

Practice Questions and Answers

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

FOR

Senior Secondary School

2



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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: AGRICULTURAL LAWS AND REFORMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Land tenure system involves _____
 - A. developing land for building industries
 - B. determining the suitability of soil for agriculture
 - C. land ownership
 - D. determining mineral deficiency of land

2. Which one of the following is not a land tenure system?
 - A. Separated land tenure system
 - B. Communal land tenure system
 - C. Freehold ownership
 - D. Leasehold system

3. Which of the following is an advantage of communal land tenure system?
 - A. It encourages modern agriculture.
 - B. Each member of the community can own land.
 - C. The land can be used as collateral.
 - D. Family labour can be easily employed.

4. The recommended type of farming in a farm settlement scheme is _____.
 - A. poultry farming
 - B. livestock farming
 - C. crop farming
 - D. mixed farming

5. Farmers use agricultural loans for the following except _____.
 - A. paying of labour wages

- B. marketing his crops
- C. purchasing of drugs for livestock
- D. paying for seeds

6. The problem of land availability for agriculture can be solved by _____.

- A. compulsory acquisition of all pieces of land in dispute
- B. enacting laws to regulate access to land
- C. creating more land through land reclamation
- D. collecting land rent from prospective farmers

7. A piece of land is said to be on lease to a farmer when the land is _____.

- A. inherited from his father
- B. given for a specified period on rental basis
- C. given as a compensation
- D. purchased on credit

8. The total land area of a country available for farming depends on the _____.

- A. level of literacy of farmers
- B. climate of the area
- C. sex distribution of the population
- D. number of houses and other structures

9. The land used for agriculture is not influenced by _____.

- A. labour
- B. climate
- C. topography
- D. population of humans

10. Which one of the following decisions will not benefit a farmer?

- A. What method of production to use
- B. What to produce
- C. How and where to dispose outputs
- D. Diversification of production from the beginning

11. Which of the following is the easiest source of agricultural credits to a peasant farmer?

- A. Commercial banks
- B. Credit and thrift societies
- C. Money lenders
- D. Government agencies

12. The land tenure system that results in fragmentation of land is _____.

- A. freehold
- B. government tenancy
- C. inheritance
- D. leasehold

13. In West Africa, a greater part of the land is used for _____.

- A. livestock farming
- B. arable cropping
- C. building houses
- D. game reserves

14. The most common method of land tenure in Nigeria is _____.

- A. lease
- B. inheritance

- C. outright purchase
- D. pledge

15. The Nigerian land use decree of 1978 vested lands in each state of the country to the _____.

- A. individual
- B. state governors
- C. president of the country
- D. Commissioner for agriculture

16. The problems associated with land tenure through inheritance include all of the following except _____.

- A. small land holdings for family members
- B. difficulty to sell part of the inherited land
- C. individual rights to freely use and control inherited land
- D. individuals being restricted to their plots

17. Exposing farmers to scientific knowledge is the responsibility of the _____.

- A. research institutes
- B. farm settlers
- C. agro-service centres
- D. extension personnel

18. The plant-a-tree-campaign of the Federal Government of Nigeria is a way of encouraging forest?

- A. Regulation
- B. Exploration
- C. Regeneration

D. Integration

19. Which of the following cannot cause land value to depreciate?

- A. Shifting cultivation activities on the land
- B. Disease infestation in the land area
- C. The dumping of industrial toxic waste on the land
- D. Land susceptible to water logging

20. The recommended agricultural practice in farm settlement scheme is _____.

- A. poultry farming
- B. continuous cropping
- C. mixed farming
- D. cash crop production

21. Which of the following land tenure systems encourages the establishment of permanent crops?

- A. Freehold system
- B. Tenancy
- C. Leasehold system
- D. Pledging

22. Which one of the following statements is not correct about agricultural regulations within a country?

- A. They are different from one geographical location to another.
- B. They are based on the conditions prevailing in a particular country.
- C. They are aimed at maintaining good quality farm produce.
- D. They are aimed at increasing agricultural production.

23. Which one of the following agricultural programmes covers risk and uncertainty in agricultural business?

- A. Agricultural Development Project
- B. Agricultural Insurance Scheme
- C. River Basin Development Authority
- D. Farm Settlement Scheme

24. Government laws and reforms are aimed at _____.

- A. increasing agricultural production
- B. controlling farm profits
- C. discouraging investment in agriculture
- D. encouraging importation of agricultural produce.

25. Most agricultural policies do not benefit rural communities because _____.

- A. they aim at benefiting the national economy
- B. of poor implementation
- C. of lack of foreign exchange to import the required expertise
- D. they are formulated by non-practising farmers

TOPIC: ANIMAL NUTRITION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following is commonly used as a source of plant protein in livestock ration?

- A. Maize
- B. Rice bran
- C. Wheat bran
- D. Groundnut cake

2. In agriculture, the word ration refers to _____.

- A. the feed given to animals to maintain their weight
- B. the amount of food taken by an animal per day
- C. a feed for young animals after weaning
- D. a feed that is used for breeding

3. Feed carotene is usually converted into vitamin _____.

- A. B
- B. A
- C. E
- D. K

4. Considering food nutrients of livestock, a composition of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen is evidence of _____.

- A. fat and oil
- B. carbohydrate
- C. protein
- D. minerals

5. Which one of these is essential in protein synthesis?

- A. Potassium
- B. Phosphorous
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Calcium

6. Which of the following is not a food nutrient of livestock?

- A. Sodium
- B. Boron
- C. Potassium
- D. Calcium

7. One of the functions of carbohydrates in the body of a farm animal is _____.

- A. prevention of cannibalism
- B. production of energy
- C. to develop exoskeleton
- D. to assist in blood production

8. Which of the following is not a source of minerals in animal nutrition?

- A. Green pastures
- B. Fish meal
- C. Blood meal
- D. Palm oil

9. A disease of livestock usually caused by nutritional deficiency is _____.

- A. tuberculosis
- B. coccidiosis
- C. osteomalacia

D. contagious abortion

10. One of the functions of protein in the body of a farm animal is _____ .

- A. the prevention of cannibalism
- B. the production of body energy
- C. growth
- D. to assist in blood production

11. Which of the following classes of poultry feed has the highest protein content?

- A. Broiler starter
- B. Chick mash
- C. Growers mash
- D. Layers mash

12. Which one of the following classes of food is used mainly for energy production in farm animals?

- A. Vitamins.
- B. Carbohydrates.
- C. Protein.
- D. Minerals.

13. In animal nutrition, iodine is essential for the production of _____.

- A. oxytocin
- B. thyroxin
- C. progesterous
- D. insulin

14. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes night blindness in animals?

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Vitamin B

15. Layers mash should contain a high percentage of _____.

- A. iron
- B. iodine
- C. calcium
- D. sulphur

15. Layers mash should contain a high percentage of _____.

- A. iron
- B. iodine
- C. calcium
- D. sulphur

16. Which of these is a symptom of malnutrition in livestock?

- A. Night blindness
- B. High temperature
- C. Yellowing of leaves
- D. Bloat

17. A feed which contains the essential nutrients in the right concentrations and proportions is known as a _____.

- A. grower mash
- B. weaners diet
- C. balanced diet

D. concentrate

18. Which of the following is not a source of minerals in animal nutrition?

A. Groundnut oil

B. Maize

C. Fish meal

D. Green leaves

19. Which of the following is the proper feed for broiler chicks?

A. Broiler mash

B. Broiler starter

C. Broiler finisher

D. Breeders mash

20. Feeds with high amount of fibre are classified as _____ .

A. concentrates

B. roughages

C. hay

D. silage

21. Which of the following is not a function of protein in the body of farm animals?

A. Synthesis of enzymes

B. Repair and maintenance of worn out tissues

C. Providing energy

D. Building fresh cells

22. Which of the following classes of nutrients serves as energy source in farm animals?

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Proteins
- C. Vitamins
- D. Minerals

23. The vitamin which is essential for the growth of spermatozoa in males and the development of the foetus in females is called _____.

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin D
- C. vitamin E
- D. vitamin K

24. New-born animals should be fed with vitamins because they _____.

- A. give energy
- B. help build the body
- C. contain antibodies which protects them from diseases
- D. are easy to digest

25. Low fibre and high energy feeds are classified as _____.

- A. supplements
- B. concentrates
- C. roughages
- D. additives

26. When an animal eats wood and licks iron railings instead of diet given to it, it is likely that the _____.

- A. animal is on heat
- B. animal's ambient temperature is too high

C. diet of the animal is deficient in essential elements like iron, iodine, manganese etc.

D. animal has a pathological disease problem

TOPIC: ANIMAL PRODUCTION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. For which of the following products do most farmers in West Africa rear pigs?

- A. Pork
- B. Bacon
- C. Lard
- D. Skin

2. When a farm animal has a full mammary gland, it is a sign that the _____.

- A. the animal is approaching parturition
- B. the mammary gland is overstimulated
- C. the animal has been infected with a disease
- D. animal is malnourished

3. The effect of high environmental temperature on dairy cows include the following except _____.

- A. high feed intake
- B. low milk production
- C. restlessness
- D. high water intake

4. Which one of the following is not a breed of cattle?

- A. Ndama
- B. Sokoto Gudali
- C. White Fulani
- D. Sokoto red

5. Which of the following is not a means of identifying farm animals?

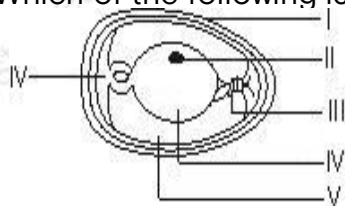
- A. Branding
- B. Ear tagging
- C. Tattooing
- D. Skin cutting

6. Which one of these is a ruminant?

- A. Duck
- B. Cow
- C. Hen
- D. Dog

Study the diagram and use it to answer the question.

7. Which of the following is not a function of the part labelled I?



- A. It gives the whole structure mechanical strength.
- B. It prevents entrance of contaminants.
- C. It allows for gaseous exchange.
- D. It controls the size of the product.

8. Farm animals are identified by the following methods except _____

- A. tattooing
- B. tagging
- C. shearing
- D. notching

9. In which area of Nigeria is the Kuri breed of cattle commonly found?

- A. Borno
- B. Sokoto
- C. Plateau
- D. Obudu

10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of pigs?

- A. High feed conversion rate
- B. Fast growth rate
- C. Highly prolific
- D. Unlimited ability to digest fibre

11. _____ is not a method of identifying farm animals.

- A. Notching
- B. Tattooing
- C. Tagging
- D. Shearing

12. Stud bull is the term used in describing _____.

- A. a castrated male cattle
- B. a bull kept mainly for breeding
- C. an old bull used for draft purposes

D. a bull used for artificial insemination only

13. Which one of the following characteristics is not correct of pigs?

A. Prolific breeders

B. Efficient feed converters

C. Source of meat

D. Source of egg

14. An indication that chicks are comfortable in a brooder is that they _____.

A. move away from the source of heat

B. plant and sit with their mouths open

C. spread themselves uniformly under the hover

D. huddle together

15. The large black, duroc jersey and Yorkshire are breeds for _____ that can be found in Nigeria.

A. cattle

B. goats

C. sheep

D. pigs

16. Which one of the following is not a method of removing the horn from a farm animal?

A. Pulling

B. Hot iron

C. Electrical dehorners

D. Use of gouge

17. N'dama cattle are well adapted to West Africa mainly because the breed _____.

- A. can withstand long periods of drought
- B. is resistant to trypanosomiasis
- C. can feed well on poor quality forages
- D. can withstand high humidity

18. Which one of the following is not a factor to consider when selecting a farm animal to rear, irrespective of its cost and use?

- A. Heredity
- B. Age
- C. Colour
- D. Fecundity

19. Birds temporarily store their food in the _____.

- A. crop
- B. gizzard
- C. proventriculus
- D. duodenum

20. _____ animal permanently removed from a reproduction stock is said to be culled.

- A. An unproductive
- B. A productive
- C. A disposed
- D. A quarantined

21. Rabbits are kept in cages called _____.

- A. pens

- B. hutches
- C. paddocks
- D. crushes

22. Management practices in piggery include the following except _____ .

- A. disinfecting pens
- B. regular cleaning of feed and water troughs
- C. isolating sick animals
- D. weekly vaccination of pigs

23. The process of removing a young animal from its mother is referred to as _____.

- A. culling
- B. breeding
- C. weaning
- D. isolation

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The process of removing a young animal from its mother is referred to as _____.

- A. culling
- B. breeding
- C. weaning
- D. isolation

25. Fingerlings refer to the young of _____ .

- A. rabbit
- B. guinea pig
- C. fish
- D. turkey

26. Which one of the following farm animals possess a pair of caeca?

- A. Fowls
- B. Cattle
- C. Sheep
- D. Rabbits

27. Which one of the following is not a feature of a good draught bull?

- A. Submission to discipline
- B. Great strength
- C. Quiet temperament
- D. Inability to move in rugged areas

28. Which one of the following animals is not associated with the term cud?

- A. Giraffes
- B. Lion
- C. Deer
- D. Goat

29. The practice of progeny selection involves selecting breeding stock on the basis of the _____.

- A. performance of offspring
- B. parental characteristics
- C. sire-dame relationship
- D. individual merit of each animal

30. Poultry grit is mostly found in the _____.

- A. cloaca

- B. rectum
- C. gizzard
- D. proventriculus

31. Which of the following statements is not correct about agricultural production?

- A. Production is incomplete until the goods get to the consumer.
- B. Production is restricted to the availability of commodities only.
- C. Distribution, wholesale and retail trades are all part of production.
- D. Production deals with the provision of services on the farm.

32. What is the third division of a ruminant's stomach?

- A. Omasum
- B. Reticulum
- C. Rumen
- D. Abomasum

33. The selection of animals based on parental record is called _____ selection.

- A. individual
- B. pedigree
- C. progeny
- D. family

34. Routine operations in cattle farming include the following except _____.

- A. dehorning
- B. castration
- C. shearing
- D. deworming

35. Which of the following groups of animals is usually kept in a game reserve?

- A. Dog, sheep and goat
- B. Monkey, cow and sheep
- C. Chicken, duck and leopard
- D. Lion, elephant and leopard

36. Production of chicks on large scale can be achieved using _____.

- A. an incubator
- B. a candler
- C. a debeak
- D. a broiler

37. Sexing in is the process of _____ .

- A. separating the young from the old animals
- B. identifying different breeds of animals
- C. breeding of female animals
- D. separating the male from the female

38. Which of the following animals is not normally bred in West Africa for the product attached to it?

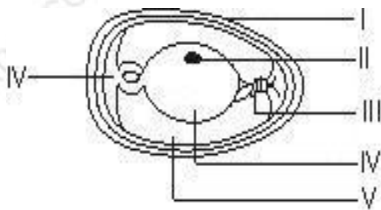
- A. Cattle --- meat
- B. Sheep --- wool
- C. Poultry --- egg
- D. Rabbit --- meat

39. An unproductive animal permanently removed from a productive stock is said to be ____ .

- A. quarantined
- B. culled
- C. isolated
- D. disposed

Study the diagram and use it to answer the question.

40. The part contributing about 60 percent of the weight of the animal product illustrated in the diagram is labelled _____.



- A. I
- B. III
- C. V
- D. VI

41. Which of the following is not a compartment of a ruminant's stomach?

- A. Omasum
- B. Rumen
- C. Abomasum
- D. Retimasum

42. What is the purpose of candling?

- A. It is used to reveal a developing embryo.
- B. It is used to give warmth to chicks.
- C. It is used for dehorning farm animals.

D. It is used for marking farm animals.

43. An adult female goat is _____.

- A. an ewe
- B. a doe
- C. a gilt
- D. a heifer

44. Which of the following is the primary function of the digestive system?

- A. Breaking down food into smaller parts in order to build and nourish cells and provide energy
- B. Removal of waste products from body tissues
- C. Ensuring production of reproductive hormones
- D. Ensuring the secretion of productive hormones and digestive enzymes

45. A major organ in the thoracic cavity is the _____.

- A. liver
- B. spleen
- C. trachea
- D. kidney

46. What is the name of a young female pig?

- A. Gilt
- B. Heifer
- C. Ewe
- D. Doe

47. A female goat that is over one year old but under two years is called a _____.

- A. nanny

- B. kid
- C. goatling
- D. doe

48. The term fingerlings is used to refer to _____.

- A. young dog
- B. peacock
- C. young guinea pig
- D. young fish

49. _____ has to do with milk production.

- A. Poultry farming
- B. Dairy husbandry
- C. Fishery
- D. Crop husbandry

50. Animals which chew the cud are called _____.

- A. amphibians
- B. non-ruminants
- C. ruminants
- D. reptiles

51. The reasons why farmers dehorn farm animals include _____.

- A. to sell the horns
- B. to use the horn for decoration
- C. to reduce injuries among animals
- D. all of the above

52. In which part of the alimentary canal of poultry is sand mostly found?

- A. Proventriculus
- B. Cloaca
- C. Gizzard
- D. Rectum

TOPIC: BASIC ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the degree of responsiveness of demand to a small change in price of a commodity.
 - A. Elasticity of supply
 - B. Elasticity of demand
 - C. Elasticity of control
 - D. Elasticity of cost

2. _____ is a factor that could affect supply of agricultural products.
 - A. Cost of production
 - B. Free fertilizers
 - C. Free labourers
 - D. Enough finance

3. The law of supply states that _____.
 - A. the lower the price, the higher the quantity that will be supplied.
 - B. the higher the price, the greater the quantity that will be supplied and the lower the price the smaller the supply.
 - C. the higher the price, the lower or lesser the quantity that will be supplied.
 - D. the lower the price, the lower the quality that will be supplied

4. On a curve for the law of diminishing returns, maximum output is obtained at the _____ of the curve.
 - A. beginning
 - B. end
 - C. apex
 - D. middle

5. Which one of the following groups of items will appreciate in value on the farm?

- A. Seedlings, calves and chicks
- B. Equipments, piglets and lambs
- C. Buildings, machines and piglets
- D. Calves, machinery and chicks

6. The average seed rate for maize is 25kg per hectare. Allowing for a seed wastage of 5 %, how many kilogram of seeds would be required in planting 10 hectares of farmland?

- A. 237.5
- B. 238.0
- C. 250.0
- D. 262.5

7. The quantity of rice that a consumer is willing and able to buy during a given period is simply the consumer's _____ .

- A. demand for rice
- B. elastic limit
- C. supply of rice
- D. preference for rice

8. The quantity of goods or products that are brought into the market over a period of time at a certain price could be referred to as _____.

- A. supply
- B. demand
- C. supplied
- D. diminishing returns

9. Under normal circumstances, the concept of consumer sovereignty in agriculture implies that _____.

- A. the consumer and not the farmer determines what to produce
- B. both the farmer and the consumer determines what to produce
- C. the consumer and not the farmer owns the means of production
- D. environmental factors determine what to produce

10. The law of _____ states that as more and more units of a variable factor of production is added to a fixed factor of production, the output tends to increase up to a certain point at which the use of one more amount or unit of the variable factor will add less to output than the proceeding amount.

- A. deminishing returns
- B. dimenishing returns
- C. diminishing returns
- D. diminasing returns

11. _____ elasticity is a type of elasticity.

- A. Quality
- B. Unified
- C. Price
- D. Expense

12. When a change in price brings no change in demand, the situation is described as _____.

- A. perfectly inelastic
- B. perfectly elastic
- C. fairly inelastic
- D. fairly elastic

13. _____ is the quality of a commodity which a consumer is willing and able to buy at a given price during a given period of time.

- A. Demand
- B. Supply
- C. Damand
- D. Demanding

14. If the seed rate for guinea corn is 5.6 kg per hectare, what will be the amount of seeds required for planting 35 hectare farm?

- A. 75.1
- B. 78.4
- C. 568.2
- D. 784.5
- E. 960.3

15. _____ shows the relationship between factors of production and output when various combinations of inputs are used.

- A. Law of finishing returns
- B. Law of diminishing returns
- C. Law of adding returns
- D. Law of Pythagoras

16. Which of the following is subject to the law of diminishing returns?

- A. Labour
- B. Capital
- C. Land
- D. Management

17. The law of demand states that _____.

A. the lower the price, the greater or higher the quantity of goods that will be demanded

B. the greater the demand for goods the lesser the price for the goods

C. the relationship between the price and quality of commodity is equal

D. there is no relationship between price and demand

18. _____ is the quantity of goods which producers are able and willing to offer for sale at given prices over a period of time.

A. Supply

B. Supplies

C. Suppliers

D. Supplying

19. Net worth statement can be referred to as _____ .

A. balance sheet

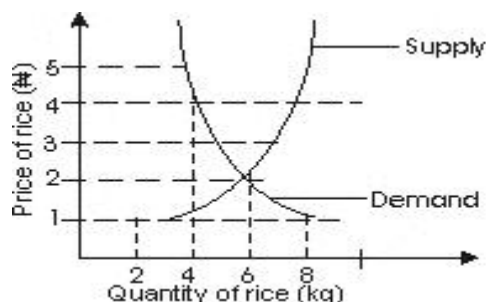
B. farm record book

C. profit and loss account

D. farm trading account

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

20. What is the equilibrium price of rice?



A. N4.00

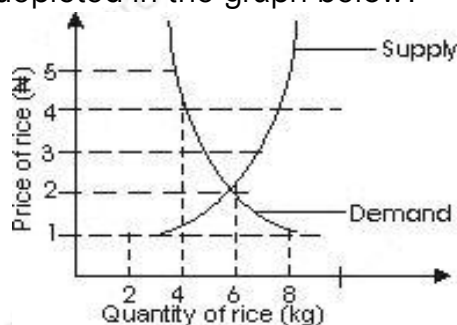
- B. N3.00
- C. N2.00
- D. N1.00

21. If the ginning percentage of the Samaru variety of cotton is 35, what will be the amount of raw cotton obtained from a 6 hectare farm with a yield of 330kg seed cotton per hectare?

- A. 46kg
- B. 96.3kg
- C. 114kg
- D. 693kg

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

22. What is depicted in the graph below?

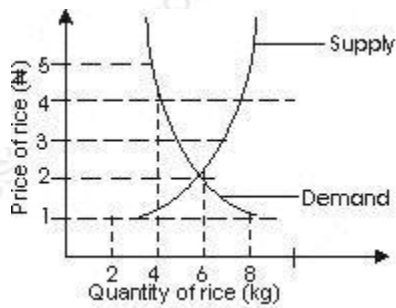


- A. An increase in the supply of rice.
- B. A shift in the demand for rice.
- C. The equilibrium market price for rice.
- D. The demand for rice exceeds its supply.

The correct answer is option [C]

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

23. What is the change in quantity of rice demanded when the price increases from N1.00 to N5.00?



A. 2kg

B. 4kg

C. 6kg

D. 8kg

24. Mendel's first law of genetics is the law of _____.

A. contrasting character

B. independent assortment

C. assortment

D. segregation

TOPIC: COMMON WEEDS FOUND IN THE FARMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The botanical name for carpet grass is _____.
 - A. Cynodon utiks
 - B. Cynodon dactylon
 - C. Mucuna utiks
 - D. Panicum maxima

2. Elephant grass is the common name for _____.
 - A. Panicum maximum
 - B. Cynodon utiks
 - C. Puerama phaseoloides
 - D. Penisetum purpureum

3. _____ is the botanical name for water leaf.
 - A. Talinum triangulare
 - B. Talinum triangula
 - C. Talium triangulare
 - D. Emilia

4. _____ is the common name for tridax procumbens weed.
 - A. Tridax
 - B. Tridex
 - C. Tredax
 - D. Trudax

5. Siam weed is the common name for _____.

- A. Chromolina odorantum
- B. Commelina nudiflora
- C. Aspilia africana
- D. Eleusine indica

6. The common name for Panicum maxima weed is _____.

- A. gumia pig
- B. mucuna
- C. guinea grass
- D. Centro

7. If a tomato plant is found growing in a yam farm, it is called _____.

- A. pest
- B. animal
- C. grass
- D. weed

8. Which of the following is the botanical name for milk weed?

- A. Euphorbia hirta
- B. Desmodium SPP
- C. Mimosa pudica
- D. Talinum diffusa

9. Which of the following is not a feature of weeds?

- A. Resistant to trampling
- B. Produces many seeds
- C. Seeds have short period of viability

D. Have luxuriant growth

10. The activities of _____ leads to competition for space, light, nutrients and water.

A. weeds

B. plants

C. crops

D. trees

11. _____ is the botanical name for bush marigold weed.

A. Desmodium

B. *Aspilia africana*

C. *Sida acuta*

D. *Mimosa acuta*

12. Aside being a source of healthy meal, some weeds can be _____ to animals consuming them.

A. sweet

B. delicious

C. toxic

D. tasty

13. *Sporonbulus pyramidalis* is the botanical name for _____ grass.

A. elephant

B. blue

C. wire

D. pig

14. _____ is a plant found growing in an unwanted place.

- A. Farm
- B. Weed
- C. Weeding
- D. Pest

15. _____ can survive without fertilizers.

- A. Weeds
- B. Wedeling
- C. Wood
- D. Wealds

16. Which of the following methods can be used to control weeds?

- A. Sweeping method
- B. Culturating method
- C. Chemical method
- D. Animal method

17. The use of fungal pathogens on dodder weed is a _____ method of control.

- A. physical
- B. mechanical
- C. biological
- D. cultural

TOPIC: DISEASES AND PEST OF CROPS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not a fungal disease?
 - A. Yellow mould
 - B. Leaf spot
 - C. Groundnut rosette
 - D. Rice blast

2. The mosaic appearance on cassava leaves is caused by _____.
 - A. pests
 - B. bacteria
 - C. virus
 - D. nematodes

3. Why should a seed-producing farmer spray insecticides on his crops only when the bees are not around?
 - A. The bees would sting him.
 - B. The farmer does not want to waste his chemicals.
 - C. Bees are important for pollination of his crops.
 - D. Bees produce honey for him in his farm.

4. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory Council is _____.
 - A. variegated grasshopper
 - B. thrips
 - C. capsid
 - D. cricket

5. Mastitis is a disease which affects the _____.

- A. scrotum
- B. udder
- C. dewlap
- D. hump

6. Black pod disease of cocoa is caused by a _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. protozoa
- C. fungi
- D. virus

7. The groundnut rosette virus is transmitted by _____.

- A. aphid
- B. mealy bug
- C. wind
- D. rain splash

8. Weevils can be controlled by_____.

- A. providing adequate ventilation in silos
- B. storing dry grains in air-tight containers
- C. heating the store before storing grains
- D. placing cribs under shade

9. Which one of the following can be considered a pest?

- A. Lion
- B. Snake
- C. Jackal

D. Monkey

10. Which of the following insect groups readily attacks dry grains?

- A. Boring insects
- B. Biting insects
- C. Sucking insects
- D. Piercing insects

11. Smut diseases are common in _____.

- A. maize
- B. cassava
- C. cowpea
- D. grape

12. Mealy bug is a major pest of _____.

- A. citrus
- B. cassava
- C. maize
- D. oil palm

13. The following problems are likely to be caused by insects except _____ .

- A. loss of leaves of crop plants
- B. rotting of crops stored
- C. transmission of viral diseases
- D. reduction of grains in storage to powder

14. The most important soil macro-organisms concerned with decay and nutrient-recycling are _____ and _____.

- A. bacteria, fungi
- B. fungi, algae
- C. algae, actinomyces
- D. actinomyces, bacteria

15. The causative organism of maize rust is _____ .

- A. a fungus
- B. a virus
- C. a bacterium
- D. an insect

16. Which one of the following insect pest can be controlled by fumigation?

- A. Bean weevil
- B. Yam beetle
- C. Grasshopper
- D. Cotton stainer

17. The mosaic symptom commonly associated with viral diseases of crops can be best observed on _____.

- A. roots
- B. stem
- C. leaves
- D. fruits

18. Viral diseases of crop plants are best controlled by _____ .

- A. planting resistant varieties
- B. applying fungicides
- C. applying insecticides

D. flooding farmland

19. A viral disease of ruminants in which the affected animal shows symptoms of high fever and blood stained diarrhoea is likely to be _____.

A. pleuro-pneumonia

B. rinderpest

C. gastroenteritis

D. babesiosis

20. Disease causing organisms are referred to as _____.

A. vectors

B. pathogens

C. pests

D. insects

21. Pests of crops that feed by piercing and sucking plants include the following except _____.

A. stem borers

B. aphids

C. cocoa mirids

D. cotton strainers

22. The destructive effects of variegated grasshoppers are conspicuously observed on _____ and _____ crops.

A. cassava, yam

B. cocoa, citrus

C. cowpea, maize

D. maize, cassava

23. Which one of the following is the symptom that can be used to identify maize rust?

- A. Yellow colouration of the leaves
- B. Raised brown spots on the leaves
- C. Infected leaves showing strips of yellow and green
- D. Drying up of the leaves

24. The causal organism of damping-off disease of okra is a _____.

- A. bacterium
- B. fungus
- C. nematode
- D. aphid

25. Contact insecticides are used to control _____.

- A. pod borers of legumes
- B. stem borers of cereal
- C. leaf beetles of legumes
- D. peel worm of legumes

26. Coccidiosis can be treated with_____.

- A. sulphamethazine
- B. iodized salt
- C. piperazine citrate
- D. ferrous oxide

27. Rosette disease of groundnut is transmitted by _____.

- A. an eelworm
- B. a grasshopper

- C. a whitefly
- D. an aphid

28. The most important soil micro-organisms which are effective decomposers of wood in forest areas are _____.

- A. earthworms
- B. wood beetles
- C. termites
- D. algae

29. The variety of maize that is less susceptible to weevil attack is called _____ maize.

- A. yellow
- B. flint
- C. floury
- D. sweet

30. Which of the following can be applied to the soil in order to correct the yellowing of leaves?

- A. Lime
- B. Gypsum
- C. Urea
- D. Bone meal

31. Pathogens include the following except _____.

- A. antivirus
- B. fungus
- C. virus
- D. bacterium

32. The main vertebrate pests of rice are _____.

- A. bush fowls
- B. monkeys
- C. squirrels
- D. quail birds

33. Foot and mouth disease is caused by a _____.

- A. nematode
- B. virus
- C. bacterium
- D. fungus

34. Newcastle disease attacks _____.

- A. pigs
- B. horses
- C. poultry
- D. ruminants

35. Which of the following is a symptom of black-pod disease of cacao?

- A. Diseased leaves fall prematurely.
- B. Characteristic swellings appear on young stem and roots.
- C. A small brown spot first appears on the pod.
- D. Veins of diseased leaves become red in colour.

35. Which of the following is a symptom of black-pod disease of cacao?

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- B. Characteristic swellings appear on young stem and roots.
- C. A small brown spot first appears on the pod.
- D. Veins of diseased leaves become red in colour.

37. Which one of the following organism causes the damping-off disease of Okro?

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungus
- D. Aphid

38. Which of the following groups of organisms causes the greatest damage to stored grains?

- A. Insects
- B. Birds
- C. Bacteria
- D. Fungi

39. Which one of the following is not a mode of transmission of Newcastle disease?

- A. Through contact with a bacteria.
- B. Through contact with faeces of infected birds.
- C. Contact with nasal and oral discharge of diseased birds.
- D. Contact with materials contaminated by the virus.

40. The most effective method of controlling or preventing viral diseases in plant is by _____.

- A. planting resistant varieties
- B. spraying crops regularly
- C. burning affected crops
- D. practicing crop rotation

41. Root knot are plant parasitic _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. fungi
- C. nematode
- D. virus

42. Black arm is a bacterial disease of _____.

- A. rice
- B. cotton
- C. citrus
- D. cocoa

43. Which of the following is not a viral disease of crops?

- A. Cocoa swollen shoot
- B. Tobacco mosaic
- C. Tomato leaf curl
- D. Banana blight

44. Mosaic disease affects _____ and _____.

- A. cassava, tobacco
- B. mango, orange
- C. cotton, cocoa
- D. groundnut, tomato

45. Mosaic disease affects _____ and _____.

- A. cotton, cocoa
- B. groundnut, tomato
- C. cassava, tobacco
- D. mango, orange

46. Which of the following symptoms indicates anthrax disease?

- A. Persistent coughing
- B. Sudden death without any visible sign of sickness
- C. Abortion in the seventh month of gestation
- D. Prolonged diarrhoea

47. The economic importance of earthworm to a farm is that it _____ .

- A. destroys soil pathogen
- B. improves soil structure
- C. prevent soil erosion
- D. improves soil texture

48. The disease which often attacks groundnut is called _____ .

- A. rosette
- B. mosaic
- C. soft rot

D. powdery mildew

49. Why should a seed-producing farmer spray insecticides on his crops only when the bees are not around?

- A. The bees would sting him.
- B. The farmer does not want to waste his chemicals.
- C. Bees are important for pollination of his crops.
- D. Bees produce honey for him in his farm.

50. Rosette disease of stored maize is an example of a _____ disease.

- A. viral
- B. bacteria
- C. pathogenic
- D. fungal

51. Coccidiosis is a disease caused by _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. fungus
- C. protozoa
- D. virus

52. The economic importance of earthworm to a farm is that it _____.

- A. destroys soil pathogens
- B. improves soil structure
- C. prevent soil erosion
- D. improves soil texture

53. The following preventive and control measures of crop diseases and pests can be controlled by man except _____.

- A. air pollution
- B. water poisoning
- C. food contamination
- D. poor utilization of food

54. Which of the following practices is not a method of controlling pests?

- A. Fumigation
- B. Quarantine
- C. Trapping
- D. Mulching

55. The citrus moth can be effectively controlled by _____.

- A. timely harvest of the ripe fruits
- B. delayed planting
- C. use of predators
- D. spraying with fungicide

56. Which one of the following diseases of crops causes stunting in maize?

- A. Blast
- B. Rosette
- C. Blight
- D. Streak

57. Disease carrying organisms are called _____.

- A. virus
- B. insects

- C. pests
- D. vectors

58. Which one of the following practices is not a method of controlling pest?

- A. Fumigation
- B. Quarantine
- C. Trapping
- D. Mulching

59. The cast of an earthworm is rich in mineral particles like ____ and_____.

- A. carbohydrates, oil
- B. calcium, magnesium
- C. oxygen, protein
- D. hydrogen, potash

60. Soil-borne diseases of crops can be effectively reduced by _____ .

- A. terracing
- B. crop rotation
- C. liming
- D. irrigation

61. Which one of the following is not a method of controlling pest?

- A. Quarantine
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Fumigation
- D. Mulching

62. Steak disease of crops commonly attacks_____.

- A. millet
- B. sorghum
- C. maize
- D. rice

63. The side effects of the various preventive and control measures of pests and diseases of crops include the following except _____.

- A. environmental pollution
- B. poisoning of wildlife
- C. disruption of the ecosystem
- D. improvement in the quality of farm produce
- E. exposure of farmer to health hazards

64. The most important pests of vegetable crops are _____.

- A. birds
- B. rodents
- C. insects
- D. man

65. Mastitis is a disease which affects the _____.

- A. scrotum
- B. udder
- C. dewlap
- D. hump

66. Which of the following plant disease is not caused by fungi?

- A. Rice blast

- B. Maize streak
- C. Cassava leaf-spot
- D. Maize rust

67. Birds are important pests of _____ .

- A. tree crops
- B. legumes
- C. cereal
- D. vegetable crops

68. The agent of controlled pollination in plants is _____ .

- A. wind
- B. insect
- C. man
- D. bird

69. The causative agent of mosaic disease is a _____.

- A. virus
- B. bacteria
- C. nematodes
- D. fungi

70. Root-knot disease in tomatoes is caused by a _____.

- A. nematode
- B. fungus
- C. bacterium
- D. virus

71. Gummosis is a disease caused by a _____ .

- A. protozoan
- B. fungus
- C. nematode
- D. virus

72. What is the name of the head of a tape worm?

- A. Scolex
- B. Head
- C. Saccae
- D. Rostellum

73. Plant quarantine was introduced to_____.

- A. control incoming diseases and pests
- B. control the cost of production
- C. maintain genetic purity of crops
- D. encourage breeding of new varieties

74. Black pod disease of cocoa is controlled by _____.

- A. the fumigation of soil
- B. farm sanitation
- C. the application of herbicide
- D. the application of fungicide

75. Which of the following is a cultural method of controlling pests?

- A. Mulching
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Timely planting

D. Frequency of weeding

76. Which of the following is not a fungal disease?

- A. Yellow mould
- B. Leaf spot
- C. Groundnut rosette
- D. Rice blast

77. Rice blast disease is caused by which of the following organism?

- A. Fungus
- B. Nematode
- C. Protozoan
- D. Virus

78. Chlorosis observed along the veins of leaves is a characteristic symptom for the deficiency of _____

- A. nitrogen
- B. magnesium
- C. potassium
- D. phosphorus

79. An example of fungal diseases stored grains is _____.

- A. rosette
- B. mould
- C. soft rot
- D. damping off

80. The causal organism of black pod disease is _____.

- A. Phytophthora palmivora
- B. Penisetum maximum
- C. Panicum purpureum
- D. Eleusine indica

81. _____ have birds as pests.

- A. Legumes
- B. Vegetable crops
- C. Cereals
- D. Tubers

82. The bacterial blight of cotton is also known as _____ .

- A. black arm
- B. leaf spot
- C. damping off
- D. twister

83. Foot and mouth disease is caused by _____.

- A. virus
- B. bacterium
- C. protozoan
- D. fungus

84. Which of the following is not a pest that pierces and sucks plants?

- A. Cocoa mirids
- B. Cassava mealy
- C. Stem borers
- D. Cotton stainers

85. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory Council is _____.

- A. variegated grasshopper
- B. thrips
- C. capsid
- D. cricket

86. Which of the following is a biological control of pest?

- A. Fumigation
- B. Trapping
- C. Predation
- D. Crop rotation

87. Weevils are important pests of _____.

- A. legumes
- B. vegetables
- C. cereal
- D. tree crops

88. Newcastle disease attacks _____.

- A. ruminants
- B. horses
- C. poultry
- D. pigs

89. The most important soil micro-organisms causing decay and nutrient recycling are _____ and _____.

- A. bacteria, fungi
- B. fungi, algae
- C. algae, actinomycetes
- D. bacteria, algae

90. Moths, aphids and mealy bugs cause damage to crops by their _____ and _____ activities.

- A. piercing, sucking
- B. piercing, chewing
- C. chewing, biting
- D. boring, chewing

91. Most viral diseases of plants are transmitted by _____.

- A. wind
- B. rain
- C. insects
- D. rodents

92. The side effects of chemical control of diseases and pests include the following except _____.

- A. environmental pollution
- B. poisoning of livestock and man
- C. destruction of some plant species
- D. increased cost of production

93. Rosette disease of stored maize is an example of _____ .

- A. viral disease
- B. bacteria disease
- C. pathogenic disease
- D. fungal disease

94. A protozoa organism causes _____ .

- A. coccidiosis
- B. anthrax
- C. rinderpest
- D. aspergillosis

95. Which of the following is not a biting and chewing insect?

- A. Caterpillars
- B. Beetles
- C. Crickets
- D. Moths

96. Smut disease of cereals is caused by _____.

- A. bacterium
- B. fungus
- C. protozoon
- D. nematode

97. Thrips cause serious mechanical damages to crops by their _____.

- A. feeding activities on flowers, leaves and fruits
- B. laying eggs on plants
- C. sucking of the sap of crops
- D. burrowing activities causing damping off in crops

98. The following are practical measures of controlling trypanosomiasis except _____.

- A. spraying against the vector
- B. modification of the vector's habitat
- C. use of drugs on diseased livestock
- D. vaccinating against tryposomes

99. Plant quarantine regulations are enforced to _____.

- A. prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases
- B. increase the resistance of crops to diseases
- C. encourage the importation of foreign crops
- D. discourage dependence on temperate crops

TOPIC: EFFECTS OF FARMING PRACTICES ON THE SOIL

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Hard stones and roots of plants are removed through _____.
 - A. harrowing
 - B. ridging
 - C. organic manuring
 - D. rotation

2. The farm practice that can prevent excessive evaporation from soil surface is _____.
 - A. ploughing
 - B. mulching
 - C. harrowing
 - D. weeding

3. A farm practice that ensures soil fertility by alternating the crops grown is called _____.
 - A. harvesting
 - B. crop rotation
 - C. shifting cultivation
 - D. monocropping

4. Which one of the following farm practices can prevent excessive evaporation from soil surfaces?
 - A. Liming
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Weeding
 - D. Harrowing

5. What is over grazing?

- A. It is the practice of putting more animals than required in a pasture to graze.
- B. It is the practice of bringing only female animals together to graze.
- C. It is the reproduction of different animals.
- D. None of the above

6. Water conservation is enhanced through _____.

- A. ridging
- B. digging
- C. clinging
- D. harrowing

7. Which of the following is not a cultivation practice?

- A. Bush burning
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Grazing
- D. Soil rotation

8. _____ is the mechanical manipulation of soil for any purpose.

- A. tillage
- B. mulching
- C. harrowing
- D. weeding

9. The effect of clearing agricultural lands clean of all vegetation or trees include the following except _____ .

- A. exposure of soil to erosion

- B. exposure of sub-soil
- C. desertification
- D. complete removal of soil nutrients

10. Which of the following sequence of core-planting operations is correct?

- A. Bush clearing, farm layout, burning and stumping
- B. Stumping, bush clearing, farm layout and burning
- C. Burning, farm layout, clearing and stumping
- D. Bush clearing, burning, stumping and farm layout

11. Excess _____ can increase acidity in the soil.

- A. fertilizer
- B. humid
- C. watering
- D. sunshine

12. Crop rotation has the following effects on the soil except _____.

- A. predisposing soil to leaching
- B. reducing concentration of soil pests
- C. improving soil structure
- D. reducing soil erosion

13. A practice whereby the whole vegetation is cleared and removed, thus leaving the land clean is referred to as _____.

- A. land watering
- B. clean clearing
- C. clear grazing
- D. rotation cleaning

14. _____ helps to improve aeration capacity in the soil.

- A. Borrowing
- B. Hammering
- C. Harrowing
- D. Clearing

15. _____ helps to fix nitrogen into the soil.

- A. Grains
- B. Manures
- C. Legumes
- D. Vegetables

16. Which one of the following farm practices assists in maintaining the structure and fertility of soil and reduces the risk of disease infestation?

- A. Fertilizer application
- B. Organic manuring
- C. Crop rotation
- D. Mulching

17. Reduction of ten seedlings of pawpaw to two per stand is referred to as _____.

- A. pruning
- B. thinning
- C. uprooting
- D. weeding

18. An area of land where fruit trees are cultivated is commonly called _____.

- A. an orchard

- B. a plantation
- C. a nursery
- D. an estate

19. The _____ released during burning causes pollution of the environment.

- A. water
- B. oil
- C. fertilizer
- D. smoke

20. Which one of the following farming practices encourages soil degradation?

- A. Fertilizer application
- B. Bush fallow
- C. Cover cropping
- D. Fungicide application

21. _____ destroys the seeds of weeds.

- A. Bush burning
- B. Over grazing
- C. Rotation of crop
- D. Fertilization

22. Which one of the following farm practices does not have a harmful effect on the soil?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Land clearing
- C. Overgrazing

D. Flooding

TOPIC: FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following farm implements is not hand operated?
 - A. Garden shears
 - B. Ridgers
 - C. Cutlasses
 - D. Secateurs

2. Which one of the following is not a wounding fishing gear or equipment?
 - A. Spears
 - B. Knives
 - C. Arrows
 - D. Nets

3. What will be the area of a rectangular garden measuring 100m by 26m in hectares?
 - A. 26.0
 - B. 2.60
 - C. 0.26
 - D. 0.1

4. Which of the following options is best suited for measuring a large farm?
 - A. Garden line and measuring tape
 - B. Measuring tape and ranging poles
 - C. Ranging pole and garden line
 - D. Garden line only

5. Which one of the following is not a surveying equipment?

- A. Beacon
- B. Theodolite
- C. Ranging poles
- D. Strut channel

6. The Gunter chain is best known as an _____ equipment.

- A. farming
- B. fishing
- C. pasturing
- D. surveying

7. Which one of the following is not a limitation of farm mechanization?

- A. Technical know-how
- B. Capital
- C. Small holdings
- D. Labour

8. Primary tillage equipment perform the following functions except _____.

- A. turning over and inverting the top soil
- B. burying weeds and trash
- C. preparing ridges for planting
- D. preparing the soil for secondary tillage

9. The instrument used to measure relative humidity is _____.

- A. thermometer
- B. anemometer
- C. hygrometer

D. hydrometer

10. Which one of the following is not a survey equipment?

A. Cross staff

B. Prismatic compass

C. Offset staff

D. Telescope

11. A tool for straightening damaged or bent components of farm implement is called _____.

A. hand trowel

B. spanner

C. hammer

D. go-to-hell

12. Which one of the following is the main use of a gunter's chain?

A. Taking measurements of distances

B. Determining the depth of soil moisture

C. Calculating the slope of the land

D. Restraining bulls

13. The use of modern farm inputs to increase productivity and efficiency in agriculture is called _____.

A. mechanization

B. farmilisation

C. fabrication

D. modernization

14. Combine harvester is used for harvesting _____.

- A. pepper
- B. rubber
- C. rice
- D. tomato

15. _____ is the process of using machines to do farm work instead of other sources.

- A. Machinesation
- B. Mechanization
- C. Machinery
- D. Machines

16. In making seed beds, which one of the following tool is the best?

- A. Hand fork
- B. Mattock
- C. Spade
- D. Axe

17. Which one of the following is not a limitation to farm mechanization?

- A. Economic limitation
- B. Lack of technical know-how
- C. Seasonality of farm operation
- D. Lack of formal education

18. Post-harvest equipment include _____.

- A. seller and dryer
- B. groundnut lifter and thresher

- C. combine and forage harvesters
- D. sheller and combine harvester

19. Which one of these farm operations cannot be mechanised?

- A. Crop processing
- B. Seed germination
- C. Weed control
- D. Fertilizer application

20. The amount of planting materials needed for a given area of land is known as _____.

- A. seed rate
- B. plant population
- C. seed volume
- D. plant density

21. Ginning is the process of _____.

- A. extracting cotton seed oil
- B. separating fibres from the bark of kernel
- C. grinding cotton seeds
- D. separating cotton from its seed

22. Combine harvester is used for harvesting _____.

- A. maize
- B. cassava
- C. rubber
- D. orange

23. Which one of the following is best used in transferring soil from one place to another?

- A. Spade
- B. Go-to-hell
- C. Shovel
- D. Dibber

24. Which one of the following surveying equipment is used for measuring angles during farm survey?

- A. Measuring tape
- B. Level
- C. Theodolite
- D. Gunter's chain

25. Which one of the following is not a tractor coupled implement?

- A. Plough
- B. Sheller
- C. Rotavator
- D. Harrows

26. Which one of the following farm practices is not mechanised?

- A. Transplanting
- B. Irrigation
- C. Bush clearing
- D. Fertilizer application

27. _____ is designed to harvest mature and ripe crop.

- A. Harvester

- B. Harvesting
- C. Barrow
- D. Disc ridger

28. Farm operations is speed up by the use of _____.

- A. mechanic
- B. manual work
- C. mechanisation
- D. hard work

29. Which one of the following is the best term to describe the loss of value of a machinery due to wear and tear?

- A. Diminution
- B. Scrap value
- C. Depreciation
- D. Host value

30. Which of the following implements will be used for the next farm operation after clearing a new farmland?

- A. Plough
- B. Ridger
- C. Cultivator
- D. Planter

31. Which one of the following farm machinery is referred to as an 'all purpose' or 'multi-purpose' machine?

- A. Harvester
- B. Plough
- C. Ridger

D. Tractor

32. Range pole is a farm implement used for _____.

- A. marking drills
- B. marking chain length
- C. digging soil
- D. marking surveyed stations

33. Farm mechanisation does not _____.

- A. involve in the use of motorized equipment.
- B. require much capital
- C. lead to unemployment
- D. involve the use of only heavy machinery

34. To which of the following survey equipment is a piece of red cloth tied when it is been used?

- A. cross staff
- B. plumb bob
- C. Gunter's chain
- D. arrow

35. Which one of the following types of surveying reveals the physical features of farmlands?

- A. Soil survey
- B. Topographical survey
- C. Chain survey
- D. Compass survey

Use the information to answer the question.

36. What will be the annual depreciation of a sprayer if a farmer purchased it in 1974 for N12, 500 and at the end of the fourth year, he sold it for N4, 300?

- A. N33, 600
- B. N12, 500
- C. N4, 300
- D. N2, 050

37. Which one of the following is not true of a tractor?

- A. It is a multipurpose machine.
- B. It does not use spark plug.
- C. It is used in pulling other farm implements.
- D. It uses spark plug.

38. What is the correct order of usage of tillage implements on a virgin land?

- A. Harrow --- plough --- ridger
- B. Ridger --- plough --- harrow
- C. Harrow --- ridger --- plough
- D. Plough --- harrow --- ridger

39. The daily maintenance practice carried out on a disc harrow is _____.

- A. changing the disc
- B. cleaning the soil off the disc
- C. smearing the disc with oil
- D. sharpening the edges of its scraper

40. Which of the following is an advantage of mechanisation?

- A. Carrying out many farm operations with ease

- B. Displacing many farm workers
- C. Exposing soil to direct effect of sunlight and erosion
- D. Polluting the environment with industrial gases and waste

Use the information to answer the question.

41. Which one of the following options is the salvage value if a farmer purchased a sprayer in 1974 for N12, 500 and at the end of the fourth year, he sold it for N4, 300?

- A. N1, 075
- B. N2, 150
- C. N4, 300
- D. N8, 400

42. Which of the following is not an advantage of farm mechanisation?

- A. Reduced drudgery
- B. Promptness of operation
- C. Increased productivity
- D. High maintenance of machine

43. The main aim of mechanical farming is _____.

- A. reducing maturation time for crop
- B. decreasing number of pests
- C. reducing cost of production
- D. decreasing stress in farming operations

44. Which one of the following is not an advantage of a mechanised farm?

- A. Rapid land clearing
- B. High operating costs
- C. Encourages large scale farming

D. Timely farm operations

45. The farm machinery that does not have the heat engine is the _____.

- A. tractor
- B. bulldozer
- C. mower
- D. combined drill

46. Which of the following parts is common to both the disc and mouldboard plough?

- A. Plough share
- B. Landslide
- C. Coulter
- D. Beam

47. The function of the scraper on a disc plough is to _____.

- A. scrape the top soil
- B. remove adhering soil from the disc
- C. open the furrow
- D. balance the plough

48. Which of the following cannot be used to lubricate farm machinery?

- A. Grease
- B. Palm oil
- C. Water
- D. Petroleum jelly

49. The most important limitation of agricultural mechanisation is _____.

- A. small holdings
- B. lack of technical know-how
- C. poor marketing system
- D. inadequate storage facilities

50. Which one of the following methods is used in conducting a simple farm layout survey?

- A. 5:3:4
- B. 4:3:3
- C. 3:4:5
- D. 3:3:4

51. The machine designed for the spraying of agro-chemicals in the farm is called _____.

- A. sprayer
- B. spraya
- C. seprayer
- D. spraying

52. Which of the following farm tools can be used to shape, split and cut wood?

- A. Axe
- B. Cutlass
- C. Shovel
- D. Sickle

53. The introduction of science and technology to agriculture is made difficult by the following except _____.

- A. inadequate funds
- B. inadequate land
- C. availability of marketing facilities
- D. illiteracy

54. Which of the following is not an importance of science and technology to agriculture?

- A. Pests and diseases
- B. Farm power and machinery
- C. Transport and communication
- D. Agricultural research

55. The farm tool used for harvesting heads of rice is called _____.

- A. shear
- B. rake
- C. secateurs
- D. sickle

56. The hand trowel is used for _____.

- A. straightening bent components of farm implements
- B. transplanting
- C. applying liquid fertilizers
- D. sharpening blades of farm tools

57. Mechanisation helps to increase _____.

- A. farm availability
- B. food availability
- C. fabric availability
- D. manuring availability

58. A spade is primarily used for _____.

- A. digging
- B. pruning
- C. planting
- D. weeding

TOPIC: FARM RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the record that contains the list of all items in the farm.

- A. Profit and loss
- B. Farm diary
- C. Farm inventory
- D. Farming inventorying

2. Checking on costs and returns enables the farmer _____.

- A. ascertain the immediate financial position
- B. ascertain future financial position of the farm
- C. keep farm records
- D. all of the above

3. Which one of the following refers to a farm accounting entry?

- A. Payments made at the farm at a particular time
- B. Loss of animal
- C. Value of crop produced
- D. Area of land covered by farm labour

4. _____ is the recording of the various activities in the farm.

- A. Farm record
- B. Farming recording
- C. Farm recording
- D. Farming accounts

5. Why should farm accounts be kept by farmers?

- A. To remove and bury all dead birds promptly.
- B. To know if a tractor can be hired.
- C. To prevent farm diseases.
- D. To enable the farmer to make sound management decision.

6. Farm-gate prices is usually obtained through _____ .

- A. the producer
- B. middle men
- C. commodity boards
- D. co-operatives

7. Which one of the following is the record which contains the list of all items in the farm?

- A. Farm diary
- B. Profit and loss record
- C. Farm inventory
- D. Farm implements

8. Which one of the following is not an importance of farm accounts?

- A. It is used for planning.
- B. It shows the financial weaknesses or strengths of the farm.
- C. It helps the farmer know when there are profits or losses on the farm.
- D. It is used to determine how sensible a farmer is.

9. Which one of the following is not a type of farm record commonly kept by farmers?

- A. Farm diaries
- B. Input records

- C. Balance sheet
- D. Farm inventories

10. _____ is a type of farm record.

- A. Annual recorders
- B. Animal diary
- C. Farm diary
- D. Farming locks

11. Sales records shows details of _____.

- A. farm produce sold during the period
- B. farm produce bought at all season
- C. production of farm instruments
- D. farming tools bought

12. _____ shows details of items bought by the farm during a period.

- A. Purchase record
- B. Sales records
- C. Periodic records
- D. Timely records

13. The quantity of rice that an individual is able to buy during a given period of time is simply the individual's _____.

- A. supply of rice
- B. demand for rice
- C. elastic limit for rice
- D. preference for rice

14. Help the farmer to _____ .

- A. manage his farm as a business
- B. repair his tools and machinery
- C. transport his crops to the market
- D. be less dependent on farming for an income

15. Which one of the following is not a farm record?

- A. Farm inventory
- B. Storage record
- C. Farm diary
- D. Production record

16. Which one of the following is the salvage value of a tractor that cost N80, 000.00 and was sold for N20, 000.00 after it has been used for 10 years?

- A. N20, 000.00
- B. N60, 000.00
- C. N80, 000.00
- D. N100, 000.00

17. Farm records are important for all of the following reasons except _____.

- A. supplying information for future planning
- B. determining profit and loss made on the farm
- C. assessing the quality of farm produce
- D. determining the credit worthiness of farmers

18. Which one of the following is not a source of agricultural finance in Nigeria?

- A. Personal savings.
- B. Merchant banks.

- C. Commercial banks.
- D. Money lenders.
- E. Cooperatives.

19. _____ is an account made out only once a year.

- A. Profit and loss account
- B. Gross account
- C. Net account
- D. Profiting and losing account

TOPIC: FOREST MANAGEMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following is not a benefit of afforestation?
 - A. Prevention of desert encroachment.
 - B. It reduces the humus content of soil.
 - C. Protection of soil against erosion.
 - D. It serves as a wind break.

2. The national tree-planting campaign is aimed at stimulating _____.
 - A. wildlife conservation
 - B. afforestation
 - C. Taungya farming
 - D. forest reservation

3. A condition where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is called _____.
 - A. deforestation
 - B. reforestation
 - C. selective exploitation
 - D. selection

4. Which one of the following is not the name of a forest tree?
 - A. Idigbo
 - B. Mansonia
 - C. Apapet
 - D. Obeche

5. A forest established for water-shed management will perform the following functions except _____.

- A. reducing water pollution
- B. controlling fish population
- C. controlling erosion
- D. maintaining a steady stream flow

6. A situation where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is known as _____.

- A. selection
- B. afforestation
- C. reforestation
- D. selective exploitation

7. Which one of the following forest tree is a softwood?

- A. Gmelina
- B. Ebony
- C. Shea-butter
- D. Teak

8. Selected exploitation means felling trees at _____.

- A. different ages and girths
- B. specific ages and girths
- C. different girths and different species
- D. different girths and same specie

9. The growing of both forest trees and arable crops simultaneously on the same piece of land is termed _____.

- A. mixed cropping
- B. mixed farming
- C. pastoral farming
- D. Taungya system

10. Desert encroachment can be prevented by _____.

- A. bushing burning
- B. deforestation
- C. afforestation
- D. erosion

11. Which of the following is not an effect of deforestation?

- A. It increases retained water in the soil.
- B. It reduces retained water in the soil.
- C. It reduces relative humidity.
- D. It reduces organic matter.

12. Which one of the following forest trees is a softwood?

- A. Mahogany
- B. Teak
- C. Gmelina
- D. Ebony

13. Which of the following is not a function of forestry?

- A. Provision of timber for building
- B. Establishment of pasture
- C. Provision of shelter for wildlife
- D. Preservation of medicinal and economic trees

14. Which of the following is a raw material often used in a paper industry?

- A. Latex
- B. Dyes
- C. Pulp
- D. Crude

15. The cutting down of mature trees to allow the younger ones reach maturity before they are cut down is called _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. forest regulation
- C. afforestation
- D. selective exploitation

16. A process by which forest trees are cut down without replacement is called _____.

- A. Taungya
- B. forest reforestation
- C. deforestation
- D. selective exploitation

17. The growing of both forest and agricultural crops on the same piece of land is termed _____.

- A. mixed cropping
- B. mixed farming
- C. forestry
- D. Taungya system

18. The organized planting of trees in areas from which forest trees have been removed is known as _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. forestation
- C. forestry
- D. reforestation

19. A condition where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is called _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. reforestation
- C. select exploitation
- D. selection

20. Which of the following forest trees is a softwood?

- A. Shea butter
- B. Ebony
- C. Gmelina
- D. Mahogany

21. Selective exploitation means falling trees of _____ .

- A. different ages and girths
- B. specific ages and girths
- C. different girths and same species
- D. different girths and different species

22. The study and management of forests and forest resources is known as _____.

- A. agroforestry

- B. Taungya
- C. wildlife
- D. forestry

23. Which one of the following is not a forest crop?

- A. Tectona grandis
- B. Gmelina arborea
- C. Anarcadium
- D. Pinus eliotis

24. Trees for lumbering will be regularly available in Nigerian forests if_____.

- A. there is an increase in annual rainfall
- B. fertilizers are applied to trees
- C. timber is no longer used for construction purposes
- D. a tree is planted for every one felled

26. Shea butter, eucalyptus, neem, baobab are all examples of forest trees growing in the _____.

- A. sahal savannah
- B. Sudan savannah
- C. guinea savannah
- D. rainforest savannah

TOPIC: PLANT NUTRIENT AND NUTRIENT CYCLES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A farmer who applies gypsum to his farmland intends to _____.
 - A. decrease soil acidity
 - B. increase soil acidity
 - C. decrease soil alkalinity
 - D. increase soil alkalinity

2. Which of the following processes will not lead to the loss of nutrients from the soil?
 - A. Erosion
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Harvesting
 - D. Leaching

3. Inhibition of fruits and seed formation in crops is due to the deficiency of _____.
 - A. phosphorus
 - B. boron
 - C. nitrogen
 - D. chlorine

4. Which one of the following nutrients is a macro nutrient?
 - A. Phosphorus
 - B. Iron
 - C. Zinc
 - D. Manganese

5. When leaves of crop plants show brownish colouration from the tips of the mid-ribs backward, they are showing deficiency symptom of _____.

- A. magnisium
- B. phosphorus
- C. nitrogen
- D. copper

6. What happens to the nitrogen and sulphur contents of vegetation when burning is used as a means of land clearing?

- A. They are released into the air as gases.
- B. They remain in ash as nitrates and sulphates.
- C. They raise the pH of an acid soil.
- D. They are released into the soil thus increasing the nutrients of the soil.

7. Rhizobium supplies nitrogen to leguminous plants by _____.

- A. changing some mineral salts to sulphate of ammonia
- B. incorporating urea into its body
- C. fixing atmospheric nitrogen
- D. decomposing plant remains

8. Nitrogen deficiency in plant can lead to the following except _____ .

- A. stunted growth
- B. excessive growth
- C. lower protein content of crop products
- D. general yellowing in leaves

9. If 200kg of NPK fertilizer is required for an hectare of maize farm, what will be the amount of fertilizer required for 15 hectares of maize farm?

- A. 600kg

- B. 2,000 kg
- C. 3,000 kg
- D. 6,000 kg

10. Which of the following processes will not lead to the loss of nutrients from the soil?

- A. Leaching
- B. Erosion
- C. Mulching
- D. Burning

11. A farmer cultivating leafy vegetables will require fertilizers with a relatively high content of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. magnesium
- C. potassium
- D. nitrogen

12 Fertilizers that usually contain one nutrient which can be used directly by plants are commonly called _____ fertilizers.

- A. organic
- B. straight
- C. inorganic
- D. compound

13. Root knot of tomato is caused by a _____.

- A. fungus
- B. bacterium
- C. virus

D. nematode

14. Nitrogen deficiency in plants can lead to the following except _____.

- A. lower protein content of the plant crop
- B. excessive growth
- C. stunted growth
- D. general yellowing of the leaves

15. Etiolation in crops is characterized by _____.

- A. weak stems
- B. the presence of chlorophyll
- C. short stems
- D. green temperature

16. Most crop plants do not survive in water-logged soils because _____.

- A. the dissolved nutrients are too diluted for crop plants
- B. the soil is deficient of oxygen
- C. their leaves are turgid
- D. their physiological processes will be increased

17. Which of the following elements is essential for chlorophyll formation?

- A. Sodium formation
- B. Magnesium
- C. Potassium
- D. Boron

18. Feed carotene is usually converted to _____.

- A. vitamin K

- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin A
- D. vitamin B

18. Feed carotene is usually converted to _____.

- A. vitamin K
- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin A
- D. vitamin B

20. Which one of the following is not an importance of manure?

- A. It adds nutrients to the soil.
- B. It adds humus to the soil.
- C. It adds heat to the soil.
- D. It adds to the fertility of the soil.

21. Which one of the following will not lead to loss of nitrogen compounds from the soil?

- A. Crop removal
- B. Burning
- C. Lodging
- D. Leaching

22. Nitrogen is made available to plants in the form of nitrates through the process of _____.

- A. deamination and nitrification
- B. nitrification and ammonification
- C. deamination only

D. nitrification only

23. Which one of the following is the function of nitrosomonas in the nitrogen cycle?

A. Ammonification

B. Volatilization

C. Nitrification

D. Denitrification

24. Why are fertilizers added to the soil?

A. To prevent erosion

B. To increase organic matter content

C. To increase water retention capacity

D. To increase nutrient level

25. Basal feeds have a high proportion of easily digestible _____ .

A. minerals

B. proteins

C. fats

D. carbohydrates

26. In the process of recycling carbon in nature, carbon dioxide is used by crops during _____.

A. respiration

B. decomposition

C. photosynthesis

D. transpiration

27. The most important soil organisms that are effective in decomposing forest areas are _____.

- A. termites
- B. bacteria
- C. earthworm
- D. wood beetles

28. The plant nutrient essential for the formation of tubers is _____ .

- A. molybdenum
- B. phosphorus
- C. potassium
- D. sodium

29. Plant micronutrients include the following except _____ .

- A. sulphur
- B. copper
- C. iron
- D. zinc

30. The relationship between the micro-organisms and plants in the nitrogen cycle is best described as _____.

- A. parasitism
- B. commensalism
- C. competition
- D. symbiosis

31. The functions of soil micro-organisms include the following except _____.

- A. decomposition of dead plant and animal remains

- B. filtration of soil water for plant use
- C. causing plant and animal diseases
- D. living as symbionts on crop plants

32. Which one of the following nutrient elements is a macronutrient?

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Zinc
- C. Iron
- D. Manganese

33. Lodging in plants is as a result of excess supply of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. nitrogen
- C. potassium
- D. sulphur

33. Lodging in plants is as a result of excess supply of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. nitrogen
- C. potassium
- D. sulphur

35. Which of the following is not a way of maintaining soil fertility?

- A. Bush burning
- B. Mixed farming
- C. Mulching
- D. Cover cropping

36. Which one of the following is a disadvantage of using organic manure on the soil?

- A. Spreading of pests and diseases
- B. Reducing the rate of evaporation from soil surfaces
- C. Improving the nitrogen content of soil
- D. Increasing the humus content of soil

TOPIC: RANGE AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not an objective of pasture management?
 - A. To obtain the lowest possible dry matter yield of pasture.
 - B. To obtain the most palatable mixture of pasture crops.
 - C. To obtain high leaf-stem ratio.
 - D. To obtain the best possible nutritive value of pasture.

2. The ways by which a pasture can be improved includes all of the following except _____.
 - A. overgrazing
 - B. weed control
 - C. reseeding
 - D. irrigation

3. Pueraria phaseoloides is the botanical name for _____ legume.
 - A. Centro
 - B. stylo
 - C. mucuna
 - D. puero

4. _____ is a compound fertilizer.
 - A. N.K.P
 - B. N.P.K
 - C. K.P.N
 - D. P.N.K

5. The botanical name for Bahamas grass is _____.

- A. Cynodon dactylon
- B. Axonopus compressus
- C. Panicum maximum
- D. Andropogon leucaecephalus

6. Crops grown specifically to serve as food for farm animals are called _____.

- A. forests
- B. grasses
- C. herbages
- D. legumes

7. When a bush is burnt, the ash that is provided supplies _____ to the soil.

- A. potassium
- B. iron
- C. sodium
- D. phosphorus

8. Which one of the following is not an effect of grazing on the soil?

- A. Enrichment of soil with animal dung.
- B. Exposure of soil to erosion.
- C. Destroying of soil structure.
- D. Increase in soil acidity.

9. What is pasture and range health?

- A. It is the degree to which the integrity of the soil, vegetation, water and air are balanced and maintained.
- B. It is the length to which the climate changes are maintained.

- C. It is the ability for the ecological processes of the grazing to be unbalanced.
- D. It is the degree to which the integrity of the soil, farmer, and farm animals are maintained.

10. _____ are established on lands that are unprofitable for crop production.

- A. Permanent pasture
- B. Pasture
- C. Unit pasture
- D. Divided pasture

11. Rangeland provides _____.

- A. food for livestock
- B. unbalanced diet for animals
- C. food for flowers alone
- D. space for building

12. What is the botanical name for the Centro legume?

- A. Calopogonium pubescent
- B. Centrosome pubescans
- C. Mucuna utilize
- D. Croteria juncea

13. _____ enriches the soil with nitrates.

- A. Pastures legume
- B. Pasturing legumes
- C. Pastures and legume
- D. Grains and legumes

14. The most common weed of pastures in Nigeria is _____.

- A. spear grass
- B. goat weed
- C. water leaf
- D. tridax

15. _____ is used for pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Herbicides
- C. Certicides
- D. Hand picking

16. _____ should be done when animals have grazed the rangeland and plants show signs of dying off.

- A. Reseeding
- B. Reburning
- C. Rebuilding
- D. Regenerating

17. A large expanse of land where natural forage is allowed to grow for grazing is called _____.

- A. farm
- B. orchard
- C. rangeland
- D. plantation

18. Common management practices in pastures include the following except _____.

- A. paddocking

- B. fertilizer application
- C. overgrazing by animals
- D. weed and pest control

19. Which one of the following is not an advantage of rotational grazing over continuous grazing?

- A. Avoiding the buildup of livestock pests.
- B. Obtaining uniform quality of herbage.
- C. Encouraging persistence of desired species.
- D. Breaking the life-cycle of some pests.

20. _____ kills pest in the farm.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Kerosene
- C. Fertilizer
- D. Fertilizing

21. _____ can be regarded as a large expanse of land.

- A. Rangeland
- B. Rongeland
- C. Rengeland
- D. Ragerland

22. Spraying of _____ will reduce the spread of diseases and pest.

- A. kerosene
- B. fuel
- C. herbicides

D. water

23. What is paddocking?

- A. It is the process of dividing the rangeland into sections with fence.
- B. It is the process of opening the rangeland.
- C. It is the process of closing the rangeland
- D. It is the process of dividing the rangeland into sections on paper

24. Management practices of established pasture include the following except

- _____
- A. fencing
 - B. transplanting
 - C. replanting
 - D. manuring

TOPIC: SURVEYING AND PLANNING OF FARMSTEADS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is a surveying equipment?

- A. Theodolite
- B. Masking tape
- C. Pen
- D. Thermometer

2. The common surveying equipment for farmland include the following except _____.

- A. ranging pole
- B. prismatic compass
- C. prismatic spade
- D. Gunter's chain

3. Which of the following is not a surveying equipment?

- A. Hunter's chain or ranging pole
- B. Prismatic compass
- C. Shovel
- D. Measuring tape

4. Which one of the following is not a farm structure?

- A. Cribs
- B. Discharge cap
- C. Barns
- D. Rhombus

5. Which one of the following is used in taking bearing and measuring angular distances?

- A. Prismatic compass
- B. Measuring tape
- C. Pillow
- D. Theodolite

6. Which one of the following tools is used for marking stations in farm surveying?

- A. Arrow
- B. A ranging pole
- C. A cross-staff
- D. An optical square

7. Which one of the following is not a component of theodolite?

- A. Prism
- B. Tripod
- C. Telescope
- D. Trivet

8. Which of the following should be considered when planning a farm?

- A. Size of the farm
- B. Kind of crops
- C. Farm buildings
- D. All of the above

9. What are give and take lines often used for in farm surveying?

- A. Levelling measurements of farms
- B. Measuring farms with irregular boundaries

- C. Measuring diversions or obstructions in a farmland
- D. Measuring turning points during surveying

10. The distance between two successive yam mounds should be about _____.

- A. 0.10m
- B. 1.00m
- C. 10.00m
- D. 100.00m

ANSWERS

TOPIC: AGRICULTURAL LAWS AND REFORMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Land tenure system involves _____

- A. developing land for building industries
- B. determining the suitability of soil for agriculture
- C. land ownership
- D. determining mineral deficiency of land

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which one of the following is not a land tenure system?

- A. Separated land tenure system
- B. Communal land tenure system
- C. Freehold ownership
- D. Leasehold system

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of the following is an advantage of communal land tenure system?

- A. It encourages modern agriculture.
- B. Each member of the community can own land.
- C. The land can be used as collateral.
- D. Family labour can be easily employed.

The correct answer is option [B]

4. The recommended type of farming in a farm settlement scheme is _____

- A. poultry farming
- B. livestock farming

- C. crop farming
- D. mixed farming

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Farmers use agricultural loans for the following except _____.

- A. paying of labour wages
- B. marketing his crops
- C. purchasing of drugs for livestock
- D. paying for seeds

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The problem of land availability for agriculture can be solved by _____.

- A. compulsory acquisition of all pieces of land in dispute
- B. enacting laws to regulate access to land
- C. creating more land through land reclamation
- D. collecting land rent from prospective farmers

The correct answer is option [C]

7. A piece of land is said to be on lease to a farmer when the land is _____.

- A. inherited from his father
- B. given for a specified period on rental basis
- C. given as a compensation
- D. purchased on credit

The correct answer is option [B]

8. The total land area of a country available for farming depends on the _____.

- A. level of literacy of farmers
- B. climate of the area

- C. sex distribution of the population
- D. number of houses and other structures

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The land used for agriculture is not influenced by _____.

- A. labour
- B. climate
- C. topography
- D. population of humans

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Which one of the following decisions will not benefit a farmer?

- A. What method of production to use
- B. What to produce
- C. How and where to dispose outputs
- D. Diversification of production from the beginning

The correct answer is option [D].

11. Which of the following is the easiest source of agricultural credits to a peasant farmer?

- A. Commercial banks
- B. Credit and thrift societies
- C. Money lenders
- D. Government agencies

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The land tenure system that results in fragmentation of land is _____.

- A. freehold

- B. government tenancy
- C. inheritance
- D. leasehold

The correct answer is option [C]

13. In West Africa, a greater part of the land is used for _____.

- A. livestock farming
- B. arable cropping
- C. building houses
- D. game reserves

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The most common method of land tenure in Nigeria is _____.

- A. lease
- B. inheritance
- C. outright purchase
- D. pledge

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The Nigerian land use decree of 1978 vested lands in each state of the country to the _____.

- A. individual
- B. state governors
- C. president of the country
- D. Commissioner for agriculture

The correct answer is option [B]

16. The problems associated with land tenure through inheritance include all of the following except _____.

- A. small land holdings for family members
- B. difficulty to sell part of the inherited land
- C. individual rights to freely use and control inherited land
- D. individuals being restricted to their plots

The correct answer is option [C].

17. Exposing farmers to scientific knowledge is the responsibility of the _____.

- A. research institutes
- B. farm settlers
- C. agro-service centers
- D. extension personnel

The correct answer is option [D].

18. The plant-a-tree-campaign of the Federal Government of Nigeria is a way of encouraging forest?

- A. Regulation
- B. Exploration
- C. Regeneration
- D. Integration

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Which of the following cannot cause land value to depreciate?

- A. Shifting cultivation activities on the land
- B. Disease infestation in the land area
- C. The dumping of industrial toxic waste on the land
- D. Land susceptible to water logging

The correct answer is option [A]

20. The recommended agricultural practice in farm settlement scheme is _____.

- A. poultry farming
- B. continuous cropping
- C. mixed farming
- D. cash crop production

The correct answer is option [C].

21. Which of the following land tenure systems encourages the establishment of permanent crops?

- A. Freehold system
- B. Tenancy
- C. Leasehold system
- D. Pledging

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Which one of the following statements is not correct about agricultural regulations within a country?

- A. They are different from one geographical location to another.
- B. They are based on the conditions prevailing in a particular country.
- C. They are aimed at maintaining good quality farm produce.
- D. They are aimed at increasing agricultural production.

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Which one of the following agricultural programmes covers risk and uncertainty in agricultural business?

- A. Agricultural Development Project
- B. Agricultural Insurance Scheme
- C. River Basin Development Authority
- D. Farm Settlement Scheme

The correct answer is option [B].

24. Government laws and reforms are aimed at _____.

- A. increasing agricultural production
- B. controlling farm profits
- C. discouraging investment in agriculture
- D. encouraging importation of agricultural produce.

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Most agricultural policies do not benefit rural communities because _____.

- A. they aim at benefiting the national economy
- B. of poor implementation
- C. of lack of foreign exchange to import the required expertise
- D. they are formulated by non-practicing farmers

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: ANIMAL NUTRITION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following is commonly used as a source of plant protein in livestock ration?

- A. Maize
- B. Rice bran
- C. Wheat bran
- D. Groundnut cake

The correct answer is option [D].

2. In agriculture, the word ration refers to _____.

- A. the feed given to animals to maintain their weight
- B. the amount of food taken by an animal per day
- C. a feed for young animals after weaning
- D. a feed that is used for breeding

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Feed carotene is usually converted into vitamin _____.

- A. B
- B. A
- C. E
- D. K

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Considering food nutrients of livestock, a composition of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen is evidence of _____.

- A. fat and oil
- B. carbohydrate
- C. protein
- D. minerals

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which one of these is essential in protein synthesis?

- A. Potassium
- B. Phosphorous
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Calcium

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which of the following is not a food nutrient of livestock?

- A. Sodium
- B. Boron
- C. Potassium
- D. Calcium

The correct answer is option [B] It is not an animal nutrient but a plant nutrient.

7. One of the functions of carbohydrates in the body of a farm animal is _____.

- A. prevention of cannibalism
- B. production of energy
- C. to develop exoskeleton
- D. to assist in blood production

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which of the following is not a source of minerals in animal nutrition?

- A. Green pastures
- B. Fish meal
- C. Blood meal
- D. Palm oil

The correct answer is option [D]

9. A disease of livestock usually caused by nutritional deficiency is _____.

- A. tuberculosis
- B. coccidiosis
- C. osteomalacia
- D. contagious abortion

The correct answer is option [C]

10. One of the functions of protein in the body of a farm animal is _____.

- A. the prevention of cannibalism
- B. the production of body energy
- C. growth
- D. to assist in blood production

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following classes of poultry feed has the highest protein content?

- A. Broiler starter
- B. Chick mash
- C. Growers mash
- D. Layers mash

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Which one of the following classes of food is used mainly for energy production in farm animals?

- A. Vitamins.
- B. Carbohydrates.
- C. Protein.
- D. Minerals.

The correct answer is option [B]

13. In animal nutrition, iodine is essential for the production of _____.

- A. oxytocin
- B. thyroxin
- C. progesterous
- D. insulin

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes night blindness in animals?

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Vitamin B

The correct answer is option [C]

15. Layers mash should contain a high percentage of _____.

- A. iron
- B. iodine
- C. calcium
- D. sulphur

The correct answer is option [C] Calcium is the essential mineral for egg shell formation

16. Which of these is a symptom of malnutrition in livestock?

- A. Night blindness
- B. High temperature
- C. Yellowing of leaves
- D. Bloat

The correct answer is option [D]

17. A feed which contains the essential nutrients in the right concentrations and proportions is known as a _____.

- A. grower mash
- B. weaners diet
- C. balanced diet
- D. concentrate

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Which of the following is not a source of minerals in animal nutrition?

- A. Groundnut oil
- B. Maize
- C. Fish meal
- D. Green leaves

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following is the proper feed for broiler chicks?

- A. Broiler mash
- B. Broiler starter

- C. Broiler finisher
- D. Breeders mash

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Feeds with high amount of fibre are classified as _____.

- A. concentrates
- B. roughages
- C. hay
- D. silage

The correct answer is option [B].

21. Which of the following is not a function of protein in the body of farm animals?

- A. Synthesis of enzymes
- B. Repair and maintenance of worn out tissues
- C. Providing energy
- D. Building fresh cells

The correct answer is option [C] Provision of energy is a function of carbohydrate.

22. Which of the following classes of nutrients serves as energy source in farm animals?

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Proteins
- C. Vitamins
- D. Minerals

The correct answer is option [A]

23. The vitamin which is essential for the growth of spermatozoa in males and the development of the foetus in females is called _____.

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin D
- C. vitamin E
- D. vitamin K

The correct answer is option [C]

24. New-born animals should be fed with vitamins because they _____.

- A. give energy
- B. help build the body
- C. contain antibodies which protects them from diseases
- D. are easy to digest

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Low fibre and high energy feeds are classified as _____.

- A. supplements
- B. concentrates
- C. roughages
- D. additives

The correct answer is option [B]

26. When an animal eats wood and licks iron railings instead of diet given to it, it is likely that the _____.

- A. animal is on heat
- B. animal's ambient temperature is too high
- C. diet of the animal is deficient in essential elements like iron, iodine, manganese etc.
- D. animal has a pathological disease problem

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: ANIMAL PRODUCTION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. For which of the following products do most farmers in West Africa rear pigs?

- A. Pork
- B. Bacon
- C. Lard
- D. Skin

The correct answer is option [A]

2. When a farm animal has a full mammary gland, it is a sign that the _____.

- A. the animal is approaching parturition
- B. the mammary gland is overstimulated
- C. the animal has been infected with a disease
- D. animal is malnourished

The correct answer is option [A]

3. The effect of high environmental temperature on dairy cows include the following except _____.

- A. high feed intake
- B. low milk production
- C. restlessness
- D. high water intake

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which one of the following is not a breed of cattle?

- A. Ndama
- B. Sokoto Gudali
- C. White Fulani
- D. Sokoto red

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of the following is not a means of identifying farm animals?

- A. Branding
- B. Ear tagging
- C. Tattooing
- D. Skin cutting

The correct answer is option [D]

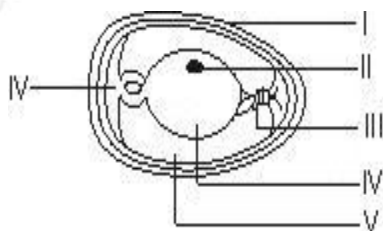
6. Which one of these is a ruminant?

- A. Duck
- B. Cow
- C. Hen
- D. Dog

The correct answer is option [B]

Study the diagram and use it to answer the question.

7. Which of the following is not a function of the part labelled I?



- A. It gives the whole structure mechanical strength.
- B. It prevents entrance of contaminants.
- C. It allows for gaseous exchange.

D. It controls the size of the product.

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Farm animals are identified by the following methods except _____

- A. tattooing
- B. tagging
- C. shearing
- D. notching

The correct answer is option [C]

9. In which area of Nigeria is the Kuri breed of cattle commonly found?

- A. Borno
- B. Sokoto
- C. Plateau
- D. Obudu

The correct answer is option [A].

10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of pigs?

- A. High feed conversion rate
- B. Fast growth rate
- C. Highly prolific
- D. Unlimited ability to digest fibre

The correct answer is option [D]

11. _____ is not a method of identifying farm animals.

- A. Notching
- B. Tattooing
- C. Tagging

D. Shearing

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Stud bull is the term used in describing _____.

- A. a castrated male cattle
- B. a bull kept mainly for breeding
- C. an old bull used for draft purposes
- D. a bull used for artificial insemination only

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Which one of the following characteristics is not correct of pigs?

- A. Prolific breeders
- B. Efficient feed converters
- C. Source of meat
- D. Source of egg

The correct answer is option [D]

14. An indication that chicks are comfortable in a brooder is that they _____.

- A. move away from the source of heat
- B. plant and sit with their mouths open
- C. spread themselves uniformly under the hover
- D. huddle together

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The large black, duroc jersey and Yorkshire are breeds for _____ that can be found in Nigeria.

- A. cattle
- B. goats
- C. sheep

D. pigs

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Which one of the following is not a method of removing the horn from a farm animal?

A. Pulling

B. Hot iron

C. Electrical dehorns

D. Use of gouge

The correct answer is option [A]

17. N'dama cattle are well adapted to West Africa mainly because the breed _____.

A. can withstand long periods of drought

B. is resistant to trypanosomiasis

C. can feed well on poor quality forages

D. can withstand high humidity

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Which one of the following is not a factor to consider when selecting a farm animal to rear, irrespective of its cost and use?

A. Heredity

B. Age

C. Colour

D. Fecundity

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Birds temporarily store their food in the _____.

A. crop

- B. gizzard
- C. proventriculus
- D. duodenum

The correct answer is option [A]

20. _____ animal permanently removed from a reproduction stock is said to be culled.

- A. An unproductive
- B. A productive
- C. A disposed
- D. A quarantined

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Rabbits are kept in cages called _____.

- A. pens
- B. hutches
- C. paddocks
- D. crushes

The correct answer is option [B]

22. Management practices in piggery include the following except _____.

- A. disinfecting pens
- B. regular cleaning of feed and water troughs
- C. isolating sick animals
- D. weekly vaccination of pigs

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The process of removing a young animal from its mother is referred to as _____.

- A. culling
- B. breeding
- C. weaning
- D. isolation

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The process of removing a young animal from its mother is referred to as _____.

- A. culling
- B. breeding
- C. weaning
- D. isolation

The correct answer is option [D]

25. Fingerlings refer to the young of _____.

- A. rabbit
- B. guinea pig
- C. fish
- D. turkey

The correct answer is option [C].

The young of the following are called:

Rabbit – bunny, kit, kitten, nestling.

Duck – duckling.

Guinea pig – pup.

Turkey – pout.

26. Which one of the following farm animals possess a pair of caeca?

- A. Fowls

- B. Cattle
- C. Sheep
- D. Rabbits

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Which one of the following is not a feature of a good draught bull?

- A. Submission to discipline
- B. Great strength
- C. Quiet temperament
- D. Inability to move in rugged areas

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Which one of the following animals is not associated with the term cud?

- A. Giraffes
- B. Lion
- C. Deer
- D. Goat

The correct answer is option [B]

CUD is food of a ruminant regurgitated (to eject the content of the stomach through the mouth) to be chewed again.

29. The practice of progeny selection involves selecting breeding stock on the basis of the _____.

- A. performance of offspring
- B. parental characteristics
- C. sire-dame relationship
- D. individual merit of each animal

The correct answer is option [A].

30. Poultry grit is mostly found in the _____.

- A. cloaca
- B. rectum
- C. gizzard
- D. proventriculus

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Which of the following statements is not correct about agricultural production?

- A. Production is incomplete until the goods get to the consumer.
- B. Production is restricted to the availability of commodities only.
- C. Distribution, wholesale and retail trades are all part of production.
- D. Production deals with the provision of services on the farm.

The correct answer is option [B]

32. What is the third division of a ruminant's stomach?

- A. Omasum
- B. Reticulum
- C. Rumen
- D. Abomasum

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The selection of animals based on parental record is called _____ selection.

- A. individual
- B. pedigree
- C. progeny
- D. family

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Routine operations in cattle farming include the following except _____.

- A. dehorning
- B. castration
- C. shearing
- D. deworming

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following groups of animals is usually kept in a game reserve?

- A. Dog, sheep and goat
- B. Monkey, cow and sheep
- C. Chicken, duck and leopard
- D. Lion, elephant and leopard

The correct answer is option [D]

36. Production of chicks on large scale can be achieved using _____.

- A. an incubator
- B. a Candler
- C. a debeak
- D. a broiler

The correct answer is option [A]

37. Sexing in is the process of _____.

- A. separating the young from the old animals
- B. identifying different breeds of animals
- C. breeding of female animals
- D. separating the male from the female

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Which of the following animals is not normally bred in West Africa for the product attached to it?

- A. Cattle --- meat
- B. Sheep --- wool
- C. Poultry --- egg
- D. Rabbit --- meat

The correct answer is option [B].

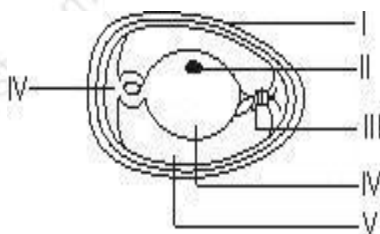
39. An unproductive animal permanently removed from a productive stock is said to be _____.

- A. quarantined
- B. culled
- C. isolated
- D. disposed

The correct answer is option [D]

Study the diagram and use it to answer the question.

40. The part contributing about 60 percent of the weight of the animal product illustrated in the diagram is labelled _____.



- A. I
- B. III
- C. V
- D. VI

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Which of the following is not a compartment of a ruminant's stomach?

- A. Omasum
- B. Rumen
- C. Abomasum
- D. Retimasum

The correct answer is option [D]

42. What is the purpose of candling?

- A. It is used to reveal a developing embryo.
- B. It is used to give warmth to chicks.
- C. It is used for dehorning farm animals.
- D. It is used for marking farm animals.

The correct answer is option [A]

43. An adult female goat is _____.

- A. an ewe
- B. a doe
- C. a gilt
- D. a heifer

The correct answer is option [B]

44. Which of the following is the primary function of the digestive system?

- A. Breaking down food into smaller parts in order to build and nourish cells and provide energy
- B. Removal of waste products from body tissues
- C. Ensuring production of reproductive hormones

D. Ensuring the secretion of productive hormones and digestive enzymes

The correct answer is option [A]

45. A major organ in the thoracic cavity is the _____.

- A. liver
- B. spleen
- C. trachea
- D. kidney

The correct answer is option [C]

46. What is the name of a young female pig?

- A. Gilt
- B. Heifer
- C. Ewe
- D. Doe

The correct answer is option [A]

47. A female goat that is over one year old but under two years is called a _____.

- A. nanny
- B. kid
- C. goatling
- D. doe

The correct answer is option [C]

48. The term fingerlings is used to refer to _____.

- A. young dog
- B. peacock
- C. young guinea pig

D. young fish

The correct answer is option [D]

49. _____ has to do with milk production.

A. Poultry farming

B. Dairy husbandry

C. Fishery

D. Crop husbandry

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Animals which chew the cud are called _____.

A. amphibians

B. non-ruminants

C. ruminants

D. reptiles

The correct answer is option [C]

51. The reasons why farmers dehorn farm animals include _____.

A. to sell the horns

B. to use the horn for decoration

C. to reduce injuries among animals

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

52. In which part of the alimentary canal of poultry is sand mostly found?

A. Proventriculus

B. Cloaca

C. Gizzard

D. Rectum

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: BASIC ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the degree of responsiveness of demand to a small change in price of a commodity.

- A. Elasticity of supply
- B. Elasticity of demand
- C. Elasticity of control
- D. Elasticity of cost

The correct answer is option [B]

2. _____ is a factor that could affect supply of agricultural products.

- A. Cost of production
- B. Free fertilizers
- C. Free labourers
- D. Enough finance

The correct answer is option [A]

3. The law of supply states that _____.

- A. the lower the price, the higher the quantity that will be supplied.
- B. the higher the price, the greater the quantity that will be supplied and the lower the price the smaller the supply.
- C. the higher the price, the lower or lesser the quantity that will be supplied.
- D. the lower the price, the lower the quality that will be supplied

The correct answer is option [B]

4. On a curve for the law of diminishing returns, maximum output is obtained at the _____ of the curve.

- A. beginning
- B. end
- C. apex
- D. middle

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which one of the following groups of items will appreciate in value on the farm?

- A. Seedlings, calves and chicks
- B. Equipments, piglets and lambs
- C. Buildings, machines and piglets
- D. Calves, machinery and chicks

The correct answer is option [A]

6. The average seed rate for maize is 25kg per hectare. Allowing for a seed wastage of 5 %, how many kilogram of seeds would be required in planting 10 hectares of farmland?

- A. 237.5
- B. 238.0
- C. 250.0
- D. 262.5

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The quantity of rice that a consumer is willing and able to buy during a given period is simply the consumer's _____.

- A. demand for rice
- B. elastic limit
- C. supply of rice

D. preference for rice

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The quality of goods or products that are brought into the market over a period of time at a certain price could be referred to as _____.

A. supply

B. demand

C. supplied

D. diminishing returns

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Under normal circumstances, the concept of consumer sovereignty in agriculture implies that _____.

A. the consumer and not the farmer determines what to produce

B. both the farmer and the consumer determines what to produce

C. the consumer and not the farmer owns the means of production

D. environmental factors determine what to produce

The correct answer is option [A].

10. The law of _____ states that as more and more units of a variable factor of production is added to a fixed factor of production, the output tends to increase up to a certain point at which the use of one more amount or unit of the variable factor will add less to output than the proceeding amount.

A. deminishing returns

B. dimenishing returns

C. diminishing returns

D. diminasing returns

The correct answer is option [C]

11. _____ elasticity is a type of elasticity.

- A. Quality
- B. Unified
- C. Price
- D. Expense

The correct answer is option [C]

12. When a change in price brings no change in demand, the situation is described as _____.

- A. perfectly inelastic
- B. perfectly elastic
- C. fairly inelastic
- D. fairly elastic

The correct answer is option [A]

13. _____ is the quality of a commodity which a consumer is willing and able to buy at a given price during a given period of time.

- A. Demand
- B. Supply
- C. Damand
- D. Demanding

The correct answer is option [A]

14. If the seed rate for guinea corn is 5.6 kg per hectare, what will be the amount of seeds required for planting 35-hectare farm?

- A. 75.1
- B. 78.4
- C. 568.2
- D. 784.5

E. 960.3

The correct answer is option [B].

15. _____ shows the relationship between factors of production and output when various combinations of inputs are used.

- A. Law of finishing returns
- B. Law of diminishing returns
- C. Law of adding returns
- D. Law of Pythagoras

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Which of the following is subject to the law of diminishing returns?

- A. Labour
- B. Capital
- C. Land
- D. Management

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The law of demand states that _____.

- A. the lower the price, the greater or higher the quantity of goods that will be demanded
- B. the greater the demand for goods the lesser the price for the goods
- C. the relationship between the price and quality of commodity is equal
- D. there is no relationship between price and demand

The correct answer is option [A]

18. _____ is the quantity of goods which producers are able and willing to offer for sale at given prices over a period of time.

- A. Supply

- B. Supplies
- C. Suppliers
- D. Supplying

The correct answer is option [A]

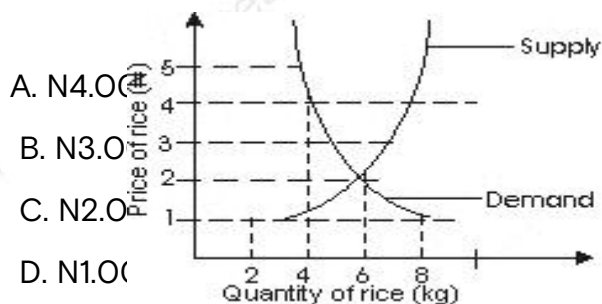
19. Net worth statement can be referred to as _____.

- A. balance sheet
- B. farm record book
- C. profit and loss account
- D. farm trading account

The correct answer is option [A].

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

20. What is the equilibrium price of rice?



The correct answer is option [C]

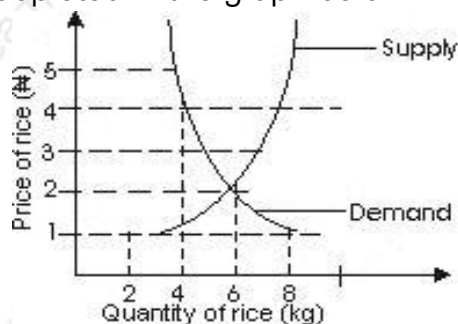
21. If the ginning percentage of the Samaru variety of cotton is 35, what will be the amount of raw cotton obtained from a 6-hectare farm with a yield of 330kg seed cotton per hectare?

- A. 46kg
- B. 96.3kg
- C. 114kg
- D. 693kg

The correct answer is option [D].

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

22. What is depicted in the graph below?

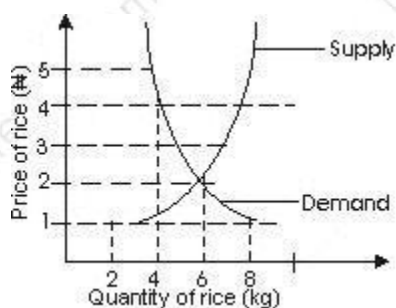


- A. An increase in the supply of rice.
- B. A shift in the demand for rice.
- C. The equilibrium market price for rice.
- D. The demand for rice exceeds its supply.

The correct answer is option [C]

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

23. What is the change in quantity of rice demanded when the price increases from N1.00 to N5.00?



- A. 2kg
- B. 4kg
- C. 6kg
- D. 8kg

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Mendel's first law of genetics is the law of _____.

- A. contrasting character
- B. independent assortment
- C. assortment
- D. segregation

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: COMMON WEEDS FOUND IN THE FARMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The botanical name for carpet grass is _____

- A. Cynodon utiks
- B. Cynodon dactylon
- C. Mucuna utiks
- D. Panicum maxima

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Elephant grass is the common name for _____.

- A. Panicum maximum
- B. Cynodon utiks
- C. Puerama phaseoloides
- D. Penisetum purpureum

The correct answer is option [D]

3. _____ is the botanical name for water leaf.

- A. Talinum triangulare
- B. Talinum triangula
- C. Talium triangulare
- D. Emilia

The correct answer is option [A]

4. _____ is the common name for tridax procumbens weed.

- A. Tridax
- B. Tridex

C. Tredax

D. Trudax

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Siam weed is the common name for _____.

A. Chromolina odorantum

B. Commelina nudiflora

C. Aspilia africana

D. Eleusine indica

The correct answer is option [A]

6. The common name for Panicum maxima weed is _____.

A. gumia pig

B. mucuna

C. guinea grass

D. Centro

The correct answer is option [C]

7. If a tomato plant is found growing in a yam farm, it is called _____.

A. pest

B. animal

C. grass

D. weed

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Which of the following is the botanical name for milk weed?

A. Euphorbia hirta

B. Desmodium SPP

C. Mimosa pudica

D. Talinum diffusa

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which of the following is not a feature of weeds?

A. Resistant to trampling

B. Produces many seeds

C. Seeds have short period of viability

D. Have luxuriant growth

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The activities of _____ leads to competition for space, light, nutrients and water.

A. weeds

B. plants

C. crops

D. trees

The correct answer is option [A]

11. _____ is the botanical name for bush marigold weed.

A. Desmodium

B. Aspilia africana

C. Sida acuta

D. Mimosa acuta

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Aside being a source of healthy meal, some weeds can be _____ to animals consuming them.

A. sweet

- B. delicious
- C. toxic
- D. tasty

The correct answer is option [C]

13. *Sporonbulus pyramidalis* is the botanical name for _____ grass.

- A. elephant
- B. blue
- C. wire
- D. pig

The correct answer is option [C]

14. _____ is a plant found growing in an unwanted place.

- A. Farm
- B. Weed
- C. Weeding
- D. Pest

The correct answer is option [B]

15. _____ can survive without fertilizers.

- A. Weeds
- B. Wedeling
- C. Wood
- D. Wealds

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Which of the following methods can be used to control weeds?

- A. Sweeping method

- B. Cultivating method
- C. Chemical method
- D. Animal method

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The use of fungal pathogens on dodder weed is a _____ method of control.

- A. physical
- B. mechanical
- C. biological
- D. cultural

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: DISEASES AND PEST OF CROPS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not a fungal disease?

- A. Yellow mould
- B. Leaf spot
- C. Groundnut rosette
- D. Rice blast

The correct answer is option [C]

Groundnut rosette is a viral disease transmitted by aphids – a piercing and sucking insect.

2. The mosaic appearance on cassava leaves is caused by _____.

- A. pests
- B. bacteria
- C. virus
- D. nematodes

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Why should a seed-producing farmer spray insecticides on his crops only when the bees are not around?

- A. The bees would sting him.
- B. The farmer does not want to waste his chemicals.
- C. Bees are important for pollination of his crops.
- D. Bees produce honey for him in his farm.

The correct answer is option [C].

4. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory Council is _____.

- A. variegated grasshopper
- B. thrips
- C. capsid
- D. cricket

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Mastitis is a disease which affects the _____.

- A. scrotum
- B. udder
- C. dewlap
- D. hump

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Black pod disease of cocoa is caused by a _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. protozoa
- C. fungi
- D. virus

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The groundnut rosette virus is transmitted by _____.

- A. aphid
- B. mealy bug
- C. wind
- D. rain splash

The correct answer is option [A].

8. Weevils can be controlled by_____.

- A. providing adequate ventilation in silos
- B. storing dry grains in air-tight containers
- C. heating the store before storing grains
- D. placing cribs under shade

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which one of the following can be considered a pest?

- A. Lion
- B. Snake
- C. Jackal
- D. Monkey

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Which of the following insect groups readily attacks dry grains?

- A. Boring insects
- B. Biting insects
- C. Sucking insects
- D. Piercing insects

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Smut diseases are common in _____.

- A. maize
- B. cassava
- C. cowpea
- D. grape

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Mealy bug is a major pest of _____.

- A. citrus
- B. cassava
- C. maize
- D. oil palm

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The following problems are likely to be caused by insects except _____.

- A. loss of leaves of crop plants
- B. rotting of crops stored
- C. transmission of viral diseases
- D. reduction of grains in storage to powder

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The most important soil macro-organisms concerned with decay and nutrient-recycling are _____ and _____.

- A. bacteria, fungi
- B. fungi, algae
- C. algae, actinomyces
- D. actinomyces, bacteria

The correct answer is option [A].

15. The causative organism of maize rust is _____.

- A. a fungus
- B. a virus
- C. a bacterium
- D. an insect

The correct answer is option [A].

16. Which one of the following insect pest can be controlled by fumigation?

- A. Bean weevil
- B. Yam beetle
- C. Grasshopper
- D. Cotton stainer

The correct answer is option [A]

17. The mosaic symptom commonly associated with viral diseases of crops can be best observed on _____.

- A. roots
- B. stem
- C. leaves
- D. fruits

The correct answer is option [C].

18. Viral diseases of crop plants are best controlled by _____.

- A. planting resistant varieties
- B. applying fungicides
- C. applying insecticides
- D. flooding farmland

The correct answer is option [A]

19. A viral disease of ruminants in which the affected animal shows symptoms of high fever and blood stained diarrhoea is likely to be _____.

- A. pleuro-pneumonia
- B. rinderpest
- C. gastroenteritis

D. babesiosis

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Disease causing organisms are referred to as _____.

A. vectors

B. pathogens

C. pests

D. insects

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Pests of crops that feed by piercing and sucking plants include the following except _____.

A. stem borers

B. aphids

C. cocoa mirids

D. cotton strainers

The correct answer is option [A].

2. The destructive effects of variegated grasshoppers are conspicuously observed on _____ and _____ crops.

A. cassava, yam

B. cocoa, citrus

C. cowpea, maize

D. maize, cassava

The correct answer is option [D].

23. Which one of the following is the symptom that can be used to identify maize rust?

A. Yellow colouration of the leaves

- B. Raised brown spots on the leaves
- C. Infected leaves showing strips of yellow and green
- D. Drying up of the leaves

The correct answer is option [B]

24. The causal organism of damping-off disease of okra is a _____.

- A. bacterium
- B. fungus
- C. nematode
- D. aphid

The correct answer is option [B]

25. Contact insecticides are used to control _____.

- A. pod borers of legumes
- B. stem borers of cereal
- C. leaf beetles of legumes
- D. peel worm of legumes

The correct answer is option [C].

26. Coccidiosis can be treated with_____.

- A. sulphamethazine
- B. iodized salt
- C. piperazine citrate
- D. ferrous oxide

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Rosette disease of groundnut is transmitted by _____.

- A. an eelworm

- B. a grasshopper
- C. a whitefly
- D. an aphid

The correct answer is option [C]

28. The most important soil micro-organisms which are effective decomposers of wood in forest areas are _____.

- A. earthworms
- B. wood beetles
- C. termites
- D. algae

The correct answer is option [C]

29. The variety of maize that is less susceptible to weevil attack is called _____ maize.

- A. yellow
- B. flint
- C. floury
- D. sweet

The correct answer is option [D]

30. Which of the following can be applied to the soil in order to correct the yellowing of leaves?

- A. Lime
- B. Gypsum
- C. Urea
- D. Bone meal

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Pathogens include the following except _____.

- A. antivirus
- B. fungus
- C. virus
- D. bacterium

The correct answer is option [A]

32. The main vertebrate pests of rice are _____.

- A. bush fowls
- B. monkeys
- C. squirrels
- D. quail birds

The correct answer is option [D]

33. Foot and mouth disease is caused by a _____.

- A. nematode
- B. virus
- C. bacterium
- D. fungus

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Newcastle disease attacks _____.

- A. pigs
- B. horses
- C. poultry
- D. ruminants

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following is a symptom of black-pod disease of cacao?

- A. Diseased leaves fall prematurely.
- B. Characteristic swellings appear on young stem and roots.
- C. A small brown spot first appears on the pod.
- D. Veins of diseased leaves become red in colour.

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following is a symptom of black-pod disease of cacao?

- A. Diseased leaves fall prematurely.
- B. Characteristic swellings appear on young stem and roots.
- C. A small brown spot first appears on the pod.
- D. Veins of diseased leaves become red in colour.

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Which one of the following organism causes the damping-off disease of Okro?

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungus
- D. Aphid

The correct answer is option [C]

38. Which of the following groups of organisms causes the greatest damage to stored grains?

- A. Insects
- B. Birds
- C. Bacteria
- D. Fungi

The correct answer is option [A]

39. Which one of the following is not a mode of transmission of Newcastle disease?

- A. Through contact with a bacterium.
- B. Through contact with faeces of infected birds.
- C. Contact with nasal and oral discharge of diseased birds.
- D. Contact with materials contaminated by the virus.

The correct answer is option [A]

40. The most effective method of controlling or preventing viral diseases in plant is by _____.

- A. planting resistant varieties
- B. spraying crops regularly
- C. burning affected crops
- D. practicing crop rotation

The correct answer is option [A].

41. Root knot are plant parasitic _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. fungi
- C. nematode
- D. virus

The correct answer is option [C]

42. Black arm is a bacterial disease of _____.

- A. rice
- B. cotton
- C. citrus
- D. cocoa

The correct answer is option [B].

43. Which of the following is not a viral disease of crops?

- A. Cocoa swollen shoot
- B. Tobacco mosaic
- C. Tomato leaf curl
- D. Banana blight

The correct answer is option [D]

44. Mosaic disease affects _____ and _____.

- A. cassava, tobacco
- B. mango, orange
- C. cotton, cocoa
- D. groundnut, tomato

The correct answer is option [A]

45. Which of the following symptoms indicates anthrax disease?

- A. Persistent coughing
- B. Sudden death without any visible sign of sickness
- C. Abortion in the seventh month of gestation
- D. Prolonged diarrhoea

The correct answer is option [B]

46. The economic importance of earthworm to a farm is that it _____.

- A. destroys soil pathogen
- B. improves soil structure
- C. prevent soil erosion
- D. improves soil texture

The correct answer is option [B]

47. The disease which often attacks groundnut is called _____.

- A. rosette
- B. mosaic
- C. soft rot
- D. powdery mildew

The correct answer is option [A].

48. Why should a seed-producing farmer spray insecticides on his crops only when the bees are not around?

- A. The bees would sting him.
- B. The farmer does not want to waste his chemicals.
- C. Bees are important for pollination of his crops.
- D. Bees produce honey for him in his farm.

The correct answer is option [C].

49. Rosette disease of stored maize is an example of a _____ disease.

- A. viral
- B. bacteria
- C. pathogenic
- D. fungal

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Coccidiosis is a disease caused by _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. fungus
- C. protozoa
- D. virus

The correct answer is option [C]

51. The economic importance of earthworm to a farm is that it _____.

- A. destroys soil pathogens
- B. improves soil structure
- C. prevent soil erosion
- D. improves soil texture

The correct answer is option [B]

52. The following preventive and control measures of crop diseases and pests can be controlled by man except _____.

- A. air pollution
- B. water poisoning
- C. food contamination
- D. poor utilization of food

The correct answer is option [D]

53. Which of the following practices is not a method of controlling pests?

- A. Fumigation
- B. Quarantine
- C. Trapping
- D. Mulching

The correct answer is option [B]

54. The citrus moth can be effectively controlled by _____.

- A. timely harvest of the ripe fruits
- B. delayed planting
- C. use of predators

D. spraying with fungicide

The correct answer is option [A]

55. Which one of the following diseases of crops causes stunting in maize?

A. Blast

B. Rosette

C. Blight

D. Streak

The correct answer is option [D].

56. Disease carrying organisms are called _____.

A. virus

B. insects

C. pests

D. vectors

The correct answer is option [D]

57. Which one of the following practices is not a method of controlling pest?

A. Fumigation

B. Quarantine

C. Trapping

D. Mulching

The correct answer is option [D]

58. The cast of an earthworm is rich in mineral particles like ____ and ____.

A. carbohydrates, oil

B. calcium, magnesium

C. oxygen, protein

D. hydrogen, potash

The correct answer is option [B]

59. Soil-borne diseases of crops can be effectively reduced by _____.

- A. terracing
- B. crop rotation
- C. liming
- D. irrigation

The correct answer is option [B]

60. Which one of the following is not a method of controlling pest?

- A. Quarantine
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Fumigation
- D. Mulching

The correct answer is option [D]

61. Steak disease of crops commonly attacks_____.

- A. millet
- B. sorghum
- C. maize
- D. rice

The correct answer is option [C]

62. The side effects of the various preventive and control measures of pests and diseases of crops include the following except _____.

- A. environmental pollution
- B. poisoning of wildlife
- C. disruption of the ecosystem

- D. improvement in the quality of farm produce
- E. exposure of farmer to health hazards

The correct answer is option [D].

63. The most important pests of vegetable crops are _____.

- A. birds
- B. rodents
- C. insects
- D. man

The correct answer is option [C]

64. Mastitis is a disease which affects the _____.

- A. scrotum
- B. udder
- C. dewlap
- D. hump

The correct answer is option [B]

65. Which of the following plant disease is not caused by fungi?

- A. Rice blast
- B. Maize streak
- C. Cassava leaf-spot
- D. Maize rust

The correct answer is option [B]

66. Birds are important pests of _____.

- A. tree crops
- B. legumes
- C. cereal
- D. vegetable crops

The correct answer is option [C].

67. The agent of controlled pollination in plants is _____.

- A. wind
- B. insect
- C. man
- D. bird

The correct answer is option [C].

68. The causative agent of mosaic disease is a _____.

- A. virus
- B. bacteria
- C. nematodes
- D. fungi

The correct answer is option [A]

69. Root-knot disease in tomatoes is caused by a _____.

- A. nematode
- B. fungus
- C. bacterium
- D. virus

The correct answer is option [A]

70. Gummosis is a disease caused by a _____.

- A. protozoan
- B. fungus
- C. nematode
- D. virus

The correct answer is option [B]

71. What is the name of the head of a tape worm?

- A. Scolex
- B. Head
- C. Saccae
- D. Rostellum

The correct answer is option [A]

72. Plant quarantine was introduced to_____.

- A. control incoming diseases and pests
- B. control the cost of production
- C. maintain genetic purity of crops
- D. encourage breeding of new varieties

The correct answer is option [A]

73. Black pod disease of cocoa is controlled by _____.

- A. the fumigation of soil
- B. farm sanitation
- C. the application of herbicide
- D. the application of fungicide

The correct answer is option [D]

74. Which of the following is a cultural method of controlling pests?

- A. Mulching
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Timely planting
- D. Frequency of weeding

The correct answer is option [B]

75. Which of the following is not a fungal disease?

- A. Yellow mould
- B. Leaf spot
- C. Groundnut rosette
- D. Rice blast

The correct answer is option [C] Groundnut rosette is a viral disease transmitted by aphids – a piercing and sucking insect.

76. Rice blast disease is caused by which of the following organism?

- A. Fungus
- B. Nematode
- C. Protozoan
- D. Virus

The correct answer is option [A]

77. Chlorosis observed along the veins of leaves is a characteristic symptom for the deficiency of _____

- A. nitrogen
- B. magnesium
- C. potassium
- D. phosphorus

The correct answer is option [B]

78. An example of fungal diseases stored grains is _____.

- A. rosette
- B. mould
- C. soft rot
- D. damping off

The correct answer is option [B]

79. The causal organism of black pod disease is _____.

- A. Phytophthora palmivora
- B. Penisetum maximum
- C. Panicum purpuream
- D. Eleusinian indua

The correct answer is option [A]

80. _____ have birds as pests.

- A. Legumes
- B. Vegetable crops
- C. Cereals
- D. Tubers

The correct answer is option [C]

81. The bacterial blight of cotton is also known as _____.

- A. black arm
- B. leaf spot
- C. damping off
- D. twister

The correct answer is option [A]

82. Foot and mouth disease is caused by _____.

- A. virus
- B. bacterium
- C. protozoan
- D. fungus

The correct answer is option [A]

83. Which of the following is not a pest that pierces and sucks plants?

- A. Cocoa mirids
- B. Cassava mealy
- C. Stem borers
- D. Cotton stainers

The correct answer is option [C]

84. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory Council is _____.

- A. variegated grasshopper
- B. thrips
- C. capsid
- D. cricket

The correct answer is option [A]

85. Which of the following is a biological control of pest?

- A. Fumigation
- B. Trapping
- C. Predation
- D. Crop rotation

The correct answer is option [C]

86. Weevils are important pests of _____.

- A. legumes
- B. vegetables
- C. cereal
- D. tree crops

The correct answer is option [A]

87. Newcastle disease attacks _____.

- A. ruminants
- B. horses
- C. poultry
- D. pigs

The correct answer is option [C]

88. The most important soil micro-organisms causing decay and nutrient recycling are _____ and _____.

- A. bacteria, fungi
- B. fungi, algae
- C. algae, actinomycetes
- D. bacteria, algae

The correct answer is option [A]

89. Moths, aphids and mealy bugs cause damage to crops by their _____ and _____ activities.

- A. piercing, sucking
- B. piercing, chewing
- C. chewing, biting
- D. boring, chewing

The correct answer is option [A]

90. Most viral diseases of plants are transmitted by _____.

- A. wind
- B. rain
- C. insects
- D. rodents

The correct answer is option [C]

91. The side effects of chemical control of diseases and pests include the following except _____.

- A. environmental pollution
- B. poisoning of livestock and man
- C. destruction of some plant species
- D. increased cost of production

The correct answer is option [D]

92. Rosette disease of stored maize is an example of _____ .

- A. viral disease
- B. bacteria disease
- C. pathogenic disease
- D. fungal disease

The correct answer is option [B]

93. A protozoa organism causes _____.

- A. coccidiosis
- B. anthrax
- C. rinderpest
- D. aspergillosis

The correct answer is option [A]

94. Which of the following is not a biting and chewing insect?

- A. Caterpillars
- B. Beetles
- C. Crickets
- D. Moths

The correct answer is option [D]

95. Smut disease of cereals is caused by _____.

- A. bacterium
- B. fungus
- C. protozoon
- D. nematode

The correct answer is option [B]

96. Thrips cause serious mechanical damages to crops by their _____.

- A. feeding activities on flowers, leaves and fruits
- B. laying eggs on plants
- C. sucking of the sap of crops
- D. burrowing activities causing damping off in crops

The correct answer is option [A].

97. The following are practical measures of controlling trypanosomiasis except _____.

- A. spraying against the vector
- B. modification of the vector's habitat
- C. use of drugs on diseased livestock
- D. vaccinating against tryposomes

The correct answer is option [D]

98. Plant quarantine regulations are enforced to _____.

- A. prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases
- B. increase the resistance of crops to diseases
- C. encourage the importation of foreign crops
- D. discourage dependence on temperate crops

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: EFFECTS OF FARMING PRACTICES ON THE SOIL

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Hard stones and roots of plants are removed through _____.

- A. harrowing
- B. ridging
- C. organic manuring
- D. rotation

The correct answer is option [A]

2. The farm practice that can prevent excessive evaporation from soil surface is _____.

- A. ploughing
- B. mulching
- C. harrowing
- D. weeding

The correct answer is option [B]

3. A farm practice that ensures soil fertility by alternating the crops grown is called _____.

- A. harvesting
- B. crop rotation
- C. shifting cultivation
- D. monocropping

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which one of the following farm practices can prevent excessive evaporation from soil surfaces?

- A. Liming
- B. Mulching
- C. Weeding
- D. Harrowing

The correct answer is option [B].

Mulching is a protective covering of rotting vegetable matter spread to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.

5. What is over grazing?

- A. It is the practice of putting more animals than required in a pasture to graze.
- B. It is the practice of bringing only female animals together to graze.
- C. It is the reproduction of different animals.
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Water conservation is enhanced through _____.

- A. ridging
- B. digging
- C. clinging
- D. harrowing

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which of the following is not a cultivation practice?

- A. Bush burning
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Grazing
- D. Soil rotation

The correct answer is option [D]

8. _____ is the mechanical manipulation of soil for any purpose.

- A. tillage
- B. mulching
- C. harrowing
- D. weeding

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The effect of clearing agricultural lands clean of all vegetation or trees include the following except _____.

- A. exposure of soil to erosion
- B. exposure of sub-soil
- C. desertification
- D. complete removal of soil nutrients

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the following sequence of core-planting operations is correct?

- A. Bush clearing, farm layout, burning and stumping
- B. Stumping, bush clearing, farm layout and burning
- C. Burning, farm layout, clearing and stumping
- D. Bush clearing, burning, stumping and farm layout

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Excess _____ can increase acidity in the soil.

- A. fertilizer
- B. humid
- C. watering
- D. sunshine

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Crop rotation has the following effects on the soil except _____.

- A. predisposing soil to leaching
- B. reducing concentration of soil pests
- C. improving soil structure
- D. reducing soil erosion

The correct answer is option [A]

13. A practice whereby the whole vegetation is cleared and removed, thus leaving the land clean is referred to as _____.

- A. land watering
- B. clean clearing
- C. clear grazing
- D. rotation cleaning

The correct answer is option [B]

14. _____ helps to improve aeration capacity in the soil.

- A. Borrowing
- B. Hammering
- C. Harrowing
- D. Clearing

The correct answer is option [C]

15. _____ helps to fix nitrogen into the soil.

- A. Grains
- B. Manures
- C. Legumes

D. Vegetables

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which one of the following farm practices assists in maintaining the structure and fertility of soil and reduces the risk of disease infestation?

A. Fertilizer application

B. Organic manuring

C. Crop rotation

D. Mulching

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Reduction of ten seedlings of pawpaw to two per stand is referred to as _____.

A. pruning

B. thinning

C. uprooting

D. weeding

The correct answer is option [B].

18. An area of land where fruit trees are cultivated is commonly called _____.

A. an orchard

B. a plantation

C. a nursery

D. an estate

The correct answer is option [A].

19. The _____ released during burning causes pollution of the environment.

A. water

B. oil

- C. fertilizer
- D. smoke

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which one of the following farming practices encourages soil degradation?

- A. Fertilizer application
- B. Bush fallow
- C. Cover cropping
- D. Fungicide application

The correct answer is option [D]

21. _____ destroys the seeds of weeds.

- A. Bush burning
- B. Over grazing
- C. Rotation of crop
- D. Fertilization

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Which one of the following farm practices does not have a harmful effect on the soil?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Land clearing
- C. Overgrazing
- D. Flooding

The correct answer is option [A].

TOPIC: FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following farm implements is not hand operated?

- A. Garden shears
- B. Ridgers
- C. Cutlasses
- D. Secateurs

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which one of the following is not a wounding fishing gear or equipment?

- A. Spears
- B. Knives
- C. Arrows
- D. Nets

The correct answer is option [D].

3. What will be the area of a rectangular garden measuring 100m by 26m in hectares?

- A. 26.0
- B. 2.60
- C. 0.26
- D. 0.1

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following options is best suited for measuring a large farm?

- A. Garden line and measuring tape
- B. Measuring tape and ranging poles

- C. Ranging pole and garden line
- D. Garden line only

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which one of the following is not a surveying equipment?

- A. Beacon
- B. Theodolite
- C. Ranging poles
- D. Strut channel

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The gunter chain is best known as an _____ equipment.

- A. farming
- B. fishing
- C. pasturing
- D. surveying

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which one of the following is not a limitation of farm mechanization?

- A. Technical know-how
- B. Capital
- C. Small holdings
- D. Labour

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Primary tillage equipment perform the following functions except _____.

- A. turning over and inverting the top soil
- B. burying weeds and trash

- C. preparing ridges for planting
- D. preparing the soil for secondary tillage

The correct answer is option [C]

9. The instrument used to measure relative humidity is _____.

- A. thermometer
- B. anemometer
- C. hygrometer
- D. hydrometer

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which one of the following is not a survey equipment?

- A. Cross staff
- B. Prismatic compass
- C. Offset staff
- D. Telescope

The correct answer is option [D]

11. A tool for straightening damaged or bent components of farm implement is called _____.

- A. hand trowel
- B. spanner
- C. hammer
- D. go-to-hell

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Which one of the following is the main use of a gutter's chain?

- A. Taking measurements of distances

- B. Determining the depth of soil moisture
- C. Calculating the slope of the land
- D. Restraining bulls

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The use of modern farm inputs to increase productivity and efficiency in agriculture is called _____.

- A. mechanization
- B. fertilization
- C. fabrication
- D. modernization

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Combine harvester is used for harvesting _____.

- A. pepper
- B. rubber
- C. rice
- D. tomato

The correct answer is option [C]

15. _____ is the process of using machines to do farm work instead of other sources.

- A. Mechanization
- B. Mechanization
- C. Machinery
- D. Machines

The correct answer is option [B]

16. In making seed beds, which one of the following tool is the best?

- A. Hand fork
- B. Mattock
- C. Spade
- D. Axe

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Which one of the following is not a limitation to farm mechanization?

- A. Economic limitation
- B. Lack of technical know-how
- C. Seasonality of farm operation
- D. Lack of formal education

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Post-harvest equipment include _____.

- A. seller and dryer
- B. groundnut lifter and thresher
- C. combine and forage harvesters
- D. Sheller and combine harvester

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Which one of these farm operations cannot be mechanized?

- A. Crop processing
- B. Seed germination
- C. Weed control
- D. Fertilizer application

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The amount of planting materials needed for a given area of land is known as _____.

- A. seed rate
- B. plant population
- C. seed volume
- D. plant density

The correct answer is option [A].

21. Ginning is the process of _____.

- A. extracting cotton seed oil
- B. separating fibres from the bark of kernel
- C. grinding cotton seeds
- D. separating cotton from its seed

The correct answer is option [D].

22. Combine harvester is used for harvesting _____.

- A. maize
- B. cassava
- C. rubber
- D. orange

The correct answer is option [A]

23. Which one of the following is best used in transferring soil from one place to another?

- A. Spade
- B. Go-to-hell
- C. Shovel
- D. Dibber

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Which one of the following surveying equipment is used for measuring angles during farm survey?

- A. Measuring tape
- B. Level
- C. Theodolite
- D. Gunter's chain

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Which one of the following is not a tractor coupled implement?

- A. Plough
- B. Sheller
- C. Rotavator
- D. Harrows

The correct answer is option [B]

26. Which one of the following farm practices is not mechanized?

- A. Transplanting
- B. Irrigation
- C. Bush clearing
- D. Fertilizer application

The correct answer is option [A]

27. _____ is designed to harvest mature and ripe crop.

- A. Harvester
- B. Harvesting
- C. Barrow

D. Disc ridger

The correct answer is option [A]

28. Farm operations is speed up by the use of _____.

- A. mechanic
- B. manual work
- C. mechanization
- D. hard work

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Which one of the following is the best term to describe the loss of value of a machinery due to wear and tear?

- A. Diminution
- B. Scrap value
- C. Depreciation
- D. Host value

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Which of the following implements will be used for the next farm operation after clearing a new farmland?

- A. Plough
- B. Ridger
- C. Cultivator
- D. Planter

The correct answer is option [A]

31. Which one of the following farm machinery is referred to as an 'all purpose' or 'multi-purpose' machine?

- A. Harvester

- B. Plough
- C. Ridger
- D. Tractor

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Range pole is a farm implement used for _____.

- A. marking drills
- B. marking chain length
- C. digging soil
- D. marking surveyed stations

The correct answer is option [D]

33. Farm mechanization does not _____.

- A. involve in the use of motorized equipment.
- B. require much capital
- C. lead to unemployment
- D. involve the use of only heavy machinery

The correct answer is option [C]

34. To which of the following survey equipment is a piece of red cloth tied when it is being used?

- A. cross staff
- B. plumb bob
- C. Gunter's chain
- D. arrow

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Which one of the following types of surveying reveals the physical features of farmlands?

- A. Soil survey
- B. Topographical survey
- C. Chain survey
- D. Compass survey

The correct answer is option [B]

Use the information to answer the question.

36. What will be the annual depreciation of a sprayer if a farmer purchased it in 1974 for N12, 500 and at the end of the fourth year, he sold it for N4, 300?

- A. N33, 600
- B. N12, 500
- C. N4, 300
- D. N2, 050

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Which one of the following is not true of a tractor?

- A. It is a multipurpose machine.
- B. It does not use spark plug.
- C. It is used in pulling other farm implements.
- D. It uses spark plug.

The correct answer is option [D]

38. What is the correct order of usage of tillage implements on a virgin land?

- A. Harrow --- plough --- ridger
- B. Ridger --- plough --- harrow
- C. Harrow --- ridger --- plough

D. Plough --- harrow --- ridger

The correct answer is option [D]

39. The daily maintenance practice carried out on a disc harrow is _____.

- A. changing the disc
- B. cleaning the soil off the disc
- C. smearing the disc with oil
- D. sharpening the edges of its scraper

The correct answer is option [B]

40. Which of the following is an advantage of mechanization?

- A. Carrying out many farm operations with ease
- B. Displacing many farm workers
- C. Exposing soil to direct effect of sunlight and erosion
- D. Polluting the environment with industrial gases and waste

The correct answer is option [A]

Use the information to answer the question.

41. Which one of the following options is the salvage value if a farmer purchased a sprayer in 1974 for N12, 500 and at the end of the fourth year, he sold it for N4, 300?

- A. N1, 075
- B. N2, 150
- C. N4, 300
- D. N8, 400

The correct answer is option [C]

42. Which of the following is not an advantage of farm mechanization?

- A. Reduced drudgery
- B. Promptness of operation

- C. Increased productivity
- D. High maintenance of machine

The correct answer is option [D]

43. The main aim of mechanical farming is _____.

- A. reducing maturation time for crop
- B. decreasing number of pests
- C. reducing cost of production
- D. decreasing stress in farming operations

The correct answer is option [D]

44. Which one of the following is not an advantage of a mechanized farm?

- A. Rapid land clearing
- B. High operating costs
- C. Encourages large scale farming
- D. Timely farm operations

The correct answer is option [B]

45. The farm machinery that does not have the heat engine is the _____.

- A. tractor
- B. bulldozer
- C. mower
- D. combined drill

The correct answer is option [D]

46. Which of the following parts is common to both the disc and moldboard plough?

- A. Plough share
- B. Landslide

C. Coulter

D. Beam

The correct answer is option [D]

47. The function of the scraper on a disc plough is to _____.

A. scrape the top soil

B. remove adhering soil from the disc

C. open the furrow

D. balance the plough

The correct answer is option [A]

48. Which of the following cannot be used to lubricate farm machinery?

A. Grease

B. Palm oil

C. Water

D. Petroleum jelly

The correct answer is option [C] Water is not a lubricant.

49. The most important limitation of agricultural mechanization is _____.

A. small holdings

B. lack of technical know-how

C. poor marketing system

D. inadequate storage facilities

The correct answer is option [A]

50. Which one of the following methods is used in conducting a simple farm layout survey?

A. 5:3:4

B. 4:3:3

C. 3:4:5

D. 3:3:4

The correct answer is option [C]

51. The machine designed for the spraying of agro-chemicals in the farm is called _____.

A. sprayer

B. spraya

C. seprayer

D. spraying

The correct answer is option [A]

52. Which of the following farm tools can be used to shape, split and cut wood?

A. Axe

B. Cutlass

C. Shovel

D. Sickle

The correct answer is option [A]

53. The introduction of science and technology to agriculture is made difficult by the following except _____.

A. inadequate funds

B. inadequate land

C. availability of marketing facilities

D. illiteracy

The correct answer is option [C].

54. Which of the following is not an importance of science and technology to agriculture?

- A. Pests and diseases
- B. Farm power and machinery
- C. Transport and communication
- D. Agricultural research

The correct answer is option [A].

55. The farm tool used for harvesting heads of rice is called _____.

- A. shear
- B. rake
- C. secateurs
- D. sickle

The correct answer is option [D]

56. The hand trowel is used for _____.

- A. straightening bent components of farm implements
- B. transplanting
- C. applying liquid fertilizers
- D. sharpening blades of farm tools

The correct answer is option [B]

57. Mechanization helps to increase _____.

- A. farm availability
- B. food availability
- C. fabric availability
- D. manuring availability

The correct answer is option [B]

58. A spade is primarily used for _____.

- A. digging
- B. pruning
- C. planting
- D. weeding

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: FARM RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the record that contains the list of all items in the farm.

- A. Profit and loss
- B. Farm diary
- C. Farm inventory
- D. Farming inventorying

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Checking on costs and returns enables the farmer _____.

- A. ascertain the immediate financial position
- B. ascertain future financial position of the farm
- C. keep farm records
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Which one of the following refers to a farm accounting entry?

- A. Payments made at the farm at a particular time
- B. Loss of animal
- C. Value of crop produced
- D. Area of land covered by farm labour

The correct answer is option [A]

4. _____ is the recording of the various activities in the farm.

- A. Farm record
- B. Farming recording

- C. Farm recording
- D. Farming accounts

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Why should farm accounts be kept by farmers?

- A. To remove and bury all dead birds promptly.
- B. To know if a tractor can be hired.
- C. To prevent farm diseases.
- D. To enable the farmer to make sound management decision.

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Farm-gate prices is usually obtained through _____.

- A. the producer
- B. middle men
- C. commodity boards
- D. co-operatives

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which one of the following is the record which contains the list of all items in the farm?

- A. Farm diary
- B. Profit and loss record
- C. Farm inventory
- D. Farm implements

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Which one of the following is not an importance of farm accounts?

- A. It is used for planning.

- B. It shows the financial weaknesses or strengths of the farm.
- C. It helps the farmer know when there are profits or losses on the farm.
- D. It is used to determine how sensible a farmer is.

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Which one of the following is not a type of farm record commonly kept by farmers?

- A. Farm diaries
- B. Input records
- C. Balance sheet
- D. Farm inventories

The correct answer is option [C]

10. _____ is a type of farm record.

- A. Annual recorders
- B. Animal diary
- C. Farm diary
- D. Farming locks

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Sales records shows details of _____.

- A. farm produce sold during the period
- B. farm produce bought at all season
- C. production of farm instruments
- D. farming tools bought

The correct answer is option [A]

12. _____ shows details of items bought by the farm during a period.

- A. Purchase record

- B. Sales records
- C. Periodic records
- D. Timely records

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The quantity of rice that an individual is able to buy during a given period of time is simply the individual's _____.

- A. supply of rice
- B. demand for rice
- C. elastic limit for rice
- D. preference for rice

The correct answer is option [B]

14. help the farmer to _____.

- A. manage his farm as a business
- B. repair his tools and machinery
- C. transport his crops to the market
- D. be less dependent on farming for an income

The correct answer is option [A].

15. Which one of the following is not a farm record?

- A. Farm inventory
- B. Storage record
- C. Farm diary
- D. Production record

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Which one of the following is the salvage value of a tractor that cost N80, 000.00 and was sold for N20, 000.00 after it has been used for 10 years?

- A. N20, 000.00
- B. N60, 000.00
- C. N80, 000.00
- D. N100, 000.00

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Farm records are important for all of the following reasons except _____.

- A. supplying information for future planning
- B. determining profit and loss made on the farm
- C. assessing the quality of farm produce
- D. determining the credit worthiness of farmers

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Which one of the following is not a source of agricultural finance in Nigeria?

- A. Personal savings.
- B. Merchant banks.
- C. Commercial banks.
- D. Money lenders.
- E. Cooperatives.

The correct answer is option [B].

19. _____ is an account made out only once a year.

- A. Profit and loss account
- B. Gross account
- C. Net account
- D. Profiting and losing account

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: FOREST MANAGEMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following is not a benefit of afforestation?

- A. Prevention of desert encroachment.
- B. It reduces the humus content of soil.
- C. Protection of soil against erosion.
- D. It serves as a wind break.

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The national tree-planting campaign is aimed at stimulating _____.

- A. wildlife conservation
- B. afforestation
- C. Taungya farming
- D. forest reservation

The correct answer is option [B]

3. A condition where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is called _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. reforestation
- C. selective exploitation
- D. selection

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which one of the following is not the name of a forest tree?

- A. Idigbo
- B. Mansonia

- C. Apapet
- D. Obeche

The correct answer is option [C]

5. A forest established for water-shed management will perform the following functions except _____.

- A. reducing water pollution
- B. controlling fish population
- C. controlling erosion
- D. maintaining a steady stream flow

The correct answer is option [B].

6. A situation where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is known as _____.

- A. selection
- B. afforestation
- C. reforestation
- D. selective exploitation

The correct answer is option [D].

7. Which one of the following forest tree is a softwood?

- A. Gmelina
- B. Ebony
- C. Shea-butter
- D. Teak

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Selected exploitation means felling trees at _____.

- A. different ages and girths
- B. specific ages and girths
- C. different girths and different species
- D. different girths and same specie

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The growing of both forest trees and arable crops simultaneously on the same piece of land is termed _____.

- A. mixed cropping
- B. mixed farming
- C. pastoral farming
- D. Taungya system

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Desert encroachment can be prevented by _____.

- A. bushing burning
- B. deforestation
- C. afforestation
- D. erosion

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Which of the following is not an effect of deforestation?

- A. It increases retained water in the soil.
- B. It reduces retained water in the soil.
- C. It reduces relative humidity.
- D. It reduces organic matter.

The correct answer is option [A].

12. Which one of the following forest trees is a softwood?

- A. Mahogany
- B. Teak
- C. Gmelina
- D. Ebony

The correct answer is option [C]

13. Which of the following is not a function of forestry?

- A. Provision of timber for building
- B. Establishment of pasture
- C. Provision of shelter for wildlife
- D. Preservation of medicinal and economic trees

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which of the following is a raw material often used in a paper industry?

- A. Latex
- B. Dyes
- C. Pulp
- D. Crude

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The cutting down of mature trees to allow the younger ones reach maturity before they are cut down is called _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. forest regulation
- C. afforestation
- D. selective exploitation

The correct answer is option [D]

16. A process by which forest trees are cut down without replacement is called _____.

- A. Taungya
- B. forest reforestation
- C. deforestation
- D. selective exploitation

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The growing of both forest and agricultural crops on the same piece of land is termed _____.

- A. mixed cropping
- B. mixed farming
- C. forestry
- D. Taungya system

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The organized planting of trees in areas from which forest trees have been removed is known as _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. forestation
- C. forestry
- D. reforestation

The correct answer is option [D]

19. A condition where only specified trees in a forest reserve are cut down is called _____.

- A. deforestation
- B. reforestation
- C. select exploitation

D. selection

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which of the following forest trees is a softwood?

A. Shea butter

B. Ebony

C. Gmelina

D. Mahogany

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Selective exploitation means falling trees of _____.

A. different ages and girths

B. specific ages and girths

C. different girths and same species

D. different girths and different species

The correct answer is option [B]

22. The study and management of forests and forest resources is known as _____.

A. agroforestry

B. Taungya

C. wildlife

D. forestry

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Which one of the following is not a forest crop?

A. Tectona grandis

B. Gmelina arborea

- C. Anarcadium
- D. Pinus eliotis

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Trees for lumbering will be regularly available in Nigerian forests if_____.

- A. there is an increase in annual rainfall
- B. fertilizers are applied to trees
- C. timber is no longer used for construction purposes
- D. a tree is planted for every one felled

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Shea butter, eucalyptus, neem, baobab are all examples of forest trees growing in the _____.

- A. sahal savannah
- B. Sudan savannah
- C. guinea savannah
- D. rainforest savannah

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: PLANT NUTRIENT AND NUTRIENT CYCLES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A farmer who applies gypsum to his farmland intends to _____.

- A. decrease soil acidity
- B. increase soil acidity
- C. decrease soil alkalinity
- D. increase soil alkalinity

The correct answer is option [A].

2. Which of the following processes will not lead to the loss of nutrients from the soil?

- A. Erosion
- B. Mulching
- C. Harvesting
- D. Leaching

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Inhibition of fruits and seed formation in crops is due to the deficiency of _____.

- A. phosphorus
- B. boron
- C. nitrogen
- D. chlorine

The correct answer is option [A].

4. Which one of the following nutrients is a macro nutrient?

- A. Phosphorus

- B. Iron
- C. Zinc
- D. Manganese

The correct answer is option [A]

5. When leaves of crop plants show brownish colouration from the tips of the mid-ribs backward, they are showing deficiency symptom of _____.

- A. magnisium
- B. phosphorus
- C. nitrogen
- D. copper

The correct answer is option [B]

6. What happens to the nitrogen and sulphur contents of vegetation when burning is used as a means of land clearing?

- A. They are released into the air as gases.
- B. They remain in ash as nitrates and sulphates.
- C. They raise the pH of an acid soil.
- D. They are released into the soil thus increasing the nutrients of the soil.

The correct answer is option [A].

7. Rhizobium supplies nitrogen to leguminous plants by _____.

- A. changing some mineral salts to sulphate of ammonia
- B. incorporating urea into its body
- C. fixing atmospheric nitrogen
- D. decomposing plant remains

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Nitrogen deficiency in plant can lead to the following except _____.

- A. stunted growth
- B. excessive growth
- C. lower protein content of crop products
- D. general yellowing in leaves

The correct answer is option [B]

9. If 200kg of NPK fertilizer is required for an hectare of maize farm, what will be the amount of fertilizer required for 15 hectares of maize farm?

- A. 600kg
- B. 2,000 kg
- C. 3,000 kg
- D. 6,000 kg

The correct answer is option [C].

If 200kg = 1 hectare of maize farm

15 hectares = 200kg x 15 = 3,000kg

10. Which of the following processes will not lead to the loss of nutrients from the soil?

- A. Leaching
- B. Erosion
- C. Mulching
- D. Burning

The correct answer is option [C]

11. A farmer cultivating leafy vegetables will require fertilizers with a relatively high content of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. magnesium

- C. potassium
- D. nitrogen

The correct answer is option [D]

12 Fertilizers that usually contain one nutrient which can be used directly by plants are commonly called _____ fertilizers.

- A. organic
- B. straight
- C. inorganic
- D. compound

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Root knot of tomato is caused by a _____.

- A. fungus
- B. bacterium
- C. virus
- D. nematode

The correct answer is option [D]

14. Nitrogen deficiency in plants can lead to the following except _____.

- A. lower protein content of the plant crop
- B. excessive growth
- C. stunted growth
- D. general yellowing of the leaves

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Etiolation in crops is characterized by _____.

- A. weak stems

- B. the presence of chlorophyll
- C. short stems
- D. green temperature

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Most crop plants do not survive in water-logged soils because _____.

- A. the dissolved nutrients are too diluted for crop plants
- B. the soil is deficient of oxygen
- C. their leaves are turgid
- D. their physiological processes will be increased

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of the following elements is essential for chlorophyll formation?

- A. Sodium formation
- B. Magnesium
- C. Potassium
- D. Boron

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Feed carotene is usually converted to _____.

- A. vitamin K
- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin A
- D. vitamin B

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Feed carotene is usually converted to _____.

- A. vitamin K

- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin A
- D. vitamin B

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which one of the following is not an importance of manure?

- A. It adds nutrients to the soil.
- B. It adds humus to the soil.
- C. It adds heat to the soil.
- D. It adds to the fertility of the soil.

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which one of the following will not lead to loss of nitrogen compounds from the soil?

- A. Crop removal
- B. Burning
- C. Lodging
- D. Leaching

The correct answer is option [C]

22. Nitrogen is made available to plants in the form of nitrates through the process of _____.

- A. deamination and nitrification
- B. nitrification and ammonification
- C. deamination only
- D. nitrification only

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Which one of the following is the function of nitrosomonas in the nitrogen cycle?

- A. Ammonification
- B. Volatilization
- C. Nitrification
- D. Denitrification

The correct answer is option [C].

24. Why are fertilizers added to the soil?

- A. To prevent erosion
- B. To increase organic matter content
- C. To increase water retention capacity
- D. To increase nutrient level

The correct answer is option [D]

25. Basal feeds have a high proportion of easily digestible _____.

- A. minerals
- B. proteins
- C. fats
- D. carbohydrates

The correct answer is option [D]

26. In the process of recycling carbon in nature, carbon dioxide is used by crops during _____.

- A. respiration
- B. decomposition
- C. photosynthesis
- D. transpiration

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The most important soil organisms that are effective in decomposing forest areas are _____.

- A. termites
- B. bacteria
- C. earthworm
- D. wood beetles

The correct answer is option [B]

28. The plant nutrient essential for the formation of tubers is _____.

- A. molybdenum
- B. phosphorus
- C. potassium
- D. sodium

The correct answer is option [A]

29. Plant micronutrients include the following except _____.

- A. sulphur
- B. copper
- C. iron
- D. zinc

The correct answer is option [A]. Micronutrients are nutrients that are required in small amount.

30. The relationship between the micro-organisms and plants in the nitrogen cycle is best described as _____.

- A. parasitism
- B. commensalism
- C. competition

D. symbiosis

The correct answer is option [D].

Parasitism is the relationship between two different kinds of organisms in which one receives benefits from the other by causing damage to it.

Commensalism is the relation between two different kinds of organisms when one receives benefits from the other without damaging it.

Symbiosis is the relation between two different species of organisms that are interdependent; each gains benefits from the other.

Saprophytism means feeding on dead decaying organic matter.

31. The functions of soil micro-organisms include the following except _____.

- A. decomposition of dead plant and animal remains
- B. filtration of soil water for plant use
- C. causing plant and animal diseases
- D. living as symbionts on crop plants

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Which one of the following nutrient elements is a macronutrient?

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Zinc
- C. Iron
- D. Manganese

The correct answer is option [A]

33. Lodging in plants is as a result of excess supply of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. nitrogen
- C. potassium
- D. sulphur

The correct answer is option [C]

33. Lodging in plants is as a result of excess supply of _____.

- A. calcium
- B. nitrogen
- C. potassium
- D. sulphur

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following is not a way of maintaining soil fertility?

- A. Bush burning
- B. Mixed farming
- C. Mulching
- D. Cover cropping

The correct answer is option [A]

36. Which one of the following is a disadvantage of using organic manure on the soil?

- A. Spreading of pests and diseases
- B. Reducing the rate of evaporation from soil surfaces
- C. Improving the nitrogen content of soil
- D. Increasing the humus content of soil

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: RANGE AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not an objective of pasture management?

- A. To obtain the lowest possible dry matter yield of pasture.
- B. To obtain the most palatable mixture of pasture crops.
- C. To obtain high leaf-stem ratio.
- D. To obtain the best possible nutritive value of pasture.

The correct answer is option [A].

2. The ways by which a pasture can be improved includes all of the following except _____.

- A. overgrazing
- B. weed control
- C. reseeding
- D. irrigation

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Pueraria phaseoloides is the botanical name for _____ legume.

- A. Centro
- B. stylo
- C. mucuna
- D. puero

The correct answer is option [D]

4. _____ is a compound fertilizer.

- A. N.K.P

B. N.P.K

C. K.P.N

D. P.N.K

The correct answer is option [B]

5. The botanical name for Bahamas grass is _____.

A. Cynodon dactylon

B. Axonopus compressus

C. Panicum maximum

D. Andropogon leucaecephalus

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Crops grown specifically to serve as food for farm animals are called _____.

A. forests

B. grasses

C. herbages

D. legumes

The correct answer is option [C]

7. When a bush is burnt, the ash that is provided supplies _____ to the soil.

A. potassium

B. iron

C. sodium

D. phosphorus

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Which one of the following is not an effect of grazing on the soil?

A. Enrichment of soil with animal dung.

- B. Exposure of soil to erosion.
- C. Destroying of soil structure.
- D. Increase in soil acidity.

The correct answer is option [D].

9. What is pasture and range health?

- A. It is the degree to which the integrity of the soil, vegetation, water and air are balanced and maintained.
- B. It is the length to which the climate changes are maintained.
- C. It is the ability for the ecological processes of the grazing to be unbalanced.
- D. It is the degree to which the integrity of the soil, farmer, and farm animals are maintained.

The correct answer is option [A]

10. _____ are established on lands that are unprofitable for crop production.

- A. Permanent pasture
- B. Pasture
- C. Unit pasture
- D. Divided pasture

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Rangeland provides _____.

- A. food for livestock
- B. unbalanced diet for animals
- C. food for flowers alone
- D. space for building

The correct answer is option [A]

12. What is the botanical name for the Centro legume?

- A. Calopogonium pubescent
- B. Centrosome pubescans
- C. Mucuna utilize
- D. Croteria juncea

The correct answer is option [B]

13. _____ enriches the soil with nitrates.

- A. Pastures legume
- B. Pasturing legumes
- C. Pastures and legume
- D. Grains and legumes

The correct answer is option [A]

14. The most common weed of pastures in Nigeria is _____.

- A. spear grass
- B. goat weed
- C. water leaf
- D. tridax

The correct answer is option [A].

15. _____ is used for pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Herbicides
- C. Certicides
- D. Hand picking

The correct answer is option [A]

16. _____ should be done when animals have grazed the rangeland and plants show signs of dying off.

- A. Reseeding
- B. Reburning
- C. Rebuilding
- D. Regenerating

The correct answer is option [A]

17. A large expanse of land where natural forage is allowed to grow for grazing is called _____.

- A. farm
- B. orchard
- C. rangeland
- D. plantation

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Common management practices in pastures include the following except _____.

- A. paddocking
- B. fertilizer application
- C. overgrazing by animals
- D. weed and pest control

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Which one of the following is not an advantage of rotational grazing over continuous grazing?

- A. Avoiding the buildup of livestock pests.
- B. Obtaining uniform quality of herbage.
- C. Encouraging persistence of desired species.
- D. Breaking the life-cycle of some pests.

The correct answer is option [C]

20. _____ kills pest in the farm.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Kerosene
- C. Fertilizer
- D. Fertilizing

The correct answer is option [A]

21. _____ can be regarded as a large expanse of land.

- A. Rangeland
- B. Rongeland
- C. Rengeland
- D. Ragerland

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Spraying of _____ will reduce the spread of diseases and pest.

- A. kerosene
- B. fuel
- C. herbicides
- D. water

The correct answer is option [C]

23. What is paddocking?

- A. It is the process of dividing the rangeland into sections with fence.
- B. It is the process of opening the rangeland.
- C. It is the process of closing the rangeland
- D. It is the process of dividing the rangeland into sections on paper

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Management practices of established pasture include the following except _____.

- A. fencing
- B. transplanting
- C. replanting
- D. manuring

The correct answer is option [C]

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TOPIC: SURVEYING AND PLANNING OF FARMSTEADS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is a surveying equipment?

- A. Theodolite
- B. Masking tape
- C. Pen
- D. Thermometer

The correct answer is option [A]

2. The common surveying equipment for farmland include the following except _____.

- A. ranging pole
- B. prismatic compass
- C. prismatic spade
- D. Gunter's chain

The correct answer is option [C].

3. Which of the following is not a surveying equipment?

- A. Hunter's chain or ranging pole
- B. Prismatic compass
- C. Shovel
- D. Measuring tape

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which one of the following is not a farm structure?

- A. Cribs
- B. Discharge cap

- C. Barns
- D. Rhombus

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which one of the following is used in taking bearing and measuring angular distances?

- A. Prismatic compass
- B. Measuring tape
- C. Pillow
- D. Theodolite

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Which one of the following tools is used for marking stations in farm surveying?

- A. Arrow
- B. A ranging pole
- C. A cross-staff
- D. An optical square

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which one of the following is not a component of theodolite?

- A. Prism
- B. Tripod
- C. Telescope
- D. Trivet

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Which of the following should be considered when planning a farm?

- A. Size of the farm

- B. Kind of crops
- C. Farm buildings
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D].

9. What are give and take lines often used for in farm surveying?

- A. Levelling measurements of farms
- B. Measuring farms with irregular boundaries
- C. Measuring diversions or obstructions in a farmland
- D. Measuring turning points during surveying

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The distance between two successive yam mounds should be about _____.

- A. 0.10m
- B. 1.00m
- C. 10.00m
- D. 100.00m

The correct answer is option [B]