

Agron 3.3: Field crops I (*Kharif*)

Chapter 1 : Cereals		(Paddy)	
1	Puddling is performed for crop _____.		
	(a) Pigeon pea	(b) Maize	
	(c) Sorghum	(d) Transplanted paddy	
2	Drilled paddy research station in Gujarat is located at _____.		
	(a) Navagam	(b) Navsari	
	(c) Derol	(d) Junagadh	
3	International Rice Research Institute is located at _____.		
	(a) Africa	(b) Phillipines	
	(c) Sudan	(d) Kenya	
4	Central Rice Research Institute is located at _____.		
	(a) New Delhi	(b) Bombay	
	(c) Nagpur	(d) Cuttack	
5	Foliar spray of FeSO ₄ in rice nursery against _____.		
	(a) Chlorosis	(b) Stem	
	(c) Disease	(d) Pest	
6	Salt resistant variety of rice is _____.		
	(a) Ambica	(b) SLR 51214	
	(c) IR 8	(d) Gurjari	
7	The bio fertilizer of paddy is _____.		
	(a) VAM fungi	(b) Rhizobium	
	(c) Azotobacter	(d) Acetobacter	
8	Rice hybrid is developed by using _____.		
	(a) Female line	(b) Male sterile line	
	(c) Both a & b	(d) Mutation	
9	Photo and thermo insensitive variety of rice is _____.		
	(a) IR 28	(b) GR 11	
	(c) GR 7	(d) Gurjari	
10	Main Rice Research Station in Gujarat is located at _____.		
	(a) Anand	(b) Junagadh	
	(c) Navagam	(d) Navsari	
11	The dapog method of raising rice nursery was introduced in India from _____.		
	(a) Phillipines	(b) Nepal	
	(c) Japan	(d) USA	
12	The most optimum stage of rice seedling for transplanting during <i>kharif</i> season is _____.		
	(a) 2-4 leaf	(b) 6-8 leaf	
	(c) 8-10 leaf	(d) 4-5 leaf	
13	Transplanting of seedling is commonly practiced in _____.		
	(a) Maize	(b) Paddy	
	(c) Sorghum	(d) Pearl millet	
14	Which of the following is water loving crop ?		
	(a) Pearl millet	(b) Groundnut	
	(c) Sorghum	(d) Paddy	

Agron 3.3

15	Ideal pH range of soil for paddy is _____.			
	(a)	7.5-8.5	(b)	5.5-6.5
	(c)	6.5- 7.0	(d)	4.5-5.5
16	The recommended number of seedlings /hill for rice transplanting under normal conditions is _____.			
	(a)	1-2	(b)	Only two
	(c)	3-4	(d)	Only one
17	Optimum spacing for paddy transplanting under normal conditions is _____.			
	(a)	30 x 15 cm ²	(b)	15 x 5 cm ²
	(c)	25 x 15 cm ²	(d)	20 x 15 cm²
18	Suitable age of paddy seedlings for transplanting in <i>kharif</i> season is _____.			
	(a)	25-30 days	(b)	30-35 days
	(c)	20-25 days	(d)	40-45 days
19	Suitable age of paddy seedlings for transplanting in summer season is _____.			
	(a)	25-30 days	(b)	30-35 days
	(c)	20-25 days	(d)	45-50 days
20	Optimum spacing for paddy transplanting in summer season is _____.			
	(a)	30 x 15 cm ²	(b)	15 x 15 cm²
	(c)	25 x 15 cm ²	(d)	20 x 15 cm ²
21	The Zinc deficiency in rice cause which disease ?			
	(a)	Khaira	(b)	Sheath blight
	(c)	Bacterial blight	(d)	Bacterial leaf streak
22	The highest number of irrigations is applied in _____.			
	(a)	Sorghum	(b)	Pearl millet
	(c)	Maize	(d)	Rice
23	_____stage of rice is not critical in respect of irrigation.			
	(a)	Seedling	(b)	Flowering
	(c)	Maturity	(d)	Panicle initiation
	(Maize)			
24	Earthing up operation is performed in maize against _____.			
	(a)	Lodging	(b)	Pest
	(c)	Soil erosion	(d)	Weed control
25	The farmers are cultivating maize variety for home consumption is _____.			
	(a)	Proteina	(b)	GM 6
	(c)	Farm sameri	(d)	Ganga 5
26	Male flower of maize is known as _____.			
	(a)	Silk	(b)	Cob
	(c)	Disc	(d)	Tassel
27	Sweet corn variety of maize is _____.			
	(a)	Amber	(b)	Madhuri
	(c)	GM 3	(d)	Ganga 5
28	The Internatioal Maize and Wheat Research Station is located at _____.			
	(a)	Africa	(b)	Pakistan
	(c)	Mexico	(d)	India
29	Botanical name of pop corn is _____.			
	(a)	<i>Zea mays amylacea</i>	(b)	<i>Zea mays awerta</i>
	(c)	<i>Zea mays indureta</i>	(d)	<i>Zea mays saccharata</i>

Agron 3.3

30	Main Research Station for Maize in Gujarat is located at _____.			
	(a)	Anand	(b)	Junagadh
	(c)	Navagam	(d)	Godhara
31	The pH range for successful cultivation of maize is started from _____.			
	(a)	5.5-8.0	(b)	6.5-8.5
	(c)	7.5-8.5	(d)	7.5-9.5
32	Jawahar is the variety of maize _____.			
	(a)	Hybrid	(b)	Desi
	(c)	Composite	(d)	Open pollinated
33	High lysine content composite variety of maize is _____.			
	(a)	Ganga 5	(b)	GM 1
	(c)	GM 3	(d)	Shakti
34	Which pest becomes active during night ?			
	(a)	Army worm	(b)	Gall midge
	(c)	Stem borer	(d)	Hairy cater pillar
	(Sorghum)			
35	BC 9 variety of sorghum recommended against parasitic weed _____.			
	(a)	Dodder	(b)	Striga
	(c)	Chidho	(d)	Dharo
36	The recommended variety of sorghum for <i>rabi</i> season is _____.			
	(a)	CSH 5	(b)	Gundari
	(c)	Malvan	(d)	GJ 9
37	Synonym of sorghum is _____.			
	(a)	Minor millet	(b)	Pearl millet
	(c)	Kodo millet	(d)	Great millet
38	The largest producer of sorghum in the world is _____.			
	(a)	China	(b)	USA
	(c)	Sudan	(d)	Nigeria
39	The row ratio in inter cropping of sorghum + karingada for dry farming area of Banaskantha and kutch is _____.			
	(a)	1 : 1	(b)	2 : 1
	(c)	4 : 1	(d)	5 : 1
40	The most suitable variety of sorghum for Bhal area is _____.			
	(a)	Solapuri	(b)	Gundari
	(c)	GJ 8	(d)	C-10-2
	(Pearl millet)			
41	The main pearl millet research station in Gujarat is located at _____.			
	(a)	Surat	(b)	Jamnagar
	(c)	Junadadh	(d)	Godhara
42	Centre of origin for pearl millet is _____.			
	(a)	Africa	(b)	Japan
	(c)	USA	(d)	China
43	Weed can be controlled in pearl millet by herbicide _____.			
	(a)	Fluchloralin	(b)	Atrazine
	(c)	Pendimethaln	(d)	Glyphosate
44	What is the seed rate of pearl millet ?			
	(a)	2.75 kg/ha	(b)	4.75 kg/ha
	(c)	3.75 kg/ha	(d)	5.75 kg/ha

Agron 3.3

45	The most critical stage for water requirement in pearl millet is _____.			
	(a)	Vegetative	(b)	50% Flowering
	(c)	Earhead emergence	(d)	Grain development
46	The serious disease of pearl millet is _____.			
	(a)	Ergot	(b)	Smut
	(c)	Leaf spot	(d)	Rust
47	International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics is located at _____.			
	(a)	Africa	(b)	Hyderabad
	(c)	Mexico	(d)	Brazil
	(Minor millets)			
48	Main Hill Millet Research Station is located at _____.			
	(a)	Navsari	(b)	Surat
	(c)	S.K.Nagar	(d)	Godhara
49	The English name of Banti is _____.			
	(a)	Bavto	(b)	Vari
	(c)	Kodra	(d)	Sawan
50	Finger millet is not known as _____.			
	(a)	Bavto	(b)	Nagli
	(c)	Kang	(d)	Ragi
51	Person suffering from diabetes recommend the use of _____.			
	(a)	Bavto	(b)	Cheena
	(c)	Rice	(d)	Kodra
52	Guj. Kodra 1 is the variety of _____.			
	(a)	Proso millet	(b)	Kodo millet
	(c)	Great millet	(d)	Pearl millet
53	Versatile crop is _____.			
	(a)	Rajgira	(b)	Soybean
	(c)	Castor	(d)	Sunflower
54	The plant type of Rajgira is _____.			
	(a)	CAM	(b)	C ₃
	(c)	C₄	(d)	C ₂

Agron 3.3

Chapter 2: Pulses			
55	For balanced diet per capita daily pulses requirement is _____.		
	(a) 105-115 g	(b) 60-85 g	
	(c) 85-104 g	(d) 115-125 g	
56	Pulses have capacity of fixing atmospheric nitrogen by the process of _____.		
	(a) Biotic	(b) Symbiotic	
	(c) Asymbiotic	(d) Non biotic	
57	Vector of Yellow Mosaic Virus disease in pulses is _____.		
	(a) Aphid	(b) Jassid	
	(c) White fly	(d) Thrips	
58	Bacterial spices use for pulse seed treatment is _____.		
	(a) <i>Azospirillum</i>	(b) <i>Azotobacter</i>	
	(c) <i>Acetobacter</i>	(d) <i>Rhizobium</i>	
59	The Indian Pulse Research Institute is located at _____.		
	(a) Nagpur	(b) Kanpur	
	(c) S.K.Nagar	(d) Bharatpur	
60	The National Institute at Kanpur is working on _____.		
	(a) Pulses	(b) Oil seeds	
	(c) Fodders	(d) Cereals	
61	Vegetarian people fulfill their protein requirement through _____.		
	(a) Cotton	(b) Cereals	
	(c) Pulses	(d) Oilseeds	
62	Pulses are rich source of _____.		
	(a) Fat	(b) Vitamin	
	(c) Protein	(d) Carbohydrate	
63	Pulses fit well in cropping system as they are _____ crops.		
	(a) Long duration	(b) Short duration	
	(c) Disease resistant	(d) Pest resistant	
64	The average availability of pulses in Gujarat is only _____ of the requirement.		
	(a) 25%	(b) 20%	
	(c) 10%	(d) 15%	
(Pigeon pea)			
65	Scientific name of pigeon pea is _____.		
	(a) <i>Cajan cajanus</i>	(b) <i>Glysin max</i>	
	(c) <i>Cajanus cajan</i>	(d) <i>Cajan trifoli</i>	
66	Red gram is also known as _____.		
	(a) Greengram	(b) Gram	
	(c) Sorghum	(d) Pigeon pea	
67	Vegetable purpose variety of pigeon pea is _____.		
	(a) BDN 2	(b) GT 1	
	(c) ICPL 87	(d) T 15 15	
68	Tur is also known as _____.		
	(a) Black gram	(b) Gram	
	(c) Arhar	(d) Paddy	
69	Red mite spread disease in pigeon pea is _____.		
	(a) Root rot	(b) Sterility mosaic	
	(c) Stem rot	(d) Blight	

Agron 3.3

70	GSFC released pigeon pea variety _____.			
	(a)	SVT 1	(b)	T 15 15
	(c)	GT 1	(d)	BDN 2
71	In India, UP alone contributes about _____ of the total pigeon pea production.			
	(a)	30%	(b)	35%
	(c)	25%	(d)	40%
72	The second most important pulse crop of India is _____.			
	(a)	Cowpea	(b)	Pea
	(c)	Pigeon pea	(d)	Mung bean
73	Pigeon pea requires bright sunny weather for the setting of pods during the stages_____.			
	(a)	Flowering	(b)	Ripening
	(c)	vegetative	(d)	Flowering & Ripening
74	Which one is not the major pigeon pea growing districts?			
	(a)	Mehsana	(b)	Bharuch
	(c)	Baroda	(d)	Surat
75	Banas variety of pigeon pea is resistant against disease of _____.			
	(a)	Rust	(b)	Blight
	(c)	Powdery mildew	(d)	Fusarium wilt
76	Optimum spacing for early maturing pigeon pea is _____.			
	(a)	45 cm x 10 cm	(b)	60 cm x 20 cm
	(c)	45 cm x 15 cm	(d)	30 cm x 15 cm
77	Optimum seed rate (kg/ha) of pigeon pea in mixed cropping is _____.			
	(a)	8-9	(b)	6-7
	(c)	12-15	(d)	10-12
78	The recommended dose of nitrogen (kg/ha) for pigeon pea is _____.			
	(a)	25	(b)	50
	(c)	20	(d)	40
	(Green gram)			
79	For <i>rabi</i> cultivation of mung bean recommended variety is _____.			
	(a)	CO 4	(b)	K 851
	(c)	GM 4	(d)	Vaishakhi
80	Maturity period of green gram is _____.			
	(a)	100-110days	(b)	90-100days
	(c)	60-80 days	(d)	50-60 days
81	Green gram is also known as _____.			
	(a)	Soybean	(b)	Tur
	(c)	Mung bean	(d)	Pigeon pea
82	The major producer of green gram in the world is _____.			
	(a)	Burma	(b)	China
	(c)	India	(d)	Africa
83	In South India, green gram is cultivated in the season of _____.			
	(a)	<i>Kharif</i>	(b)	Rabi
	(c)	<i>Semi rabi</i>	(d)	Summer
84	Which crop is considered to be the hardiest among all pulse crops ?			
	(a)	Pigeon pea	(b)	Cowpea
	(c)	Green gram	(d)	Black gram

Agron 3.3

85	Soils are not suitable for green gram cultivation are _____.			
	(a)	Saline	(b)	Alkaline
	(c)	Saline & Alkaline	(d)	Acid
86	Critical stage in green gram for irrigation is _____.			
	(a)	Early flowering	(b)	Vegetative
	(c)	Branching	(d)	Late flowering
87	Critical stage in green gram for irrigation is _____.			
	(a)	Vegetative	(b)	Branching
	(c)	Early pod filling	(d)	Late pod filling
88	Which one is not suitable for <i>kharif</i> & summer cultivation of green gram ?			
	(a)	GM 2	(b)	GM 4
	(c)	K 851	(d)	Sabarmati
89	Summer green gram is sown at a spacing of 30 cm x 10 cm will have _____ plants /ha.			
	(a)	331133	(b)	330033
	(c)	332233	(d)	333333
	(Black gram)			
90	Family of black gram is _____.			
	(a)	Pedaliaceae	(b)	Gramineae
	(c)	Malvaceae	(d)	Leguminosae
91	Scientific name of black gram is _____.			
	(a)	<i>Vigna sinensis</i>	(b)	<i>Vigna mungo</i>
	(c)	<i>Sinensis vigna</i>	(d)	<i>Vigna radiata</i>
92	The second name of urid bean is _____.			
	(a)	Arhar	(b)	Soybean
	(c)	Green gram	(d)	Black gram
93	The N, P ₂ O ₅ , K ₂ O (kg/ha) requirement in black gram is _____.			
	(a)	40 : 20 :20	(b)	40 : 20 : 00
	(c)	20 : 40 : 00	(d)	25 : 25 : 00
94	A chief constituent of papad is _____.			
	(a)	Green gram	(b)	Black gram
	(c)	Red gram	(d)	Cowpea
95	T 9 is the variety of _____.			
	(a)	Tur	(b)	Til
	(c)	Cowpea	(d)	Black gram
	(Soybean)			
96	Bacterial species use for seed treatment to soybean is _____.			
	(a)	<i>Rhizobium meliloti</i>	(b)	<i>Rhizobium tripholi</i>
	(c)	<i>Rhizobium phaseolus</i>	(d)	<i>Rhizobium japonicum</i>
97	Protein content in soybean seed is _____.			
	(a)	40 %	(b)	10 %
	(c)	20 %	(d)	30 %
98	The wonderful crop is _____.			
	(a)	Soybean	(b)	Cotton
	(c)	Sesamum	(d)	Groundnut
99	Oil content in soybean seed is _____.			
	(a)	25%	(b)	20%
	(c)	30%	(d)	35%

Agron 3.3

100	The major producer of soybean in the world is _____.			
	(a)	USA	(b)	China
	(c)	Brazil	(d)	Russia
101	Bold seeded variety of soybean is _____.			
	(a)	Shilajeet	(b)	Clark
	(c)	Guj. Soyabean 1	(d)	Guj. Soyabean 3
102	Which one is the correct spacing of soybean ?			
	(a)	45 cm x 5-8 cm	(b)	30 cm x 10 cm
	(c)	30 cm x 15 cm	(d)	40 cm x 10-12 cm

	Chapter 3: Oilseeds (Groundnut)			
103	NRCG is located at _____.			
	(a)	Anand	(b)	Junagadh
	(c)	S.K.Nagar	(d)	Navsari
104	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre released groundnut variety _____.			
	(a)	GAUG 1	(b)	GG 5
	(c)	GG 2	(d)	TG 17
105	The English name of monkey nut is _____.			
	(a)	Groundnut	(b)	Pearl millet
	(c)	Mung bean	(d)	Black gram
106	The relay cropping in groundnut with _____.			
	(a)	Castor	(b)	Soybean
	(c)	Pigeon pea	(d)	Maize
107	The cheapest source of sulphur is _____.			
	(a)	DAP	(b)	Urea
	(c)	Gypsum	(d)	SSP
108	Set furrow system is practised in Saurashtra region for cultivation of _____.			
	(a)	Groundnut	(b)	Soybean
	(c)	Sesamum	(d)	Castor
109	Groundnut kernel contain _____ oil.			
	(a)	40-42%	(b)	47- 49%
	(c)	30 -32%	(d)	53- 55%
110	Deep ploughing for the groundnut sowing should be avoided because _____.			
	(a)	Delay sowing	(b)	Delay harvesting
	(c)	Delay germination	(d)	Makes harvesting difficult
111	Peanut is a common name of _____.			
	(a)	Sesamum	(b)	Groundnut
	(c)	Castor	(d)	Soybean
112	Recommended spacing for spreading type groundnut is _____.			
	(a)	30 x 10 cm ²	(b)	45 x 10 cm ²
	(c)	60 x 10 cm²	(d)	75 x 10 cm ²
113	Seed rate (kg/ha) for bunch type groundnut is _____.			
	(a)	50-60	(b)	80-90
	(c)	100-125	(d)	130-135

Agron 3.3

114	The gynophore in groundnut is commonly referred to as _____.		
	(a) Capsule	(b) Peg	
	(c) Pod	(d) Branch	
115	The productivity of groundnut is the highest in state of _____.		
	(a) Gujarat	(b) Tamil Nadu	
	(c) Punjab	(d) Maharashtra	
116	Among oil seed crops, the first place in the country is _____.		
	(a) Groundnut	(b) Castor	
	(c) Sesamum	(d) Cotton	
117	Which one is the semi spreading type variety of groundnut ?		
	(a) J 11	(b) GG 2	
	(c) GG 20	(d) JL 24	
118	The legume crop treated as oil seed crop is _____.		
	(a) Til	(b) Groundnut	
	(c) Castor	(d) Cotton	
119	Yellowing of veins in groundnut is due to the deficiency of _____.		
	(a) Fe	(b) Mn	
	(c) Mo	(d) Zn	
120	Unfilled pods indicates the deficiency of _____.		
	(a) B	(b) Fe	
	(c) Mn	(d) Mg	
121	Zn deficiency is corrected by spraying of ZnSO ₄ _____.		
	(a) 0.10%	(b) 0.20%	
	(c) 0.15%	(d) 0.25%	
122	B deficiency is corrected by spraying of borex _____.		
	(a) 0.10%	(b) 0.20%	
	(c) 0.15%	(d) 0.25%	
123	Tikka is a disease of _____.		
	(a) Til	(b) Castor	
	(c) Cotton	(d) Groundnut	
124	The pods for storage must contain moisture less than _____.		
	(a) 11%	(b) 12%	
	(c) 9%	(d) 10%	
125	Recommended dose of fertilizer (N,P ₂ O ₅ ,K ₂ Okg/ha) for summer groundnut is _____.		
	(a) 37.5-25.0-00	(b) 25.0-50.0-00	
	(c) 12.5-25.0-00	(d) 25.0-37.5-00	
126	Gypsum contains calcium _____.		
	(a) 20%	(b) 22%	
	(c) 24%	(d) 26%	
	(Sesamum)		
127	Purva Til 1 is recommended for _____.		
	(a) <i>Kharif</i>	(b) <i>Rabi</i>	
	(c) Semi rabi	(d) Summer	
128	Amreli has oil seed research station for _____.		
	(a) Castor	(b) Sesamum	
	(c) Cotton	(d) Groundnut	

Agron 3.3

129	The poor man substitute for ghee is _____.			
	(a)	Castor oil	(b)	Soybean oil
	(c)	Groundnut oil	(d)	Sesamum oil
130	Recommended dose of fertilizer(N,P ₂ O ₅ ,K ₂ O Kg/ha)for <i>kharif</i> sesamum is _____.			
	(a)	37.5-25.0-00	(b)	75.0-50.0-00
	(c)	12.5-25.0-00	(d)	25.0-37.5-00
131	Irrigated sesamum is cultivated during summer season in _____.			
	(a)	North Guj.	(b)	South Guj.
	(c)	Middle Guj.	(d)	North-West Guj.
132	Recommended seed rate (kg/ha) for sesamum is _____.			
	(a)	2.0-2.5	(b)	3.5-4.0
	(c)	1.0-1.5	(d)	2.5-3.0
133	Capsules possess 2 carpels is called _____.			
	(a)	Carpellatum	(b)	Quadricarpellatum
	(c)	Bicarpellatum	(d)	Hexacarpellatum
134	Sesamum belongs to family _____.			
	(a)	Tiliaceae	(b)	Crucifereae
	(c)	Euphorbiaceae	(d)	Pedaliaceae
135	Phyllody is a disease of _____.			
	(a)	Sorghum	(b)	Sesamum
	(c)	Pearl millet	(d)	Maize
136	The oil of oil seed crop is used in religious Hindu ceremonies _____.			
	(a)	Groundnut	(b)	Sesamum
	(c)	Mustard	(d)	castor
137	Thinning of sesamum is done to maintain a plant to plant distance of _____.			
	(a)	10 cm	(b)	15 cm
	(c)	5 cm	(d)	20cm
	(Castor)			
138	Castor seed has poisonous alkaloid _____.			
	(a)	Oxalic	(b)	Saponin
	(c)	HCN	(d)	Ricin
139	Method of sowing of irrigated hybrid castor is _____.			
	(a)	Drilling	(b)	Transplanting
	(c)	Dibbling	(d)	Broadcasting
140	Castor belongs to family _____.			
	(a)	Tiliaceae	(b)	Crucifereae
	(c)	Euphorbiaceae	(d)	Leguminoseae
141	Recommended seed rate (kg/ha) for irrigated hybrid castor is _____.			
	(a)	10-12	(b)	5-6
	(c)	6-10	(d)	2-4
142	Nitrogen content in castor cake is _____.			
	(a)	4.5%	(b)	3.5%
	(c)	5.5%	(d)	6.5%
143	Oil content in castor seed is _____.			
	(a)	37-40%	(b)	45-47%
	(c)	40-42%	(d)	50-52%

Agron 3.3

144	GCH 7 is the hybrid variety of _____.		
	(a)	Cotton	(b) Castor
	(c)	Groundnut	(d) Pigeonpea
145	Fruit of castor is known as _____.		
	(a)	Pod	(b) Cob
	(c)	Silique	(d) Capsule

	Chapter 4 : Fibres crops (Cotton)		
146	The cotton seed has poisonous alkaloid _____.		
	(a)	Saponin	(b) Gossypol
	(c)	Oxalic	(d) HCN
	Central Institute of Cotton Research is located at _____.		
147	(a)	Junagadh	(b) Nagpur
	(c)	Bombay	(d) Surat
148	Cotton is also known as _____.		
	(a)	Green gold	(b) White gold
	(c)	Pink gold	(d) Yellow gold
149	Central Institute for Research in Cotton Technology is located at _____.		
	(a)	Junagadh	(b) Nagpur
	(c)	Matunga	(d) Surat
150	One bale contains lint _____.		
	(a)	180 kg	(b) 160 kg
	(c)	150 kg	(d) 170 kg
151	Which one is not the variety of American cotton?		
	(a)	G.Cot.10	(b) G.Cot.14
	(c)	G.Cot.12	(d) Digvijay

Agron 3.3

152	Which one is the species of American cotton?			
	(a)	<i>G. hirsutum</i>	(b)	<i>G. barbadense</i>
	(c)	Both of these	(d)	None of these
153	The word Fuzz refers to _____.			
	(a)	Course fiber	(b)	Fine fiber
	(c)	Jute fiber	(d)	Sanai fiber
154	Major constitute is of cotton fiber _____.			
	(a)	Fat	(b)	Lignin
	(c)	Cellulose	(d)	Protein
155	Seed treatment is done to control _____.			
	(a)	Soil borne disease	(b)	Air borne disease
	(c)	Seed borne disease	(d)	None of these
156	The art of making cloth from cotton was first developed in _____.			
	(a)	USA	(b)	Canada
	(c)	England	(d)	India
157	Gujarat has the pride of being pioneer in developing first inter-specific cotton vari. _____.			
	(a)	Sanjay	(b)	Deviraj
	(c)	Digvijay	(d)	V 797
158	The first budded cotton in the world as perennial variety was _____.			
	(a)	G.Cot. 10	(b)	G.Cot.100
	(c)	G.Cot. 101	(d)	G.Cot 11
159	_____ species of cotton have the highest linter content.			
	(a)	<i>G. hirsutum</i>	(b)	<i>G. arboreum</i>
	(c)	<i>G. herbaceum</i>	(d)	<i>G. barbadense</i>
160	The main Cotton Research Station in Gujarat is located at _____.			
	(a)	Baroda	(b)	Bharuch
	(c)	Godhara	(d)	Surat

	(Jute)			
161	Jute Research Institute is located at _____.			
	(a)	Calcutta	(b)	Lucknow
	(c)	Jammu	(d)	Kota
162	Jute belongs to family _____.			
	(a)	Tiliaceae	(b)	Malvaceae
	(c)	Lineaceae	(d)	Leguminoseae
163	The process like steeping, retting and extraction are the important processes in _____.			
	(a)	Tobacco	(b)	Jute
	(c)	Groundnut	(d)	Sugarcane
164	The process of dipping of jute bundles in water is called _____.			
	(a)	Retting	(b)	Extraction
	(c)	Steeping	(d)	None of these
	(Sannhemp)			
165	The king of green manure crop is _____.			
	(a)	Cowpea	(b)	Clusterbean
	(c)	Sannhemp	(d)	Dhaincha

Agron 3.3

166	The leaf green manure crop is _____.			
	(a)	Cowpea	(b)	Sunnhemp
	(c)	Tur	(d)	Glyricidia
167	Sannhemp is harvested for fiber purpose at _____.			
	(a)	Flowering stage	(b)	Vegetative stage
	(c)	Maturity stage	(d)	Pod formation stage
168	Which crop is not suitable for green manuring ?			
	(a)	Berseem	(b)	Mungbean
	(c)	Sannhemp	(d)	Dhaincha
169	A recommended seed rate of sannhemp for seed purpose is _____.			
	(a)	20-25 kg/ha (b) (c)	(b)	10-15 kg/ha
	(c)	15-20 kg/ha	(d)	25-40 kg/ha
170	Sannhemp as green manuring adds N into the soil _____.			
	(a)	20-40 kg	(b)	40-60 kg
	(c)	60-80 kg	(d)	80-100 kg
171	The phosphorus recommendation in Banarashemp is _____.			
	(a)	10 kg/ha	(b)	20 kg/ha
	(c)	50 kg/ha	(d)	70 kg/ha

Chapter 5 : Forage crop (Fodder sorghum)				
172	Sorghum young plant contains poisonous substance _____.			
	(a)	Ricin	(b)	Oxalate
	(c)	Gossypoll	(d)	HCN
173	Indian Grass and Fodder Research Institute is located at _____.			
	(a)	Derol	(b)	Anand
	(c)	Lucknow	(d)	Jhansi
174	The Main Forage Research Station in Gujarat is located at _____.			
	(a)	Dhari	(b)	Amreli
	(c)	S.K.Nagar	(d)	Anand
175	Optimum seed rate of fodder sorghum for hybrids is _____.			
	(a)	30 kg/ha	(b)	40 kg/ha
	(c)	50 kg/ha	(d)	60 kg/ha
176	The safe limit of HCN on dry matter basis (100 g) is less than _____.			
	(a)	10 g	(b)	20 g
	(c)	30 g	(d)	40 g
177	Sorghum young plant contain a glucocide called _____.			
	(a)	Ricin	(b)	Dhurrin
	(c)	Oxalate	(d)	Gossypoll
178	The synonym of sundhia jowar is _____.			
	(a)	C-10-2	(b)	SSG-59-3
	(c)	FS 3	(d)	S-1049
(Fodder maize)				
179	Method of sowing for fodder maize is _____.			
	(a)	Transplanting	(b)	Dibbling
	(c)	Drilling	(d)	Broadcasting

Agron 3.3

180	African tall is the fodder purpose variety of _____.			
	(a)	Maize	(b)	Pearl millet
	(c)	Sorghum	(d)	Cowpea
181	Harvesting of fodder maize can be done at _____.			
	(a)	75% flowering	(b)	25% flowering
	(c)	Any time	(d)	50% flowering
182	Composite variety of fodder maize is _____.			
	(a)	Vikram	(b)	Vijay
	(c)	Ganga 5	(d)	Farm sameri
183	For fodder maize, the optimal mean temperature appears to be _____.			
	(a)	10 °C	(b)	40 °C
	(c)	20 °C	(d)	30 °C
184	The most favoured crop for preservation in the form of silage is _____.			
	(a)	Maize	(b)	Sorghum
	(c)	Clusterbean	(d)	Cowpea
	(Fodder cowpea)			
185	Recommended row spacing for fodder cowpea is _____.			
	(a)	30.0 cm	(b)	22.5 cm
	(c)	45.0 cm	(d)	60.0 cm
186	Early, bold seeded fodder cowpea variety for monsoon and summer seasons is ____.			
	(a)	GFC 4	(b)	EC 4216
	(c)	GFC 2	(d)	GFC 3
187	Fodder cowpea should be harvested at the time of _____ flowering.			
	(a)	75%	(b)	25%
	(c)	100%	(d)	50%
	(Fodder cluster bean)			
188	The most serious seed borne disease in fodder clusterbean is _____.			
	(a)	Bacterial blight	(b)	Root rot
	(c)	Leaf spot	(d)	Smut
	(Napier grass : 4 %)			
189	APBN 1 is the improved variety of _____.			
	(a)	Napier grass	(b)	Sorghum
	(c)	Maize	(d)	Cowpea
190	Napier grass contains _____ toxic element.			
	(a)	Ricin	(b)	HCN
	(c)	Oxalate	(d)	Gossypoll
191	The oxalate content in napier grass varies from _____.			
	(a)	0-3%	(b)	3-6%
	(c)	6-9%	(d)	9-12%
192	Napier grass should not be cut before _____.			
	(a)	25 days	(b)	45 days
	(c)	35 days	(d)	55 days
193	Napier grass as a sole crop should be planted at _____.			
	(a)	60 x 60 cm ²	(b)	75 x 75 cm ²
	(c)	90 x 90 cm ²	(d)	100 x 100 cm²
194	Napier grass is locally known as _____.			
	(a)	Marvel grass	(b)	Dinanath grass
	(c)	Elephant grass	(d)	Anjan grass

Agron 3.3

195	The crop can survive in waterlogged soils is _____.			
	(a)	Sorghum	(b)	Napier grass
	(c)	Clusterbean	(d)	Cowpea
196	Feeds and fodders account for nearly _____ of the total cost of milk production.			
	(a)	60-70%	(b)	50-60%
	(c)	40-50%	(d)	70-80%
197	The requirement of green forage per adult animal round the year is _____.			
	(a)	20-25 kg/day	(b)	30-35 kg/day
	(c)	35-40 kg/day	(d)	25-30 kg/day
