

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

Show entriesSearch:

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

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

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

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

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the physical 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the sytematic arrangement 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the decomposition of organic matter by heterotropic bacteria to release amino acids and amides is called	ammonificatio	aminization	nitrification	putrification	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	soil with PH value3-4 are term to be	slightly acidic	strongly acidic	weakly acidic	strongly alkaline	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the productivity of acid soil can be improved tremendously by application of	organic fertilizer	mineral fertilizer	aciic fertilizer	lime fertilizer	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	in saline soil the osmotic pressure of soil solution is	unusually very low	usually very high	usually very low	usually absent	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	fertilizer that is applied to crop after emergence is referred to as	basal application	main application	top dressing	ring dressing	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	nitrogen is loss from the soil through the process of	denitrification	ammonification	mineralization	nitrification	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	excess fertilizer especially phosphates and nitrogen that find their ways into rivers leading to	acidification	eutrofication	sedimentation	siltification	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of the following bacteria is associated with symbiotic nitrogen fixation	Azospirillum	Clostridium	Azotobacter	Rhizobium	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ammonium is transformed to nitrite by group of bacteria called	rhizobium	Clostridium	nitrosomonas	azotabacter	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	nitrite is transformed into nitrate by	Nitrobacter	Rhizobium	clostridium	azotabacter	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of the following is the principal K-fertilizer	nitrogen chloride	muriate of potash	hydrogen chloride	potassium nitrate	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are conditions that affect soil air composition except	Organic matter	Nutrients	Soil moisture	Soil type	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are liming materials except	Calcic lime	Dolomite lime	Hydrated lime	Orange lime	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All are exchangeable cations except	Ca	Mg	Na	CO ₂	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for inorganic is	Reactions	Minerals	Solution	Oxidation	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principal K-fertilizer is called	muriate of potass	nitrogen chloride	hydrogen chloride	poassium nitrate	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nitrite is transformed to nitrate by group of bactia called	Azotabacter	Rpizobium	Nitrobacter	Clostridium	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ammonium is transformed to nitrite by group of bacteria that are called	Nitrosomonas	Clostridium	Rpizobium	Azotabacter	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is associated with symbiotic fixation of nitrogen	Azotabacter	Clostridium spp	Rpizobium	Nitrosomonas	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is associated with non-symbiotic fixation of nitrogen	Nitrosomonas	Azotabacter	Nitrobacter	Rpizobium	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The release of ammonium-nitrogen from soil organic matter decomposition by heterotrophic soil organisms through series of enzymic digestion of complex protein compounds is known as	nitrification	ammonification	recycling	mineralization	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following processes leads to loss of nitrogen from the soil	mineralisation	nitrification	denitrification	putripication	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ammonium is transformed to nitrite by 39. Excess fertilizer – nutrients especially phosphates and nitrogen that find their ways to lakes and rivers leads to	eutropication	siltification	acidification	mineralization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fertilizer that is applied to the crop after emergence is referred	top dressing	side dressing	ring application	spot application	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ammonium sulphate (N ₂), Urea (N), super phosphate (P ₂ O ₅), Mariate of potash (K ₂ O) these are all examples of	Single fertilizers	compound fertilizers	complete fertilizers	acidic fertilizers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Liming is done in order 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A soil solution with PH value of 9 -10 are term to be	Strongly acidic	neutal	weakly alkaline	strongly alkaline	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The resistance to a change in PH is referred to as	hydrolyte	buffering	neutralizing	alkalinity	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Soil with PH value 3-4 are term to be	strongly acidic	weakly acidic	slightly acidic	strongly alkaline	A	eExam

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

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next