -10 are term to be	Strongly acidic	neutal	weakly alkaline	strongly alkaline	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The resistance to a change in PH is referred to as	hydrolyte	buffering	neutralizing	alkalinity	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Soil with PH value 3-4 are term to be	strongly acidic	weakly acidic	slightly acidic	strongly alkaline	A	eExam

☐	MCQ	the term used to describe the percentages of active ingridient in a compound fertilizers is referred to as	fertilizer efficiency	fertilizer limitation	fertilizer ratio	fertilizer rate	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The last stage of decomposition of organic matter is	aminization	mineralization	nitrification	humus	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	All area environmental factors that affect growth and development of plant	Sunlight	Water	Temperature	Genotype	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In photosynthesis, all the following are required except	Water	Soil	Sunlight	CO2	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	All are earobic organisms except	Virus	Bacteria	Actinomycetes	Fungi	A	eExam

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