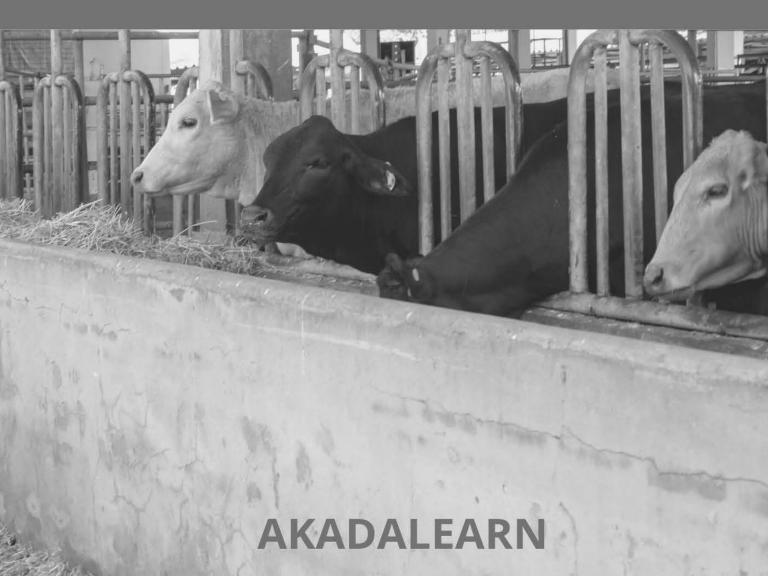
Practice Questions and Answers

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

FOR

Senior Secondary School

2



© 2019 All rights reserved.

AkadaLearn

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a license permitting restricted copying. All trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners. The use of any trademark in this text does not vest in the author or publisher any trademark ownership rights in such trademarks, nor does the use of such trademarks imply any affiliation with or endorsement of this book by such owners. AkadaLearn though not direct author/publisher has sought the right to distribute this publication from respective authors and content owner, in case of infringement from our partner, we will not bear such liabilities but transfer to the content providers.

For detail referencing and credit please see www.akadalearn.com/publication_credits

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 indust	tries	
B. determining the suitability of soil fo	or agriculture	
C. land ownership		
D. determining mineral deficiency of l	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 advanta	age of communal land tenure	system?
A. It encourages modern agriculture.		
B. Each member of the community ca	an own land.	
C. The land can be used as collateral	l.	
D. Family labour can be easily employ	yed.	
4. The recommended type of farming	in a farm settlement scheme i	is
A. poultry farming		
B. livestock farming		
C. crop farming		
D. mixed farming		
5. Farmers use agricultural loans for the	he 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	S.S.
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	s 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	e beginning
11. Which of the following is the easiest s farmer?	source of agricultural credits to a peasant
A. Commercial banks	
B. Credit and thrift societies	
C. Money lenders	
D. Government agencies	
12. The land tenure system that results in	n fragmentation of land is
A. freehold	
B. government tenancy	
C. inheritance	
D. leasehold	
13. In West Africa, a greater part of the la	and is used for
A. livestock farming	
B. arable cropping	
C. building houses	
D. game reserves	
14. The most common method of land te	nure in Nigeria is
A. lease	
B. inheritance	

C. outright purchase		
D. pledge		
15. The Nigerian land use decree the	of 1978 vested lands in each stat	e of the country to
A. individual		
B. state governors		
C. president of the country		
D. Commissioner for agriculture		
16. The problems associated with following except	land tenure through inheritance	include all of the
A. small land holdings for family	members	
B. difficulty to sell part of the inh	erited 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	f the
A. research institutes		
B. farm settlers		
C. agro-service centres		
D. extension personnel		
18. The plant-a-tree-campaign of encouraging forest?	f the Federal Government of Nige	ria is a way of
A. Regulation		
B. Exploration		
C. Regeneration		

D. Integration	
19. Which of the following car	not cause land value to depreciate?
A. Shifting cultivation activiti	es on the land
B. Disease infestation in the	and area
C. The dumping of industrial	toxic waste on the land
D. Land susceptible to water	logging
20. The recommended agricu	Iltural practice in farm settlement scheme is
A. poultry farming	
B. continuous cropping	
C. mixed farming	
D. cash crop production	
21. Which of the following lan permanent crops?	d tenure systems encourages the establishment of
A. Freehold system	
B. Tenancy	
C. Leasehold system	
D. Pledging	
22. Which one of the followin regulations within a country?	g statements is not correct about agricultural
A. They are different from on	e geographical location to another.
B. They are based on the co	nditions prevailing in a particular country.
C. They are aimed at maintai	ning good quality farm produce.
D. They are aimed at increas	ng agricultural production.

23. Which one of the following agricultural programmes covers risk and unagricultural business?	ncertainty
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 investiment 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.

livestock ration?	nowing is comin	only used as a s	source or plant	proteinin
A. Maize				
B. Rice bran				
C. Wheat bran				
D. Groundnut cake				
2. In agriculture, the w	ord ration refer	s to		
A. the feed given to a	nimals to maint	ain their weight		
B. the amount of food	d taken by an ar	nimal per day		
C. a feed for young a	nimals after wea	aning		
D. a feed that is used	for breeding			
3. Feed carotene is us	sually converted	l into vitamin		
A. B				
B. A				
C. E				
D. K				
4. Considering food n hydrogen and oxygen		tock, a composi	tion of nitroger	n, carbon,
A. fat and oil				
B. carbohydrate				
C. protein				
D. minerals				

5. Which one of these	s is essential in pr	otem synthesis?		
A. Potassium				
B. Phosphorous				
C. Nitrogen				
D. Calcium				
6. Which of the follow	ving is not a food	nutrient of livesto	ock?	
A. Sodium				
B. Boron				
C. Potassium				
D. Calcium				
7. One of the function	ns of carbohydrat	es in the body of	: a farm animal is	3
A. prevention of canr	nibalism			
B. production of ene	rgy			
C. to develop exoske	eleton			
D. to assist in blood	production			
8. Which of the follow	<i>i</i> ing is not a sourc	ce of minerals in a	animal nutrition?)
A. Green pastures				
B. Fish meal				
C. Blood meal				
D. Palm oil				
9. A disease of livesto	ock usually cause	d by nutritional d	eficiency is	
A. tuberculosis				
B. coccidiosis				
C. osteomalacia				

D. contagious abortion		
10. One of the functions of protei	in 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?	Sign
A. Broiler starter		
B. Chick mash		
C. Growers mash		
D. Layers mash		
N. S. T. S.		
12. Which one of the following cla farm animals?	sses of food is used mainly for energy productio	n ir
A. Vitamins.		
B. Carbohydrates.		
C. Protein.		
D. Minerals.		
13. In animal nutrition, iodine is es	sential 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 con	tain a high percentage of	
A. iron		
B. iodine		
C. calcium		
D. sulphur		
15. Layers mash should con	tain a high percentage of	
A. iron		
B. iodine		
C. calcium		
D. sulphur		
16. Which of these is a symp	otom of malnutrition in livestock?	
A. Night blindness		
B. High temperature		
C. Yellowing of leaves		
D. Bloat		
17. A feed which contains the proportions is known as a _	ne essential nutrients in the right cond	centrations and
A. grower mash		
B. weaners diet		
C. balanced diet		

D. concentrate		
18. Which of the followin	ng is not a source of minerals in animal nutrition?	
A. Groundnut oil		
B. Maize		
C. Fish meal		
D. Green leaves		
19. Which of the followin	ng is the proper feed for broiler chicks?	
A. Broiler mash		
B. Broiler starter		
C. Broiler finisher		
D. Breeders mash		
15th		
20. Feeds with high amo	ount of fibre are classified as	
A. concentrates		
B. roughages		
C. hay		
D. silage		
21. Which of the followin	ng is not a function of protein in the body of farm a	animals?
A. Synthesis of enzyme	s con	
B. Repair and maintena	nce of worn out tissues	
C. Providing energy		
D. Building fresh cells		
	ng classes of nutrients serves as energy source in	farm
animals?		

A. Carbohydrates		
B. Proteins		
C. Vitamins		
D. Minerals		
23. The vitamin which is esser development of the foetus in	ntial for the growth of spermate females is called	tozoa in males and the
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 p	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 woollikely that the	d and licks iron railings instea	d of diet given to it, it is
A. animal is on heat		
B. animal's ambient temperat	cure 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

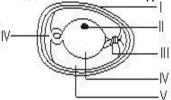
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

i. For which of the following	g products do most i	armers in west Amca	rare pigs?
A. Pork			
B. Bacon			
C. Lard			
D. Skin			
2. When a farm animal has	a full mammary glanc	d, it is a sign that the $_$	
A. the animal is approaching	ng parturition		
B. the mammary gland is o	verstimulated		
C. the animal has been infe	ected with a disease		
D. animal is malnutrition			
3. The effect of high enviro except	nmental temperature	e on dairy cows includ	e the following
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	ed by the following methods except	
A. tattooing		
B. tagging		
C. shearing		
D. notching		
9. In which area of Nigeria is	is the Kuri breed of cattle commonly found	d?
A. Borno		
B. Sokoto		
C. Plateau		
D. Obudu		
10. Which of the following is	s not a characteristic of pigs?	
A. High feed conversation	rate	
B. Fast growth rate		
C. Highly prolific		
D. Unlimited ability to diges	st fibre	
11 is not a method	d of identifying farm animals.	
A. Notching		
B. Tattooing		
C. Tagging		
D. Shearing		
12. Stud bull is the term use	ed in describing	
A. a castrated male cattle		
B. a bull kept mainly for bre	eeding	
C an old bull used for draf	ft nurnosos	

D. a buil used for artificial	insemination only		
13. Which one of the follow	ving characteristic	s is not correct of p	oigs?
A. Prolific breeders			
B. Efficient feed converte	rs		
C. Source of meat			
D. Source of egg			
14. An indication that chicl	ks are comfortable	in a brooder is tha	nt they
A. move away from the so	urce of heat		
B. plant and sit with their	mouths open		
C. spread themselves uni	formly under the h	over	
D. huddle together			
"SILO"			
15. The large black, duroc found in Nigeria.	jersey and Yorkshi	re are breeds for _	that can be
A. cattle			
B. goats			
C. sheep			
D. pigs			
16. Which one of the follow animal?	ving is not a metho	od of removing the	horn from a farm
A. Pulling			
B. Hot iron			
C. Electrical dehornes			
D. Use of gouge			

17. N'dama cattle are well adapted	to West Africa mainly because the breed
A. can withstand long periods of d	rought
B. is resistant to trypanosomiasis	
C. can feed well on poor quality fo	rages
D. can withstand high humidity	
18. Which one of the following is no animal to rear, irrespective of its co	ot a factor to consider when selecting a farm ost and use?
A. Heredity B. Age	
C. Colour	
D. Fecundity	
19. Birds temporarily store their foc	od in the
A. crop	
B. gizzard	
C. proventriculus	
D. duodenum	
20 animal permanently reculled.	moved from a reproduction stock is said to be
A. An unproductive	
B. A productive	
C. A disposed	
D. A quarantined	
21. Rabbits are kept in cages called	J
A. pens	

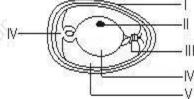
B. hutches		
C. paddocks		
D. crushes		
22. Management practices in pigger	y include the following except _	·
A. disinfecting pens		
B. regular cleaning of feed and water	er troughs	
C. isolating sick animals		
D. weekly vaccination of pigs		
23. The process of removing a young	g animal from its mother is refer	red to as
A. culling		
B. breeding		
C. weaning		
D. isolation		
The correct answer is option [D]		
23. The process of removing a young	g animal from its mother is refer	red to as
A. culling		
B. breeding		
C. weaning		
D. isolation		
25. Fingerlings refer to the young of	xš ¹ (*)	
A. rabbit		
B. guinea pig		
C. fish		
D. turkev		

26.Which one of the	he following farm an	nimals possess a p	air of caeca?	
A. Fowls				
B. Cattle				
C. Sheep				
D. Rabbits				
27. Which one of t	the following is not a	a feature of a good	d draught bull?	
A. Submission to	discipline			
B. Great strength				
C. Quiet temperar	ment			
D. Inability to mov	ve in rugged areas			
28. Which one of t	the following animals	s is not associated	d with the term c	ud?
A. Giraffes				
B. Lion				
C. Deer				
D. Goat				
29. The practice of the	of progeny selection	involves selecting	g breeding stock	on the basis
A. performance o	f offspring			
B. parental charac	cteristics			
C. sire-dame rela	tionship			
D. individual merit	of each animal			
30. Poultry grit is	mostly found in the			
A. cloaca	200			

B. rectum		
C. gizzard		
D. proventriculus		
31. Which of the following statem	ments is not correct about agricultura	al production?
A. Production is incomplete unt	til the goods get to the consumer.	
B. Production is restricted to th	ne availability of commodities only.	
C. Distribution, wholesale and re	etail trades are all part of production	1.
D. Production deals with the pro	ovision of services on the farm.	
32. What is the third division of a	a ruminant's stomach?	
A. Omasum		
B. Reticulum		
C. Rumen		
D. Abomasum		
33. The selection of animals bas	sed on parental record is called	selection.
A. individual		
B. pedigree		
C. progeny		
D. family		
34. Routine operations in cattle	farming include the following except	astice_
A. dehorning	XC53	3
B. castration		
C. shearing		
D. deworming		
Č.		

35. Which of the following groups of anim	als 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 ca	an be achieved using
A. an incubator	
B. a candler	
C. a debeak	
D. a broiler	
A SHIP	
37. Sexing in is the process of	
A. separating the young from the old anim	nals
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 r	normally bred in West Africa for the product
attached to it?	
A. Cattle meat	
B. Sheep wool	
C. Poultry egg	
D. Rabbit meat	

		Agriculture Exam Qu	iestions and Answers Pac
39. An unproductive be	animal permanently	removed from a produ	ictive stock is said to
A. quarantined			
B. culled			
C. isolated			
D. disposed			
Study the diagram	and use it to answei	r the question.	
40. The part contribu		ent of the weight of the	e animal product
	- I		



- 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 mar	king farm animals.		
43. An adult female	goat is		
A. an ewe			
B. a doe			
C. a gilt			
D. a heifer			
44. Which of the foll	owing is the primar	ry function of the dig	estive system?
A. Breaking down for provide energy	ood into smaller pa	rts in order to build a	and nourish cells and
B. Removal of waste	e products from bo	ody tissues	
C. Ensuring produc	tion of reproductiv	e hormones	
D. Ensuring the sec	retion of productiv	re hormones and dige	estive enzymes
45. A major organ in	the thoracic cavity	y is the	
A. liver			
B. spleen			
C. trachea			
D. kidney			
40 W/ - 1 : 1 1 - 1 - 1	((0	
46. What is the name	e of a young femal	e pig?	
A. Gilt			
B. Heifer			
C. Ewe			
D. Doe	×62,		
47. A female goat th	at is over one year	old but under two ye	ears is called a
A. nanny			

B. kid		
C. goatling		
D. doe		
48. The term fingerlings is use	ed to refer to	
A. young dog		
B. peacock		
C. young guinea pig		
D. young fish		
49 has to do with m	nilk production.	
A. Poultry farming		
B. Dairy husbandry		
C. Fishery		
D. Crop husbandry		
50. Animals which chew the c	cud are called	
A. amphibians		
B. non-ruminants		
C. ruminants		
D. reptiles		
51. The reasons why farmers of	dehorn farm animals include	Salah
A. to sell the horns		
B. to use the horn for decora	ation	
C. to reduce injuries among	animals	
D. all of the above		

52. In which part of the alimentary	canal of po	oultry is sand	mostly	found?
-------------------------------------	-------------	----------------	--------	--------

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

TOPIC: BASIC ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered ontions.

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 co	ould affect supply of agricultur	al 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 h	higher the quantity that will be	supplied.
B. the higher the price, the the price the smaller the su	greater the quantity that will buply.	oe supplied and the lower
C. the higher the price, the	lower or lesser the quantity the	hat will be supplied.
D. the lower the price, the l	lower the quality that will be su	upplied
4. On a curve for the law of of the curve.	diminishing returns, maximum	output is obtained at the
A. beginning		
B. end		
C. apex		
D. middle		

5. Which one of the following g	roups of items will appr	eciate in value on	the farm?
A. Seedings, calves and chicks			
B. Equipments, piglets and lam	ıbs		
C. Buildings, machines and pig	llets		
D. Calves, machinery and chick	KS		
6. The average seed rate for ma of 5 %, how many kilogram of s farmland?		•	•
A. 237.5			
B. 238.0			
C. 250.0			
D. 262.5			
7. The quantity of rice that a cois simply the consumer's	onsumer is willing and al 	ble to buy during a	a given period
A. demand for rice			
B. elastic limit			
C. supply of rice			
D. preference for rice			
8. The quality of goods or prod time at a certain price could be	_	nto the market ove	er a period of
A. supply			
B. demand			
C. supplied			
D. diminishing returns			

9. Under normal circumstandimplies that	ces, the concept of consume	r sovereignty in agriculture
A. the consumer and not th	ne farmer determines what to p	oroduce
B. both the farmer and the	consumer determines what to	produce
C. the consumer and not th	ne farmer owns the means of p	production
D. environmental factors de	etermine what to produce	
production is added to a fix	that as more and more units ed factor of production, the o he use of one more amount o the proceeding amount.	utput tends to increase up
A. deminishing returns		
B. dimenishing returns		
C. diminishing returns		
D. diminasing returns		
11 elasticity is a type	e 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 com at a given price during a given pe		ling and able to buy
A. Demand		
B. Supply		
C. Damand		
D. Demanding		
14. If the seed rate for guinea corrected seeds required for planting 35 he	X \	I be the amount of
A. 75.1		
B. 78.4		
C. 568.2		
D. 784.5		
E. 960.3		
35,511		
15 shows the relationship various combinations of inputs ar	- 6757	and output when
A. Law of finishing returns	Letter Letter	
B. Law of diminishing returns		
C. Law of adding returns		
D. Law of Pythagoras		
16. Which of the following is subje	ect to the law of diminishing retu	urns?
A. Labour		
B. Capital		
C. Land		
D. Management		
17. The law of demand states that	t	

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.

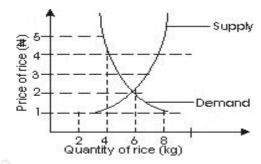
- A. Supply
- B. Supplies
- C. Suppliers
- D. Supplying

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

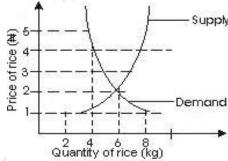
- B. N3.00
- C. N2.00
- D. N1.00

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?

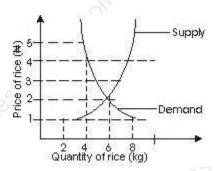


- A. An increase in the supply of rice.
- B. A shift in the demand for rice.
- C. The equilibrium market price for rice.
- D. The demand for rice exceeds its supply.

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

i. 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	
A. Iridax B. Tridex C. Tredax	
D. Trudax	

5. Siam weed is the common name	e for	
A. Chromolina odorantum		
B. Commelina nudiflora		
C. Aspilia africana		
D. Eleucine 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 growin	g in a yam farm, it is called	
A. pest		
B. animal		
C. grass		
D. weed		
8. Which of the following is the bot	anical name for milk weed?	
A. Euphorbia hirta		
B. Desmodium SPP		
C. Mimosa pudica		
D. Talinum diffusa		
9. Which of the following is not a fe	eature of weeds?	
A. Resistant to trampling		
B. Produces many seeds		
C. Seeds have short period of vial	bility	

D. Have luxuriant growth		
10. The activities of lead	ds to competition for space, light, 1	nutrients and water.
A. weeds		
B. plants		
C. crops		
D. trees		
11 is the botanical nam	ne for bush marigold weed.	
A. Desmodium		
B. Aspilia africana		
C. Sida acuta		
D. Mimosa acuta		
12. Aside being a source of heaconsuming them.	althy meal, some weeds can be	to animals
A. sweet		
B. delicious		
C. toxic		
D. tasty		
ext ^{©0}		
13. Sporonbulus pyramidalis is	the botanical name for gra	ass.
A. elephant	15.00°	
B. blue		
C. wire		
D. pig		

14 is a plant found (growing in an unwan	ited place.	
A. Farm			
B. Weed			
C. Weeding			
D. Pest			
15 can survive wit	hout fertilizers.		
A. Weeds			
B. Wedeling			
C. Wood			
D. Wealds			
16. Which of the following m	nethods can be use	d to control weeds?	
A. Sweeping method			
B. Culturating method			
C. Chemical method			
D. Animal method			
17. The use of fungal patho	gens on dodder wee	ed is a method	of control.
A. physical			
B. mechanical			
C. biological			
D. cultural			

TOPIC: DISEASES AND PEST OF CROPS

i. Which of the followin	g is not a fungal c	lisease?		
A. Yellow mould				
B. Leaf spot				
C. Groundnut rosette				
D. Rice blast				
2. The mosaic appeara	nce on cassava le	eaves is cause	d by	105
A. pests				
B. bacteria				
C. virus				
D. nematodes				
3. Why should a seed-ր		spray insectic	ides on his cro	ps only when
the bees are not aroun	d?			
A. The bees would stin	g him.			
B. The farmer does no	t want to waste hi	is chemicals.		
C. Bees are important	for pollination of	his crops.		
D. Bees produce hone	y for him in his fa	rm.		
4. The pest designated Council is	as a national pes	st by the Niger	ian Agricultural	Advisory
A. variegated grasshop	oper			
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		
A Sille		
12. Mealy bug is a major pest of		
A. citrus		
B. cassava		
C. maize		
D. oil palm		
13. The following problems are likely to b	e caused by insects except	<u>.</u> .
A. loss of leaves of crop plants		
B. rottening of crops stored		
C. transmission of viral diseases		
D. reduction of grains in storage to power	der	
14. The most important soil macro-organ	isms concerned with decay and n	utrient-
recycling are and		

A. bacteria, fungi				
B. fungi, algae				
C. algae, actinomyces				
D. actinomyces, bacteria				
15. The causative organism	n of maize rust is	<u> </u>		
A. a fungus				
B. a virus				
C. a bacterium				
D. an insect				
16. Which one of the follow	wing insect pest o	can be controlled	by fumigation?	
A. Bean weevil				
B. Yam beetle				
C. Grasshopper				
D. Cotton stainer				
17. The mosaic symptom countries to best observed on	commonly associa	ated with viral dise	ases of crops ca	n be
A. roots				
B. stem				
C. leaves				
D. fruits				
18. Viral diseases of crop	plants are best co	ontrolled by		
A. planting resistant varie	ties			
B. applying fungicides				
C. applying insecticides				

D. 1100ding familiand		
19. A viral disease of ruminants in fever and blood stained diarrhood		shows symptoms of high
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 pexcept	piercing and sucking plants in	clude the following
A. stem borers		
B. aphids		
C. cocoa mirids		
D. cotton strainers		
22. The destructive effects of va		onspicuously observed
A. cassava, yam		
B. cocoa, citrus		
C. cowpea, maize		
D. maize, cassava		

23. Which one of the following is thrust?	he symptom that can be used to identify maize	
A. Yellow colouration of the leaves	s	
B. Raised brown spots on the leav		
C. Infected leaves showing strips		
D. Drying up of the leaves	, som	
24. The causal organism of dampir	ng-oil 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 wit	h	
A. sulphamethazine		
B. iodized salt		
C. piperazing citrate		
D. ferrous oxide		
27. Rosette disease of groundnut i	is transmitted by	
A. an eelworm		
B. a grasshopper		

C. a whitefly				
D. an aphid				
28. The most importan wood in forest areas a		nisms which are e	ffective decomp	osers of
A. earthworms				
B. wood beetles				
C. termites				
D. algae				
29. The variety of maiz	e that is less susc	ceptible to weevil	attack is called .	maize
A. yellow				
B. flint				
C. floury				
D. sweet				
30. Which of the follow of leaves?	ving can be applie	ed to the soil in or	der to correct tl	he yellowing
A. Lime				
B. Gypsum				
C. Urea				
D. Bone meal				
31. Pathogens include	the following exce	ept		
A. antivirus				
B. fungus				
C. virus				
D. bacterium				

32. The main vertebrate pests of rice are		
A. bush fowls		
B. monkeys		
C. squirrels		
D. qualia 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-po	od disease of cacao?	
A. Diseased leaves fall prematurely.		
B. Characteristic swellings appear on young stem a	nd 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 s	symptom of black-pod disease of caca	o?
A. Diseased leaves fall prematu	urely.	
B. Characteristic swellings app	ear on young stem and roots.	
C. A small brown spot first app	ears on the pod.	
D. Veins of diseased leaves be	come red in colour.	
37. Which one of the following	organism causes the damping-off disea	ase of Okro?
A. Virus		
B. Bacteria		
C. Fungus		
D. Aphid		
38. Which of the following grou stored grains?	ps of organisms causes the greatest da	amage to
A. Insects		
B. Birds		
C. Bacteria		
D. Fungi		
39. Which one of the following	is not a mode of transmission of Newca	astle disease?
A. Through contact with a bact	eria.	
B. Through contact with faeces	s of infected birds.	
C. Contact with nasal and oral	discharge of diseased birds.	
D. Contact with materials conta	aminated by the virus.	

40. The most effective method by	of controllin	ng or prevent	ting viral dise	ases in plant is
A. planting resistant varieties				
B. spraying crops regularly				
C. burning affected crops				
D. practicing crop rotation				
41. Root knot are plant parasition	- CON.			
A. bacteria				
B. fungi				
C. nematode				
D. virus				
42. Black arm is a bacterial dise	ase of	·		
A. rice				
B. cotton				
C. citrus				
D. cocoa				
43. Which of the following is no	t a viral dise	ease of crops	3?	
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 symp	otoms indicates anthrax di	sease?
A. Persistent coughing		
B. Sudden death without any v	risible sign of sickness	
C. Abortion in the seventh mor	nth of gestation	
D. Prolonged diarrhoea		
47. The economic importance of	of earthworm to a farm is t	hat it
A. destroys soil pathogen		
B. improves soil structure		
C. prevent soil erosion		
D. improves soil texture		
48. The disease which often att	acks groundnut is called ₋	
A. rosette		
B. mosaic		
C. soft rot		

D. powdery mildew				
49. Why should a see the bees are not arou		er spray insecticide	s on his crops only	/ when
A. The bees would st	ing him.			
B. The farmer does n	ot want to waste h	is chemicals.		
C. Bees are importan	t for pollination of	his crops.		
D. Bees produce hon	ey for him in his fa	arm.		
50. Rosette disease d	of stored maize is a	an example of a	disease.	
A. viral				
B. bacteria				
C. pathogenic				
D. fungal				
, estis				
51. Coccidiosis is a di	sease caused by _	250		
A. bacteria				
B. fungus				
C. protozoa				
D. virus				
52. The economic imp	oortance of earthw	orm to a farm is tha	at it	
A. destroys soil patho	ogens			
B. improves soil struc	ture			
C. prevent soil erosic	on			
D. improves soil textu	ire			
all a				

53. The following preventive and obe controlled by man except	control measures of crop diseases and pests can
A. air pollution	
B. water poisoning	
C. food contamination	
D. poor utilization of food	
54. Which of the following practic	es is not a method of controlling pests?
A. Fumigation	
B. Quarantine	
C. Trapping	
D. Mulching	
55. The citrus moth can be effect	ively 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 dis	seases of crops causes stunting in maize?
A. Blast	
B. Rosette	
C. Blight	
D. Streak	
57. Disease carrying organisms ar	re called .
A. virus	
B. insects	

C. pests		
D. vectors		
58. Which one of the follow	ing practices is not a method	of controlling pest?
A. Fumigation		
B. Quarantine		
C. Trapping		
D. Mulching		
59. The cast of an earthwor	rm is rich in mineral particles l	ike and
A. carbohydrates, oil		
B. calcium, magnesium		
C. oxygen, protein		
D. hydrogen, potash		
60. Soil-borne diseases of	crops can be effectively redu	ced by
A. terracing		
B. crop rotation		
C. liming		
D. irrigation		
61. Which one of the followi	ing is not a method of control	ling pest?
A. Quarantine		
B. Crop rotation		
C. Fumigation		
D. Mulchina		

62. Steak disease	of crops commonly	/ attacks		
A. millet				
B. sorghum				
C. maize				
D. rice				
63. The side effect diseases of crops i			ntrol measures of 	pests and
A. environmental p	ollution			
B. poisoning of wil	dlife			
C. disruption of the	e ecosystem			
D. improvement in	the quality of farm	produce		
E. exposure of farr	ner to health hazar	rds		
64. The most impo	rtant pests of vege	etable crops are		
A. birds				
B. rodents				
C. insects				
D. man				
65. Mastitis is a dis	ease which affects	s the		
A. scrotum				
B. udder				
C. dewlap				
D. hump				
	X			
66. Which of the fo	ollowing plant disea	ase is not caused	d by fungi?	
A. Rice blast				

B. Maize streak				
C. Cassava leaf-s	pot			
D. Maize rust				
67. Birds are impo	rtant pests of	· , ,		
A. tree crops				
B. legumes				
C. cereal				
D. vegetable crop	s			
68. The agent of c	ontrolled pollination	on in plants is _		
A. wind				
B. insect				
C. man				
D. bird				
69. The causative	agent of mosaic d	isease is a		
A. virus				
B. bacteria				
C. nematodes				
D. fungi				
70. Root-knot dise	ease in tomatoes is	s caused by a	Co.	
A. nematode				
B. fungus	Kest Contract of the Contract			
C. bacterium				
D virus				

71. Gummosis is a disea	ise caused by a $_$		
A. protozoan			
B. fungus			
C. nematode			
D. virus			
72. What is the name of	the head of a tap	pe worm?	
A. Scolex			
B. Head			
C. Saclae			
D. Rostellum			
73. Plant quarantine wa	s introduced to	-	
A. control incoming dis	eases and pests		
B. control the cost of p	oroduction		
C. maintain genetic pu	rity of crops		
D. encourage breeding	of new varieties		
74. Black pod disease o	of cocoa is contro	lled by	
A. the fumigation of soi	il		
B. farm sanitation			
C. the application of he	erbicide		
D. the application of fu	ngicide		
75. Which of the followi	ng is a cultural me	ethod of controlling pests	s?
A. Mulching			
B. Crop rotation			
C Timely planting			

D. Frequency of weed	gnib			
76. Which of the follow	wing is not a fung	al disease?		
A. Yellow mould				
B. Leaf spot				
C. Groundnut rosette)			
D. Rice blast				
77. Rice blast disease	is caused by whi	ch of the following	g organism?	
A. Fungus				
B. Nematode				
C. Protozoan				
D. Virus				
78. Chlorosis observe deficiency of	d along the veins -	of leaves is a cha	racteristic sym	ptom for the
A. nitrogen				
B. magnesium				
C. potassium				
D. phosphorus				
79. An example of fun	gal diseases store	ed grains is	all a	
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 purpuream	
D. Eleusinian indua	
81 have birds as pests.	
A. Legumes	
B. Vegetable crops	
C. Cereals	
D. Tubers	
eli Silico	
82. The bacterial blight of cotton is also known a	S
A. black arm	
B. leaf spot	
C. damping off	
D. twister	
83. Foot and mouth disease is caused by	A.
A. virus	
B. bacterium	
C. protozoan	
D. fungus	

A. Cocoa mirids B. Cassava mealy C. Stem borers D. Cotton stainers 85. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural A 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	ot a pest that pierces and sucks plants?	84. Which of the following
C. Stem borers D. Cotton stainers 85. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural A 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		A. Cocoa mirids
D. Cotton stainers 85. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural A 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		B. Cassava mealy
85. The pest designated as a national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural A 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		C. Stem borers
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. Cotton stainers
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		
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	national pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory	
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		A. variegated grasshoppe
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		B. thrips
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		C. capsid
A. Fumigation B. Trapping C. Predation D. Crop rotation 87. Weevils are important pests of A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		D. cricket
B. Trapping C. Predation D. Crop rotation 87. Weevils are important pests of A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal	biological control of pest?	86. Which of the following
C. Predation D. Crop rotation 87. Weevils are important pests of A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		A. Fumigation
D. Crop rotation 87. Weevils are important pests of A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		B. Trapping
87. Weevils are important pests of A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		C. Predation
A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		D. Crop rotation
A. legumes B. vegetables C. cereal		
B. vegetables C. cereal	ts of	87. Weevils are important
C. cereal		A. legumes
		B. vegetables
D. tree crops		C. cereal
		D. tree crops

88. Newcastle disease attack	s	
A. ruminants		
B. horses		
C. poultry		
D. pigs		
89. The most important soil mare and	nicro-organisms causing decay	and nutrient recycling
A. bacteria, fungi		
B. fungi, algae		
C. algae, actinomycetes		
D. bacteria, algae		
		COLL
90. Moths, aphids and mealy activities.	bugs cause damage to crops by	y their and
A. piercing, sucking		
B. piercing, chewing		
C. chewing, biting		
D. boring, chewing		
91. Most viral diseases of plan	nts are transmitted by	
A. wind		
B. rain		
C. insects		
D. rodents		

92. The side effects of che except	emical control o	f diseases and p	ests include th	ne following
A. environmental pollution	1			
B. poisoning of livestock a	and man			
C. destruction of some pla	ant species			
D. increased cost of produ	uction			
93. Rosette disease of sto	red maize is an	example of	·	
A. viral disease				
B. bacteria disease				
C. pathogenic disease				
D. fungal disease				
94. A protozoa organism c	auses	. •		
A. coccidiosis				
B. anthrax				
C. rinderpest				
D. aspergillosis				
95. Which of the following	is not a biting a	and chewing inse	ect?	
A. Caterpillars				
B. Beetles				
C. Crickets				
D. Moths				

96. Smut disease of cerea	ls is caused by	
A. bacterium		
B. fungus		
C. protozoon		
D. nematode		
97. Thrips cause serious m	nechanical damages to c	crops by their
A. feeding activities on flo	0,0	com
B. laying eggs on plantsC. sucking of the sap of c	rops	
D. burrowing activities car	using damping off in crop	os
98. The following are prac-	tical measures of contro	lling trypanosomiasis except
A. spraying against the ve	ector	
B. modification of the vec	tor's habitat	
C. use of drugs on diseas	ed livestock	
D. vaccinating against try	posomes	
99. Plant quarantine regul	ations are enforced to _	
A. prevent the introduction	on of foreign pests and d	iseases
B. increase the resistance	e of crops to diseases	
C. encourage the importa	tion of foreign crops	
D. discourage dependence	ce on temperate crops	

TOPIC: EFFECTS OF FARMING PRACTICES ON THE SOIL

1. Hard stones and ro	ots of plants ar	e removed throu	gh	
A. harrowing				
B. ridging				
C. organic manuring				
D. rotation				
2. The farm practice	that can prever	nt excessive evap	oration from soil	surface is
A. ploughing				
B. mulching				
C. harrowing				
D. weeding				
3. A farm practice that	at ensures soil f	fertility by alterna	ting the crops g	rown is called
·	000			
A. harvesting				
B. crop rotation				
C. shifting cultivation	n			
D. monocropping				
4. Which one of the f soil surfaces?	ollowing farm p	oractices can prev	vent excessive e	vaporation from
A. Liming	XO.			
B. Mulching				
C. Weeding				
D. Harrowing				

5. What is over grazing?		
A. It is the practice of putting more a	animals than required in a pasture t	o graze.
B. It is the practice of bringing only f	female animals together to graze.	
C. It is the reproduction of different		
D. None of the above		
6. Water conservation is enhanced th	hrough	
A. ridgingB. diggingC. clingingD. harrowing		
7. Which of the following is not a cult	tivation practice?	
A. Bush burning	avaden praedies.	
B. Crop rotation		
C. Grazing		
D. Soil rotation		
	pulation of soil for any purpose.	
A. tillage		
B. mulching		
C. harrowing		
D. weeding		
9. The effect of clearing agricultural I following except	lands clean of all vegetation or tree	s include the
A. exposure of soil to erosion		

B. exposure of sub-soil		
C. desertification		
D. complete removal of soil nut	rients	
10. Which of the following seque	ence of core-planting operati	ons is correct?
A. Bush clearing, farm layout, bu	urning and stumping	
B. Stumping, bush clearing, farr	n layout and burning	
C. Burning, farm layout, clearing	g and stumping	
D. Bush clearing, burning, stum	The arms	
11. Excess can increase a A. fertilizer	icially in the son.	
B. humid		
C. watering		
D. sunshine		
12. Crop rotation has the followi	ing effects on the soil except	Street State of the State of th
A. predisposing soil to leaching	105	
B. reducing concentration of so	oil pests	
C. improving soil structure		
D. reducing soil erosion		
13. A practice whereby the whol land clean is referred to as		emoved, thus leaving the
A. land watering		
B. clean clearing		
C. clear grazing		
D. rotation cleaning		

14 helps to	o improve aerati	on capacity in t	he soil.	
A. Borrowing				
B. Hammering				
C. Harrowing				
D. Clearing				
15 helps to	o fix nitrogen int	o the soil.		
A. Grains				
B. Manures				
C. Legumes				
D. Vegetables				
16. Which one of the fertility of soil and i	lant -			ng the structure and
A. Fertilizer applica	ation			
B. Organic manurir	ng			
C. Crop rotation				
D. Mulching				
17. Reduction of te	n seedlings of p	awpaw to two p	er stand is refe	rred to as
A. pruning				
B. thinning				
C. uprooting				
D. weeding	XEXIST.			
18. An area of land	where fruit tree	s are cultivated	is commonly ca	alled
A. an orchard				

B. a plantation		
C. a nursery		
D. an estate		
19. The released durin	ng burning causes pollution of	the environment.
A. water		
B. oil		
C. fertilizer		
D. smoke		
20. Which one of the following	g farming practices encourage	s soil degradation?
A. Fertilizer application		
B. Bush fallow		
C. Cover cropping		
D. Fungicide application		
21 destroys the seeds	s of weeds.	
A. Bush burning		
B. Over grazing		
C. Rotation of crop		
D. Fertilization		
22. Which one of the following soil?	ı farm practices does not have	e a harmful effect on the
A. Crop rotation		
B. Land clearing		
C. Overgrazing		

D. Flooding

TOPIC: FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

1. Which of the following farm	ı implements	s is not hand op	erated?	
A. Garden shears				
B. Ridgers				
C. Cutlasses				
D. Secateurs				
2. Which one of the following	ງ is not a woເ	unding fishing g	ear or equipm	ent?
A. Spears				
B. Knives				
C. Arrows				
D. Nets				
3. What will be the area of a r	rectangular g	garden measurii	ng 100m by 26	3m in
hectares?				
A. 26.0				
B. 2.60				
C. 0.26				
D. 0.1				
4. Which of the following opt	ions is best s	suited for meas	uring a large fa	arm?
A. Garden line and measurin	g tape			
B. Measuring tape and rangi	ng poles			
C. Ranging pole and garden	line			
D. Garden line only				

5. Which one of the follows:	owing is not a surve	ying equipment?		
A. Beacon				
B. Theodolite				
C. Ranging poles				
D. Strut channel				
6. The Gunter chain is b	oest known as an	equipment.		
A. farming				
B. fishing				
C. pasturing				
D. surveying				
7. Which one of the follo	owing is not a limitat	tion of farm mech	anization?	
A. Technical know-how	l			
B. Capital				
C. Small holdings				
D. Labour				
8. Primary tillage equipr	nent perform the fol	llowing functions	except	
A. turning over and inve	erting the top soil			
B. burying weeds and t	rash			
C. preparing ridges for	planting			
D. preparing the soil fo	r 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 surve	ey equipment?	
A. Cross staff		
B. Prismatic compass		
C. Offset staff		
D. Telescope		
11. A tool for straightening damaged or bent	components of farm im	plement is called
A. hand trowel		
B. spanner		
C. hammer		
D. go-to-hell		
12. Which one of the following is the main us	se 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 increasagriculture is called	se productivity and effic	iency in
A. mechanization		
B. farmilisation		
C. fabrication		
D. modernization		

14. Combine harvester is used for ha	arvesting	
A. pepper		
B. rubber		
C. rice		
D. tomato		
15 is the process of using m sources.	nachines to do farm work inste	ead of other
A. Machinesation		
B. Mechanization		
C. Machinery		
D. Machines		
16. In making seed beds, which one	of the following tool is the be	st?
A. Hand fork		
B. Mattock		
C. Spade		
D. Axe		
17. Which one of the following is not	a limitation to farm mechaniz	ation?
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 operation	ons cannot be mechanised?	
A. Crop processing		
B. Seed germination		
C. Weed control		
D. Fertilizer application		
20. The amount of planting material	s 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	-XICHTIC	
A. extracting cotton seed oil		
B. separating fibres from the bark o	f kernel	
C. grinding cotton seeds		
D. separating cotton from its seed		
22. Combine harvester is used for h	arvesting	
A. maize		
B. cassava		
C. rubber		
D. orange		

23. Which one of the following is another?	s best used in transferring soil from one place to	
A. Spade		
B. Go-to-hell		
C. Shovel		
D. Dibber		
24. Which one of the following s during farm survey?	surveying equipment is used for measuring angles	10
A. Measuring tape		
B. Level		
C. Theodolite		
D. Gunter's chain		
25. Which one of the following is	is not a tractor coupled implement?	
A. Plough		
B. Sheller		
C. Rotavator		
D. Harrows		
26. Which one of the following f	farm practices is not mechanised?	
A. Transplanting		
B. Irrigation		
C. Bush clearing		
D. Fertilizer application		
×62,		
27 is designed to harve	est 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 machinery due to wear and tear?		s of value of a
A. Diminition		
B. Scrap value		
C. Depreciation		
D. Host value		
30. Which of the following implem clearing a new farmland?	nents will be used for the next far	m operation after
A. Plough		
B. Ridger		
C. Cultivator		
D. Planter		
31. Which one of the following far 'multi-purpose' machine?	m machinery is referred to as an	'all purpose' or
A. Harvester		
B. Plough		
C. Ridger		

D. Tractor			
32. Range pole is a farm implem	nent used for	·	
A. marking drills			
B. marking chain length			
C. digging soil			
D. marking surveyed stations			
33. Farm mechanisation does n	ot		
A. involve in the use of motoriz	zed equipment.		
B. require much capital			
C. lead to unemployment			
D. involve the use of only heav	y machinery		
A Silfo			
34. To which of the following subeen used?	ırvey equipment is	a piece of red clot	h tied when it is
A. cross staff			
B. plumb bob			
C. Gunter's chain			
D. arrow			
35. Which one of the following farmlands?	types of surveying	reveals the physica	al features of
A. Soil survey			
B. Topographical survey			
C. Chain survey			
D. Compass survey			

Use the information to answer the question.

det ine inicimation to anonor the question	
36. What will be the annual depreciation of a sfor N12, 500 and at the end of the fourth year	
A. N33, 600	
B. N12, 500	
C. N4, 300	
D. N2, O5O	
Carried States	
37. Which one of the following is not true of a	tractor?
	1500 x 2
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 tillag	e 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 ou	t on a disc harrow is
A. changing the disc	
B. cleaning the soil off the disc	
C. smearing the disc with oil	

- 40. Which of the following is an advantage of mechanisation?
- A. Carrying out many farm operations with ease

D. sharpening the edges of its scraper

B. Displacing many farm workers		
C. Exposing soil to direct effect of sunlight	and erosion	
D. Polluting the environment with industrial	l gases and waste	
Use the information to answer the question	on.	
41. Which one of the following options is the sprayer in 1974 for N12, 500 and at the end)?
A. N1, O75		
B. N2, 150		
C. N4, 300		
D. N8, 400		
42. Which of the following is not an advanta	age 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 adv	vantage 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 mo	ouldboard plough?
A. Plough share		
B. Landslide		
C. Coulter		
D. Beam		
al Silver		
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 machine	ery?
A. Grease		
B. Palm oil		
C. Water		
D. Petroleum jelly		

49. The most important	limitation of agri	cultural mechanisati	on is
A. small holdings			
B. lack of technical kno	ow-how		
C. poor marketing syst	em		
D. inadequate storage	facilities		
50. Which one of the fo survey?	ollowing methods	is used in conductir	ng a simple farm layou
A. 5:3:4			
B. 4:3:3			
C. 3:4:5			
D. 3:3:4			
, D. 0.0.4			
51. The machine design	ed for the spravi	ng of agro-chemical	s in the farm is called
	,		
A. sprayer			
B. spraya			
C. seprayer			
D. spraying			
52. Which of the followi	ng farm tools car	n be used to shape,	split and cut wood?
A. Axe			
B. Cutlass			
C. Shovel			
D. Sickle			

53. The introduction of scie following except	nce and technology to agr	iculture is made difficult by the
A. inadequate funds		
B. inadequate land		
C. availability of marketing	facilities	
D. illiteracy		
54. Which of the following is agriculture?	s not an importance of scie	ence and technology to
A. Pests and diseases		
B. Farm power and machine	ery	
C. Transport and communic	cation	
D. Agricultural research		
55. The farm tool used for h	arvesting heads of rice is o	called
A. shear		
B. rake		
C. secateurs		
D. sickle		
56. The hand trowel is used	for	
A. straightening bent comp	onents of farm implements	
B. transplanting		
C. applying liquid fertilizers	egit, Kegi,	
D. sharpening blades of far	m 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	Z.
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 c	ontains the list of all items in the fa	rm.
A. Profit and loss		
B. Farm diary		
C. Farm inventory		
D. Farming inventorying		
2. Checking on costs and re	turns enables the farmer	
A. ascertain the immediate f	financial position	
B. ascertain future financial	position of the farm	
C. keep farm records		
D. all of the above		
O Milatala ana af tha fallaccina		Car.
3. Which one of the following	g refers to a farm accounting entry	- Sile
A. Payments made at the fa	rm at a particular time	
B. Loss of animal		
C. Value of crop produced		
D. Area of land covered by f	farm labour	
4 is the recording o	of the various activities in the farm.	
A. Farm record		
B. Farming recording		
C. Farm recording		
D. Farming accounts		

5. Why should farm ac	counts be kept !	by farmers?		
A. To remove and bur	y all dead birds	promptly.		
B. To know if a tractor	can be hired.			
C. To prevent farm dis	seases.			
D. To enable the farm	er to make soun	d management o	decision.	
6. Farm-gate prices is	usually obtained	d through	·	
A. the producer				
B. middle men				
C. commodity boards				
D. co-operatives				
7. Which one of the follarm?	llowing is the red	cord which conta	ains the list of all	items in the
A. Farm diary				
B. Profit and loss reco	ord			
C. Farm inventory				
D. Farm implements				
8. Which one of the fo	llowing is not an	importance of fa	arm accounts?	
A. It is used for planni	ng.			
B. It shows the financi	al weaknesses o	or strengths of th	ie farm.	
C. It helps the farmer	know when ther	e are profits or lo	osses on the farm	1. All 15
D. It is used to determ	nine how sensibl	e a farmer is.		
9. Which one of the fo	llowing is not a t	type of farm reco	ord commonly kep	pt 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 deta	ils of		
A. farm produce sold during	the period		
B. farm produce bought at a	all season		
C. production of farm instru	ments		
D. farming tools bought			
12 shows details of ite	ems bought by the fa	arm during a period.	
A. Purchase record			
B. Sales records			
C. Periodic records			
D. Timely records			
13. The quantity of rice that a is simply the individual's	an individual is able :	to buy during a given	period of time
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 a	as a business			
B. repair his tools an	d machinery			
C. transport his crop	s to the market			
D. be less depender	nt on farming for a	n income		
4E M(1)	6.11	05.00		
15. Which one of the	following is not a	farm record?		
A. Farm inventory				
B. Storage record				
C. Farm diary				
D. Production record	d &			
16. Which one of the and was sold for N20	7.2.	_		: N80, 000.00
A. N2O, 000.00				
B. N6O, 000.00				
C. N80, 000.00				
D. N100, 000.00				
17. Farm records are	important for all c	of the following r	easons except	·
A. supplying informa	tion for future pla	nning		
B. determing profit a	and loss made on	the farm		
C. assessing the qua	ality of farm produ	ice		
D. determining the c	redit worthiness c	of farmers		
-				
18. Which one of the	following is not a	source of agricu	ultural finance in N	Nigeria?
A. Personal savings.	-	-		
B. Merchant banks.				

C. Commercial banks.	
D. Money lenders.	
E. Cooperatives.	
19 is an account made	e out only once a year.
A. Profit and loss account	
B. Gross account	
C. Net account	
D. Profiting and losing accour	it

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 encroad	chment.		
B. It reduces the humus conten	t of soil.		
C. Protection of soil against ero	osion.		
D. It serves as a wind break.			
2. The national tree-planting car	mpaign is aimed at st	imulating	
A. wildlife conservation			
B. afforestation			
C. Taungya farming			
D. forest reservation			
3. A condition where only specif	ied trees in a forest r	eserve are cut do	wn is called
·			
A. deforestation			
B. reforestation			
C. selective exploitation			
D. selection			
4. Which one of the following is	not the name of a for	est tree?	
A. Idigbo			
B. Mansonia			
C. Apapet			
D. Obeche			

5. A forest established for water functions except	-shed managem	ent will perform the	following
A. reducing water pollution			
B. controlling fish population			
C. controlling erosion			
D. maintaining a steady stream	flow		
6. A situation where only specific	ed trees in a fore	est reserve are cut o	down is known as
·			
A. selection			
B. afforestation			
C. reforestation			
D. selective exploitation			
7. Which one of the following for	rest tree is a soft	wood?	
A. Gmelina			
B. Ebony			
C. Shea-butter			
D. Teak			
D. Tour			
8. Selected exploitation means f	felling trees at		
A. different ages and girths	5	200	
B. specific ages and girths			
A Committee of the Comm	species		
C. different girths and different			
D. different girths and same spe	ecie .		
X.			
9. The growing of both forest trepiece of land is termed	es and arable cr	rops simultaneously	on the same

Page 90 of 236

A. mixed cropping		
B. mixed farming		
C. pastoral farming		
D. Taungya system		
10. Desert encroachmer	nt can be prevented by	
A. bushing burning		
B. deforestation		
C. afforestation		
D. erosion		
11. Which of the followin	g is not an effect of deforestation)?
A. It increases retained	water in the soil.	
B. It reduces retained w	vater in the soil.	
C. It reduces relative hu	umidity.	
D. It reduces organic m	atter.	
12. Which one of the foll	lowing forest trees is a softwood?	
A. Mahogany		
B. Teak		
C. Gmelina		
D. Ebony		
13. Which of the following	ng is not a function of forestry?	
A. Provision of timber fo	200	
B. Establishment of pas	_	
C. Provision of shelter f		

D. Preservation of medicinal and economic trees

14. Which of the following is a	a raw material often used in a pa	per industry?
A. Latex		
B. Dyes		
C. Pulp		
D. Crude		
15. The cutting down of matu they are cut down is called _	ire trees to allow the younger on	es reach maturity befo
A. deforestation		
B. forest regulation		
C. afforestation		
D. selective exploitation		
16. A process by which fores	t trees are cut down without repl	acement is called
·		
A. Taungya		
B. forest reforestation		
C. deforestation		
D. selective exploitation		
17. The growing of both forestermed	st and agricultural crops on the s	ame piece of land is
A. mixed cropping		
B. mixed farming		
C. forestry		
D. Taungya system		

18. The organized planting of tre	es in area	s from which	forest tree	s have been	
removed is known as					
A. deforestation					
B. forestation					
C. forestry					
D. reforestation					
19. A condition where only speci	ified trees	in a forest r	eserve are c	ut down is ca	alled
A. deforestation					
B. reforestation					
C. select exploitation					
D. selection					
20. Which of the following fores	t trees is a	a softwood?			
A. Shea butter					
B. Ebony					
C. Gmelina					
D. Mahogany					
a diffici		_			
21. Selective exploitation means	falling tre	es of	·		
A. different ages and girths					
B. specific ages and girths					
C. different girths and same spe	ecies				
D. different girths and different	species				
22. The study and management	of forests	and forest r	esources is	known as	
A. agroforestry					

B. Taungya		
C. wildlife		
D. forestry		
23. Which one of the following	ng is not a forest crop?	
A. Tectona grandis		
B. Gmelina arborea		
C. Anarcadium		
D. Pinus eliotis		
24. Trees for lumbering will b	oe regularly available in Nigeria	n forests if
A. there is an increase in an	nual rainfall	
B. fertilizers are applied to t	rees	
C. timber is no longer used	for construction purposes	
D. a tree is planted for every	y one felled	
26. Shea butter, eucalyptus, the	neem, baobab are all examples	s of forest trees growing in
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.

i. A farmer who applies gypsum to his	s tarmiand intends to	
A. decrease soil acidity		
B. increase soil acidity		
C. decrease soil alkalinity		
D. increase soil alkalinity		
2. Which of the following processes w	vill not lead to the loss of nutrients	s from the soil?
A. Erosion		
B. Mulching		
C. Harvesting		
D. Leaching		
3. Inhibition of fruits and seed formati	ion in crops is due to the deficien	cy of
A. phosphorus		
B. borno		
C. nitrogen		
D. chlorine		
4. Which one of the following nutrient	ts is a macro nutrient?	
A. Phosphorus		
B. Iron		
B. Iron C. Zinc		
D. Manganese		

5. When leaves of cribs backward, they	• •		•	f the mid-
A. magnisium	~	45110		
B. phosphorus				
C. nitrogen				
D. copper				
ъ. соррег				
6. What happens to used as a means of	- X /	sulphur contents o	of vegetation whe	en burning is
A. They are released	d into the air as ga	ases.		
B. They remain in as	sh as nitrates and	sulphates.		
C. They raise the pl	I of an acid soil.			
D. They are release	d into the soil thu	s increasing the nu	utrients of the so	il.
7. Rhizobium supplie	es nitrogen to legi	uminous plants by		
A. changing some n	nineral salts to sul	Iphate of ammonia	a different	
B. incorporating ure	ea into its body			
C. fixing atmospher	ic nitrogen			
D. decomposing pla	ant remains			
8. Nitrogen deficienc	cy in plant can lea	ad to the following	except	
A. stunted growth				
B. excessive growth				
C. lower protein co	ntent of crop prod	ducts		
D. general yellowing	g in leaves			
9. If 200kg of NPK f				t will be the
A. 600kg				

ents from the
elatively high
ectly by plants

	D. nematode		
	2. Homatodo		
a St	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		
	at Street		
	16. Most crop plants do not survive in water	er-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 in	creased	
	17. Which of the following elements is esse	ential 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	y converted to	·	
A. vitamin K			
B. vitamin E			
C. vitamin A			
D. vitamin B			
20. Which one of the follow	ving is not an impo	rtance of manure?	
A. It adds nutrients to the	soil.		
B. It adds humus to the so	il.		
C. It adds heat to the soil.			
D. It adds to the fertility of	the soil.		
21. Which one of the follow soil?	ing will not lead to	loss of nitrogen compo	unds from the
A. Crop removal			
B. Burning			
C. Lodging			
D. Leaching			
22. Nitrogen is made availa	ıble to plants in the	form of nitrates throug	Jh the process of
	, c		
A. deamination and nitrific			
B. nitrification and ammon	itication		
C. deamination only			

D. nitrification only		
23. Which one of the following is th	ne function of nitrosomo	onas in the nitrogen cycle
A. Ammonification		
B. Volatilization		
C. Nitrification		
D. Denitrification		
24. Why are fertilizers added to the	e soil?	
A. To prevent erosion		
B. To increase organic matter con-	tent	
C. To increase water retention cap	pacity	
D. To increase nutrient level		
25. Basal feeds have a high propor	tion of easily digestible	
A. minerals		
B. proteins		
C. fats		
D. carbohydrates		
26. In the process of recycling carl	oon in nature, carbon di	oxide is used by crops
during		
A. respiration		
B. decomposition		
C. photosynthesis		
D. transpiration		

27. The most import are	tant soil organisms that are effective in decomp	osing forest areas
A. termites		
B. bacteria		
C. earthworm		
D. wood beetles		
28. The plant nutries	ent essential for the formation of tubers is	<u> </u>
A. molybdenum		
B. phosphorus		
C. potassium		
D. sodium		
29. Plant micronutri	ients include the following except	
A. sulphur		
B. copper		
C. iron		
D. zinc		
30. The relationship best described as _	p between the micro-organisms and plants in the	e nitrogen cycle is
A. parasitism		
B. commensalism		
C. competition		
D. symbiosis	*621211	
31. The functions of	f soil micro-organisms include the following exce	ept
A. decomposition o	of dead plant and animal remains	

B. filtration of soil water for p	plant use	
C. causing plant and animal	diseases	
D. living as symbionts on cro	op plants	
32. Which one of the following	ng nutrient elements is a macronutrient	?
A. Phosphorus		
B. Zinc		
C. Iron		
D. Manganese		
coll.		
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		
×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		

- 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 a	an objective of pasture managemen	t?
A. To obtain the lowest possible	e dry matter yield of pasture.	
B. To obtain the most palatable	e mixture of pasture crops.	
C. To obtain high leaf-stem rati	io.	
D. To obtain the best possible r	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	r.	
A. N.K.P		
B. N.P.K		
C. K.P.N		
D. P.N.K		

5. The botanical name for Baham	as grass is
A. Cynodon dactylon	
B. Axonopus compressus	
C. Panicum maximum	
D. Andropon lectorum	
6. Crops grown specifically to ser	rve as food for farm animals are called
A. forests	
B. grasses	
C. herbages	
D. legumes	
7. When a bush is burnt, the ash t	that is provided supplies to the soil.
A. potassium	
B. iron	
C. sodium	
D. phosphorus	
8. Which one of the following is n	ot 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 hea	Ith?
A. It is the degree to which the ir balanced and maintained.	ntegrity of the soil, vegetation, water and air are

B. It is the length to which the climate changes are maintained.

C. It is the ability for the ecologic	cal processes of the grazing to be	unbalanced.
D. It is the degree to which the ir maintained.	ntegrity of the soil, farmer, and far	m animals are
maintaineu.		
10 are established on lan	nds that are unprofitable for crop p	oroduction.
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 fo	or the Centro legume?	
A. Calopogonium pubescent		
B. Centrosome pubescans		
C. Mucuna utilize		
D. Croteria juncea		
13 enriches the soil with ni	itrates.	
A. Pastures legume		
B. Pasturing legumes		
C. Pastures and legume		
D. Grains and legumes		

14. The most comm	non weed of pastui	res 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 k signs of dying off.	oe done when anim	nals have grazed the	rangeland and	plants show
A. Reseeding				
B. Reburning				
C. Rebuilding				
D. Regenerating				
17. A large expanse called	of land where nat	ural forage is allowe	ed to grow for gr	azing is
A. farm				
B. orchard				
C. rangeland				
D. plantation	Xesterre.			
18. Common mana	gement practices i	n pastures include t	the following exc	cept
A. paddocking		100		_6

B. fertilizer application	on		
C. overgrazing by an	imals		
D. weed and pest co	ntrol		
19. Which one of the continuous grazing?	following is not an	n advantage of rotation	nal grazing over
A. Avoiding the build	lup of livestock pe	ests.	
B. Obtaining uniform	quality of herbag	e.	
C. Encouraging pers	istence of desirec	d species.	
D. Breaking the life-o	cycle of some pes	ts.	
20 kills pest i	n the farm.		
A. Pesticide			
B. Kerosene			
C. Fertilizer			
D. Fertilizing			
21 can be regar	ded as a large exp	panse of land.	
A. Rangeland			
B. Rongeland			
C. Rengeland			
D. Ragerland			
22. Spraying of	will reduce the :	spread of diseases and	d 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 surve	eying equipment?
A. Hunter's chain or ranging pole	
B. Prismatic compass	
C. Shovel	
D. Measuring tape	
Xest J.	
4. Which one of the following is not a	farm structure?
A. Cribs	
B. Discharge cap	
C. Barns	
D. Rhombus	
2.1	

s used in taking bearing and measuring angular	
ools is used for marking stations in farm surveying?	
not a component of theodolite?	
d be considered when planning a farm?	
often used for in farm surveying?	
farms	
lar boundaries	
	pools is used for marking stations in farm surveying? Into a component of theodolite? In the description of the considered when planning a farm? In the considered when planning a farm?

C. Measuring diversions o	r 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 indust	ries
B. determining the suitability of soil fo	or agriculture
C. land ownership	
D. determining mineral deficiency of I	and
The correct answer is option [C]	
2. Which one of the following is not a	and 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 advanta	age of communal land tenure system?
A. It encourages modern agriculture.	
B. Each member of the community ca	n own land.
C. The land can be used as collateral	- Off
D. Family labour can be easily employ	red.
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]	
×62,000 ×62,00	
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 hou	ses and other struc	ctures		
The correct answe	er is option [B]			
9. The land used for	or agriculture is no	t influenced by	•	
A. labour				
B. climate				
C. topography				
D. population of h	iumans			
The correct answe	er is option [A]			
10. Which one of t	he following decisi	ons will not bene	fit a farmer?	
A. What method o	of production to use	е		
B. What to produc	ce			
C. How and where	e to dispose output	ts		
D. Diversification	of production from	the beginning		
The correct answe	er is option [D].			
11. Which of the fo farmer?	llowing is the easie	st source of agric	cultural credits	to a peasant
A. Commercial ba	nks			
B. Credit and thrif	t societies			
C. Money lenders	NS:0			
D. Government ag	gencies			
The correct answe	er is option [B]			
12. The land tenure	e system that resul	ts in fragmentatio	on 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	he 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 lan	nd 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 the	1978 vested lands in each state of the country to
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 lar following except	nd tenure through inheritance include all of the

A. small land holdings for family members		
B. difficulty to sell part of the inherited land	d (Control of the control of the con	
C. individual rights to freely use and contro	ol inherited land	
D. individuals being restricted to their plots	ts	
The correct answer is option [C].		
17. Exposing farmers to scientific knowledge	ge is the responsibility of the	
A. research institutes		
B. farm settlers		
C. agro-service centers		
D. extension personnel		
The correct answer is option [D].		
ST. SILLS		
18. The plant-a-tree-campaign of the Fede encouraging forest?	eral Government of Nigeria is a way of	
A. Regulation		
B. Exploration		
C. Regeneration		
D. Integration		
The correct answer is option [C]		
19. Which of the following cannot cause lan	nd value to depreciate?	
A. Shifting cultivation activities on the land	d Mist	
B. Disease infestation in the land area		
C. The dumping of industrial toxic waste or	on the land	
D. Land susceptible to water logging		
The correct answer is option [A]		
57		

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 spermanent crops?	systems encourages the establishment of
A. Freehold system	
B. Tenancy	
C. Leasehold system	
D. Pledging	
The correct answer is option [A]	
22. Which one of the following stateme regulations within a country?	ents is not correct about agricultural
A. They are different from one geograp	ohical location to another.
B. They are based on the conditions p	revailing in a particular country.
C. They are aimed at maintaining good	d quality farm produce.
D. They are aimed at increasing agricu	Itural production.
The correct answer is option [B]	
23. Which one of the following agricultuagricultural business?	ural programmes covers risk and uncertainty in
A. Agricultural Development Project	
B. Agricultural Insurance Scheme	
C. River Basin Development Authority	

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

D. Farm Settlement Scheme

The correct answer is option [B].

24. Governmen	laws and	l reforms are	aimed at	
---------------	----------	---------------	----------	--

- A. increasing agricultural production
- B. controlling farm profits
- C. discouraging investiment 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 followestock ration?	ollowing is commonly us	sed as a source of plan	it protein in
A. Maize			
B. Rice bran			
C. Wheat bran			
D. Groundnut cake			
The correct answer is	s option [D].		
2. In agriculture, the	word ration refers to		
A. the feed given to	animals to maintain the	eir weight	
B. the amount of foo	od taken by an animal p	er day	
C. a feed for young a	animals after weaning		
D. a feed that is used	d for breeding		
The correct answer is	s option [B]		
3. Feed carotene is u	usually converted into v	ritamin	
A. B			
B. A			
C. E			
D. K			
The correct answer is	s option [B]		
4. Considering food r		composition of nitroge	en, carbon,

B. carbohydrate		
C. protein		
D. minerals		
The correct answer is optic	on [C]	
5. Which one of these is es	sential in protein synthesis?	
A. Potassium		
B. Phosphorous		
C. Nitrogen		
D. Calcium		
The correct answer is optic	on [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 optic	on [B] It is not an animal nutrien	t but a plant nutrient.
7. One of the functions of c	carbohydrates in the body of a f	arm animal is
A. prevention of cannibalis	sm 🌮 🎺	
B. production of energy		
C. to develop exoskeleton		
D. to assist in blood produ	ction	
The correct answer is option	on [B]	
8. Which of the following is	not a source of minerals in anir	mal nutrition?

A. fat and oil

A. Green pastures	
B. Fish meal	
C. Blood meal	
D. Palm oil	
The correct answer is option [D]	
9. A disease of livestock usually caus	ed 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 p	ooultry 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 of farm animals?	classes of food is used mainly f	or energy production
A. Vitamins.		
B. Carbohydrates.		
C. Protein.		
D. Minerals.		
The correct answer is option [E	8]	
13. In animal nutrition, iodine is	essential for the production of	<u></u>
A. oxytocin	MS.P	
B. thyroxin		
C. progesterous		
D. insulin		
The correct answer is option [E	81	
The deliver disease option [2	-1	
14. Which of the following vitam	nin deficiency causes night blin	dness in animals?
A. Vitamin E	(Ball)	
B. Vitamin C		
C. Vitamin A		
D. Vitamin B		
The correct answer is option [C	\sim 1	
The concet unower to option [C		
15. Layera mach should contain	a a high paraentage of	
15. Layers mash should contain	r a night percentage of	· Col
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]	55	
17. A feed which contains the esproportions is known as a	sential nutrients in the right o 	concentrations and
A. grower mash		
B. weaners diet		
C. balanced diet		
D. concentrate		
The correct answer is option [C]	A SHE BUTT	
18. Which of the following is not	a source of minerals in anima	al nutrition?
A. Groundnut oil		
B. Maize		
C. Fish meal		
D. Green leaves		
The correct answer is option [A]	Z.Silean.	
19. Which of the following is the	proper feed for broiler chick:	s?
A. Broiler mash	, - 1	
B. Broiler starter		
Sate.		

C. Broiler finisher		
D. Breeders mash		
The correct answer is option [B]		
20. Feeds with high amount of fil	bre are classified as	- ×65
A. concentrates		
B. roughages		
C. hay		
D. silage		
The correct answer is option [B].		
21. Which of the following is not a	a function of protein in the	body of farm animals?
A. Synthesis of enzymes		
B. Repair and maintenance of wo	orn 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 classe animals?	es of nutrients serves as er	nergy source in farm
A. Carbohydrates		
B. Proteins		
C. Vitamins		
D. Minerals		
The correct answer is option [A]	XCO.	
*85 ¹⁵ 11		
23. The vitamin which is essentia development of the foetus in fem		tozoa in males and the

A. vitamin A			
B. vitamin D			
C. vitamin E			
D. vitamin K			
The correct answer is opti	ion [C]		
24. New-born animals sho	uld be fed with vit	tamins because they	·
A. give energy			
B. help build the body			
C. contain antibodies which	ch protects them	from diseases	
D. are easy to digest			
The correct answer is opti	ion [C]		
25. Low fibre and high ene	ergy feeds are cla	ssified as	
A. supplements			
B. concentrates			
C. roughages			
D. additives			
The correct answer is opti	ion [B]		
26. When an animal eats w likely that the	ood and licks iron	n railings instead of d	liet given to it, it is
A. animal is on heat			
B. animal's ambient tempe	rature is too high		
C. diet of the animal is def etc.	icient in essential	elements like iron, ic	odine, manganese
D. animal has a pathologic	al disease proble	m	
The correct answer is opti	ion [C]		

TOPIC: ANIMAL PRODUCTION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. For which of the foll	owing products do r	most farmers in West A	Africa rare pigs?
A. Pork			
B. Bacon			
C. Lard			
D. Skin			
The correct answer is	option [A]		
2. When a farm anima	l has a full mammary	gland, it is a sign that	the
A. the animal is appro	paching parturition		
B. the mammary glan	d is overstimulated		
C. the animal has bee	en infected with a dis	sease	
D. animal is malnutriti	on		
The correct answer is	option [A]		
3. The effect of high except	environmental tempe	erature on dairy cows in	nclude the following
A. high feed intake			
B. low milk production	n		
C. restlessness			
D. high water intake			
The correct answer is	option [A]		
4. Which one of the fo	ollowing is not a bree	ed 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

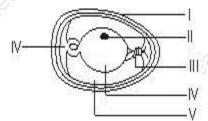
The correct answer is option [D]

- 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 produ	uct.
The correct answer is option [D]	
8. Farm animals are identified by the	he 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 K	uri 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 conversation 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 ide	ntifying farm animals.
A. Notching	
B. Tattooing	
C. Tagging	

D. Shearing	
The correct answer is option [D]	
12. Stud bull is the term used in descri	bing
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 inseminatio	n only
The correct answer is option [B]	
13. Which one of the following charact	eristics 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 comfo	ortable in a brooder is that they
A. move away from the source of hea	t
B. plant and sit with their mouths ope	n
C. spread themselves uniformly unde	r the hover
D. huddle together	
The correct answer is option [C]	
15. The large black, duroc jersey and Y found in Nigeria.	orkshire are breeds for that can be
A. cattle	
B. goats	
C. sheep	

D. pigs			
The correct ar	nswer is option [D]		
16. Which one animal?	of the following is not	a method of removing the hol	rn from a farm
A. Pulling			
B. Hot iron			
C. Electrical o	dehornes		
D. Use of gou	ge		
The correct a	nswer is option [A]		
17. N'dama cat	ttle are well adapted to	West Africa mainly because t	the breed
A. can withsta	and long periods of dro	ought	
B. is resistant	to trypanosomiasis		
C. can feed w	ell on poor quality fora	ages	
D. can withsta	and high humidity		
The correct a	nswer is option [B]		
	of the following is not , irrespective of its cos	a factor to consider when selet and use?	ecting a farm
A. Heredity			
B. Age			
C. Colour			
D. Fecundity			
The correct a	nswer is option [C]		
	×er		
19. Birds temp	orarily store their food	in the	
A. crop			

B. gizzard			
C. proventriculus			
D. duodenum			
The correct answer is option	[A]		
20 animal permaner	ntly removed from a repr	roduction stock is s	aid to be
culled.	iny removed from a repr	oddollon stook is st	210 10 50
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 foll	owing except	o C
A. disinfecting pens			
B. regular cleaning of feed a	nd water troughs		
C. isolating sick animals			
D. weekly vaccination of pigs	5		
The correct answer is option	[D]		

23. The process of removing a young	g 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	g animal from its mother is referred to as
A. culling	
B. breeding	
C. weaning	
D. isolation	
The correct answer is option [D]	
A.Sille	
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	d:
Rabbit - bunny, kit, kitten, nestling.	
Duck - duckling.	
Guinea pig - pup.	
Turkey - pout.	
26. Which one of the following farm a	animals possess a pair of caeca?
A. Fowls	

C. Sheep			
D. Rabbits			
The correct answ	wer is option [A]		
27. Which one of	f the following is not a f	eature of a good draug	ght bull?
A. Submission to	o discipline		
B. Great strengt	h street		
C. Quiet temper	ament		
D. Inability to mo	ove in rugged areas		
The correct answ	wer is option [D]		
28. Which one of	f the following animals	s not associated with t	he term cud?
A. Giraffes	ALSAILE .		
B. Lion			
C. Deer			
D. Goat			
The correct answ	wer is option [B]		
CUD is food of a the mouth) to be		(to eject the content c	of the stomach through
•	of progeny selection in	nvolves selecting breed	ding stock on the basis
of the			
A. performance			
B. parental char			
C. sire-dame rel	ationship		
D. individual me	rit of each animal		
The correct answ	wer is option [A].		

B. Cattle

stly found in the $_$			
option [C]			
ving statements is	not correct abou	ıt agricultural p	roduction?
mplete until the g	oods get to the c	onsumer.	
icted to the availa	ability of commod	ities only.	
sale and retail tra	des are all part of	production.	
vith the provision	of services on the	e farm.	
option [B]			
livision of a rumin	ant's stomach?		
option [A]			
200			
nimals based on I	oarental record is	called	selection.
2880			
option [B]			
	option [C] ving statements is implete until the good icted to the available and retail transith the provision option [B] livision of a rumin option [A] nimals based on particular and seed on particular a	option [C] ving statements is not correct about mplete until the goods get to the collicted to the availability of commodisale and retail trades are all part of with the provision of services on the option [B] livision of a ruminant's stomach? option [A] nimals based on parental record is	option [C] ving statements is not correct about agricultural pumplete until the goods get to the consumer. icted to the availability of commodities only. sale and retail trades are all part of production. vith the provision of services on the farm. option [B] livision of a ruminant's stomach?

34. Routine operations in cattle fa	arming include the following except	
A. dehorning		
B. castration		
C. shearing		
D. deworming		
The correct answer is option [C]		
35. Which of the following groups	s of animals is usually kept in a game	e 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	2. The state of th	
A. separating the young from the	e old animals	
B. identifying different breeds of	animals	
C. breeding of female animals		
D. separating the male from the f	female	
The correct answer is option [D]		

38. Which of the following animals is rattached to it?	not normally bred in West Africa fo	r the produc
A. Cattle meat		
B. Sheep wool		
C. Poultry egg		
D. Rabbit meat		
The correct answer is option [B].		
39. An unproductive animal permaner be	ntly removed from a productive sto	ock is said to
A. quarantined		
B. culled		
C. isolated		
D. disposed		
The correct answer is option [D]		
Study the diagram and use it to answer the	e question.	
40. The part contributing about 60 per illustrated in the diagram is labelled	ercent of the weight of the animal	product
A. I		
A. I		
B. III		

C. V

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Which of the following is not a compa	artment 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 emb	ryo.
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 provide energy	in order to build and nourish cells and
B. Removal of waste products from body	y tissues
C Ensuring production of reproductive	hormones

D. Ensuring the secretion of product	tive hormones and digestive enzymes
The correct answer is option [A]	
45. A major organ in the thoracic cav	vity is the
A. liver	
B. spleen	
C. trachea	
D. kidney	
The correct answer is option [C]	
46. What is the name of a young fem	ale pig?
A. Gilt	
B. Heifer	
C. Ewe	
D. Doe	
The correct answer is option [A]	
47. A female goat that is over one ye	ar 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 re	fer to
A. young dog	
B. peacock	
C young guinea pig	

D. young fish				
The correct answer is of	ption [D]			
49 has to do w	vith milk production	on.		
A. Poultry farming				
B. Dairy husbandry				
C. Fishery				
D. Crop husbandry				
The correct answer is of	ption [B]			
50. Animals which chew	the cud are calle	ed		
A. amphibians				
B. non-ruminants				
C. ruminants				
D. reptiles				
The correct answer is of	ption [C]			
51. The reasons why farr	ners dehorn farm	animals include	·	
A. to sell the horns				
B. to use the horn for d	ecoration			
C. to reduce injuries am	nong animals			
D. all of the above				
The correct answer is of	ption [D]			
52. In which part of the	alimentary canal c	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.

is the degree of responsiveness of demand to a small change in price of
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 he 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 dimin of the curve.	ishing returns, maximum output i	is obtained at the
A. beginning		
B. end		
C. apex		
D. middle		
The correct answer is option [C]		
5. Which one of the following gro	oups of items will appreciate in va	alue on the farm?
A. Seedings, calves and chicks		
B. Equipments, piglets and lambs	s ZYOO	
C. Buildings, machines and pigle	ets	
D. Calves, machinery and chicks		
The correct answer is option [A]		
Contract of the second		
6. The average seed rate for maiz of 5 %, how many kilogram of see farmland?	77	10717
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 consist simply the consumer's		during a given period
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 the time at a certain price could be referred.		ket over a period of
A. supply		
B. demand		
C. supplied		
D. diminishing returns		
The correct answer is option [A]		
9. Under normal circumstances, the cimplies that	concept of consumer sovere	ignty in agriculture
A. the consumer and not the farmer	determines what to produce	-85
B. both the farmer and the consumer	r determines what to produc	:е
C. the consumer and not the farmer	owns the means of producti	on
D. environmental factors determine v	what to produce	
The correct answer is option [A].		
10. The law of states that as more production is added to a fixed factor to a certain point at which the use of will add less to output than the process.	one more amount or unit of	ends to increase up
A. deminishing returns		
B. dimenishing returns		
C. diminishing returns		
D. diminasing returns		
The correct answer is option [C]		

11 elastic	city is a type of elastic	city.	
A. Quality			
B. Unified			
C. Price			
D. Expense			
The correct ans	wer is option [C]		
12. When a chan	ge in price brings no	change in demand, t	he situation is described as
A. perfectly inel	astic		
B. perfectly elas			
C. fairly inelastic			
D. fairly elastic	N. C.		
	wer is option [A]		
:::0	55		
	e quality of a commoduring a given period		r is willing and able to buy
A. Demand			
B. Supply C. Damand			
D. Demanding			
The correct ans	wer is option [A]		
	te for guinea corn is for planting 35-hecta		hat will be the amount of
A. 75.1	XOSTO		
B. 78.4			
C. 568.2			
D. 784.5			

E. 960.3			
The correct ans	wer is option [B].		
	the relationship bet tions of inputs are us	ween factors of productionsed.	on and output when
A. Law of finishi	ng returns		
B. Law of dimini	shing returns		
C. Law of adding	g returns		
D. Law of Pytha	goras		
The correct ans	wer is option [B]		
16. Which of the	following is subject t	o the law of diminishing re	eturns?
A. Labour			
B. Capital			
C. Land			
D. Management			
The correct ans	wer is option [B]		
17. The law of de	mand states that	·	
A. the lower the demanded	price, the greater or	higher the quantity of go	ods that will be
B. the greater th	ne demand for goods	the lesser the price for the	ne goods
C. the relationsh	nip between the price	e and quality of commodit	y is equal
D. there is no re	lationship between p	rice and demand	
The correct ans	wer is option [A]		
	ne quantity of goods v	which producers are able ime.	and willing to offer for
A. Supply	-010		
The Control of the Co			

- B. Supplies
- C. Suppliers
- D. Supplying

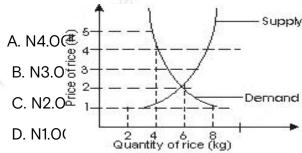
The correct answer is option [A]

- 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?

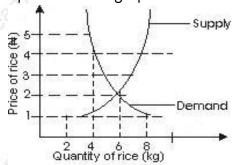


- 21. If the ginning percentage of the Samaru variety of cotton is 35, what will be the amount of raw cotton obtained from a 6-hectare farm with a yield of 330kg seed cotton per hectare?
- A. 46kg
- B. 96.3kg
- C. 114kg
- D. 693kg

The correct answer is option [D].

Study the graph and use it to answer the question.

22. What is depicted in the graph below?

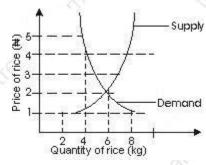


- A. An increase in the supply of rice.
- B. A shift in the demand for rice.
- C. The equilibrium market price for rice.
- D. The demand for rice exceeds its supply.

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

- 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.

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 fo	r
A. Chromolina odorantum	
B. Commelina nudiflora	
C. Aspilia africana	
D. Eleucine indica	
The correct answer is option [A]	
6. The common name for Panicum ma	axima 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	n a yam farm, it is called
A. pest	
B. animal	
C. grass	
D. weed	
The correct answer is option [D]	
(CS)	
8. Which of the following is the botani	ical 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 follow	<i>i</i> ing is not a feat	ure of weeds?		
A. Resistant to tramp	oling			
B. Produces many se	eds			
C. Seeds have short	period of viability	ty		
D. Have luxuriant gro	wth			
The correct answer is	s option [C]			
10. The activities of _	leads to c	ompetition for sp	oace, light, nutrie	ents and water.
A. weeds				
B. plants				
C. crops				
D. trees				
The correct answer is	s option [A]			
	Les L			
11 is the bota	anical name for k	oush marigold we	ed.	
A. Desmodium		· ·		
B. Aspilia africana				
C. Sida acuta				
D. Mimosa acuta				
The correct answer is	s option [B]			
	, e515			
12. Aside being a sou consuming them.	rce of healthy m	ieal, some weeds	can be to	o animals
A. sweet				

B. delicious		
C. toxic		
D. tasty		
The correct answer is option [[C]	
13. Sporonbulus pyramidalis is	s the botanical name for grass	i.
A. elephant		
B. blue		
C. wire		
D. pig		
The correct answer is option [[C]	
14 is a plant found gro	owing in an unwanted place.	
A. Farm		
B. Weed		
C. Weeding		
D. Pest		
The correct answer is option [[B]	
15 can survive withou	out fertilizers.	
A. Weeds		
B. Wedeling		
C. Wood		
D. Wealds		
The correct answer is option [[A]	
16. Which of the following met	thods can be used to control weeds?	
A. Sweeping method		

B. Culturating method			
C. Chemical method			
D. Animal method			
The correct answer is op	otion [C]		
17. The use of fungal path	hogens on dodder we	ed 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			
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]		
Groundnut rosette is a vir insect.	al disease transmit	ted by aphids - a pie	ercing and sucking
2. The mosaic appearance	e on cassava leaves	s is caused by	
A. pests			
B. bacteria			
C. virus			
D. nematodes			
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]		
3. Why should a seed-pro the bees are not around?	ducing farmer spra	y insecticides on his	s crops only when
A. The bees would sting h	nim.		
B. The farmer does not wa	ant to waste his ch	emicals.	
C. Bees are important for	pollination of his c	rops.	
D. Bees produce honey for	or him in his farm.		
The correct answer is opt	ion [C].		

4. The pest designated as Council is	s a national pes	st by the Nigerian A	Agricultural Advisory	
A. variegated grasshopp	er			
B. thrips				
C. capsid				
D. cricket				
The correct answer is op	tion [A]			
5. Mastitis is a disease wh	nich affects the	·		
A. scrotum				
B. udder				
C. dewlap				
D. hump				
The correct answer is op	tion [B]			
6. Black pod disease of c	ocoa is caused	l by a		
A. bacteria				
B. protozoa				
C. fungi				
D. virus				
The correct answer is op	tion [C]			
7. The groundnut rosette	virus is transmi	tted by		
A. aphid				
B. mealy bug				
C. wind				
D. rain splash				
The correct answer is on	tion [A]			

8. Weevils can be conti	rolled by		
A. providing adequate	ventilation in silo	s	
B. storing dry grains in	air-tight containe	ers	
C. heating the store be	efore storing grair	ns	
D. placing cribs under	shade		
The correct answer is o	option [B]		
9. Which one of the foll	lowing can be cor	nsidered a pest?	
A. Lion			
B. Snake			
C. Jackal			
D. Monkey			
The correct answer is o	option [D]		
15 ¹¹⁰			
10. Which of the followi	ng insect groups	readily attacks dry g	rains?
A. Boring insects			
B. Biting insects			
C. Sucking insects			
D. Piercing insects			
The correct answer is o	option [A]		
11. Smut diseases are c	ommon in		
A. maize			
B. cassava			
C. cowpea			
D. grape			
The correct answer is o	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. rottening of crops stored	
C. transmission of viral diseases	
D. reduction of grains in storage to powder	
The correct answer is option [B]	
ALSHED ON THE REAL PROPERTY.	
14. The most important soil macro-organisms concrecycling are and	erned with decay and nutrient-
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	Maria Maria
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 per	st 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 assobest observed on	ociated with viral diseases of crops can be	
A. roots		
B. stem		
C. leaves		
D. fruits		
The correct answer is option [C].		
18. Viral diseases of crop plants are best	t 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 fever and blood stained diarrhoea is like	the affected animal shows symptoms of hig	h
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 pexcept	piercing and sucking plants include the following
A. stem borers	
B. aphids	
C. cocoa mirids	
D. cotton strainers	
The correct answer is option [A]	1. Ken 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
2. The destructive effects of vari on and crop	iegated grasshoppers are conspicuously observed os.
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 rust?	s the symptom that can be used to identify maize
A Yellow colouration of the leav	ves

B. Raised brown spots on the leave	es
C. Infected leaves showing strips o	f yellow and green
D. Drying up of the leaves	
The correct answer is option [B]	
24. The causal organism of damping	g-oil 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	o 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. piperazing citrate	
D. ferrous oxide	
The correct answer is option [A]	
27. Rosette disease of groundnut is	transmitted by
A. an eelworm	

CJ	
cro-organisms which are effe 	ective decomposers of
CJ	
less susceptible to weevil at	tack is called maize.
D]	
be applied to the soil in orde	er to correct the yellowing
C]	
	cro-organisms which are effect.

31. Pathogens include t	the following ex	cept	
A. antivirus			
B. fungus			
C. virus			
D. bacterium			
The correct answer is o	pption [A]		
32. The main vertebrate	e pests of rice a	ire	
A. bush fowls			
B. monkeys			
C. squirrels			
D. qualia birds			
The correct answer is o	option [D]		
at Silve			
33. Foot and mouth dis	ease is caused	by a	
A. nematode			
B. virus			
C. bacterium			
D. fungus			
The correct answer is o	option [B]		
34. Newcastle disease	attacks		
A. pigs			
B. horses			
C. poultry			
D. ruminants			

35. Which of the follo	owing is a symptom o	f black-pod disease of c	acao?
A. Diseased leaves f	all prematurely.		
B. Characteristic swe	ellings appear on you	ing stem and roots.	
C. A small brown spo	ot first appears on the	e pod.	
D. Veins of diseased	leaves become red i	n colour.	
The correct answer i	s option [C]		
35. Which of the follo	owing is a symptom o	f black-pod disease of c	acao?
A. Diseased leaves f	all prematurely.		
B. Characteristic swe	ellings appear on you	ing stem and roots.	
C. A small brown spo	ot first appears on the	e pod.	
D. Veins of diseased	leaves become red i	n colour.	
The correct answer i	s option [C]		
46			
37. Which one of the	following organism c	auses the damping-off o	disease of Okro?
A. Virus			
B. Bacteria			
C. Fungus			
D. Aphid			
The correct answer i	s option [C]		
38 Which of the follo	owing groups of organ	nisms causes the greate	st damage to
stored grains?	ming groups of organ	monto caases the greate.	or damage to
A. Insects			

B. Birds

D. Fungi

C. Bacteria

39. Which one of the following i	is not a mode of transmission of	f Newcastle disease?
A. Through contact with a bact	erium.	
B. Through contact with faeces	s of infected birds.	
C. Contact with nasal and oral	discharge of diseased birds.	
D. Contact with materials conta	aminated by the virus.	
The correct answer is option [A	V Maria	
40. The most effective method	of controlling or preventing vira	al 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	I <i>J.</i>	
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 dise	ease of	
A. rice	255	
B. cotton		
C. citrus		
D. cocoa		

The correct answer is option	[B].
43. Which of the following is r	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 syr	nptoms indicates anthrax disease?
A. Persistent coughing	
B. Sudden death without any	visible sign of sickness
C. Abortion in the seventh m	onth of gestation
D. Prolonged diarrhoea	
The correct answer is option	[B]
46. The economic importance	e of earthworm to a farm is that it
A. destroys soil pathogen	

B. improves soil structure

C. prevent soil erosion

D. improves soil texture

47. The disease which often attacks gro	oundnut is called	
A. rosette		
B. mosaic		
C. soft rot		
D. powdery mildew		
The correct answer is option [A].		
48. Why should a seed-producing farme the bees are not around?	er spray insecticides on his crops only whe	n
A. The bees would sting him.		
B. The farmer does not want to waste h	is chemicals.	
C. Bees are important for pollination of	his crops.	
D. Bees produce honey for him in his fa	arm.	
The correct answer is option [C].		
49. Rosette disease of stored maize is a	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		

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 disea	ases 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 prac	tices 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	n in mineral particles like and
A. carbohydrates, oil	
B. calcium, magnesium	
C. oxygen, protein	
D. hydrogen, potash	

59. Soil-borne dis	seases of crops can be ef	fectively reduced by $__$	
A. terracing			
B. crop rotation			
C. liming			
D. irrigation			
The correct answ	er is option [B]		
60. Which one of	the following is not a met	hod of controlling pest?	, estetie
A. Quarantine	and remember to the carmet	and or compounting poort	100
B. Crop rotation			
C. Fumigation			
D. Mulching			
The correct answ	ver is option [D]		
61. Steak disease	of crops commonly attac	ks	
A. millet	. C5t		
B. sorghum			
C. maize			
D. rice			
The correct answ	er is option [C]		
	MS.		
	cts of the various preventi s include the following exc		es of pests and
A. environmental	pollution		
B. poisoning of w	vildlife		
C. disruption of t	he 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

64. Mastitis is a disease	e which affects the	he		
A. scrotum				
B. udder				
C. dewlap				
D. hump				
The correct answer is o	option [B]			
65. Which of the following	ing plant disease	e is not caused by	fungi?	
A. Rice blast				
B. Maize streak				
C. Cassava leaf-spot				
D. Maize rust				
The correct answer is o	option [B]			
15110				
66. Birds are important	pests of	co		
A. tree crops				
B. legumes				
C. cereal				
D. vegetable crops				
The correct answer is o	option [C].			
67. The agent of contro	olled pollination i	n plants is		
A. wind				
B. insect				
C. man				
D. bird				
The correct answer is o	option [C].			

68. The causative age	ent of mosaic di	sease is a	550	
A. virus				
B. bacteria				
C. nematodes				
D. fungi				
The correct answer is	s option [A]			
69. Root-knot diseas	e in tomatoes is	caused by a		
A. nematode				
B. fungus				
C. bacterium				
D. virus				
The correct answer is	s option [A]			
ALS!				
70. Gummosis is a dis	sease caused by	y a		
A. protozoan				
B. fungus				
C. nematode				
D. virus				
The correct answer is	s option [B]			
71. What is the name	of the head of a	tape worm?		
A. Scolex				
B. Head				
C. Saclae				
D. Rostellum				
The correct answer is	s option [A]			

72. Plant quarantine was introdu	uced to
A. control incoming diseases as	nd pests
B. control the cost of production	on establishment
C. maintain genetic purity of cr	ops
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	7)
alishe.	
74. Which of the following is a c	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	t a fungal disease?
A. Yellow mould	
B. Leaf spot	
C. Groundnut rosette	
D. Rice blast	
The correct answer is option [C	C] Groundnut rosette is a viral disease transmitted by

76. Rice blast disease is caused by v	which of the following organism?	
A. Fungus		
B. Nematode		
C. Protozoan		
D. Virus		
The correct answer is option [A]		
77. Chlorosis observed along the vei deficiency of	ns of leaves is a characteristic s	ymptom for the
A. nitrogen		
B. magnesium		
C. potassium		
D. phosphorus		
The correct answer is option [B]		
78. An example of fungal diseases st	ored grains is	
A. rosette		
B. mould		
C. soft rot		
D. damping off		
The correct answer is option [B]		
79. The causal organism of black poo	d disease is	
A. Phytophthora palmivora		
B. Penisetum maximum		
C. Panicum purpuream		
D. Eleusinian indua		
The correct answer is option [A]		

80 have birds as pe	ests.	
A. Legumes		
B. Vegetable crops		
C. Cereals		
D. Tubers		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	
81. The bacterial blight of co	otton is also known as	- 10
A. black arm		
B. leaf spot		
C. damping off		
D. twister		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	
T. Sille		
82. Foot and mouth disease	is caused by	
A. virus		
B. bacterium		
C. protozoan		
D. fungus		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	
83. Which of the following is	not a pest that pierces and s	ucks plants?
A. Cocoa mirids		
B. Cassava mealy		
C. Stem borers		
D. Cotton stainers		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	

84. The pest designated as a nation Council is	nal pest by the Nigerian Agricultural Advisory
A. variegated grasshopper	
B. thrips	
C. capsid	
D. cricket	
The correct answer is option [A]	
85. Which of the following is a biolo	ogical 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	105.0 AMS.
A. ruminants	
B. horses	
C. poultry	
D. pigs	
The correct answer is option ICI	

88. The most important soil micro-organ are and	isms causing decay and nutrie	ent recycling
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 activities.	e damage to crops by their	and
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 trar	nsmitted by	
A. wind		
B. rain		
C. insects		
D. rodents		
The correct answer is option [C]		
91. The side effects of chemical control except	of diseases and pests include	the following
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

A. Caterpillars

C. rinderpest

D. aspergillosis

- 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 serio	us mechanical dar	mages to crops by th	eir
A. feeding activities o	n flowers, leaves a	nd fruits	
B. laying eggs on plan	nts		
C. sucking of the sap	of crops		
D. burrowing activities	s causing damping	off in crops	
The correct answer is	option [A].		
97. The following are p ————— A. spraying against th		of controlling trypar	iosomiasis except
B. modification of the	vector's habitat		
C. use of drugs on dis	seased livestock		
D. vaccinating against	t tryposomes		
The correct answer is	option [D]		
98. Plant quarantine re	egulations are enfo	orced to	
A. prevent the introdu	ction of foreign pe	ests and diseases	
B. increase the resista	ance of crops to d	iseases	
C. encourage the imp	ortation of foreign	crops	
D. discourage depend	dence on tempera	te 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 remov	/ed through	
A. harrowing		
B. ridging		
C. organic manuring		
D. rotation		
The correct answer is option [A]		
2. The farm practice that can prevent excess	sive evaporation from soil surface is	
,5 ⁵⁵		
A. ploughing		
B. mulching		
C. harrowing		
D. weeding		
The correct answer is option [B]		
3. A farm practice that ensures soil fertility b	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 fro	on

soil surfaces?

B. Mulching		
C. Weeding		
D. Harrowing		
The correct answer is option [B].	1.	
Mulching is a protective covering evaporation and soil erosion.	ng of rotting vegetable matter spre	ad to reduce
5. What is over grazing?		
A. It is the practice of putting me	ore animals than required in a pas	ture to graze.
B. It is the practice of bringing of	only female animals together to gra	aze.
C. It is the reproduction of diffe	erent animals.	
D. None of the above		
The correct answer is option [A]	1	
6. Water conservation is enhance	ed through	
A. ridging		
B. digging		
C. clinging		
D. harrowing		
The correct answer is option [A]	1	
7. Which of the following is not a	a cultivation practice?	
A. Bush burning		
B. Crop rotation		
C. Grazing		
D. Soil rotation		
The correct answer is option [D]	1 off	

A. Liming

8	$_$ is the mechanical manip	pulation of soil for a	ny purpose.	
A. tillage				
B. mulching				
C. harrowing	g			
D. weeding				
The correct	answer is option [A]			
	t of clearing agricultural l cept	ands clean of all veç	getation or trees inc	clude the
A. exposure	of soil to erosion			
B. exposure	of sub-soil			
C. desertific	cation			
D. complete	e removal of soil nutrients	5		
The correct	answer is option [C]			
10. Which of	the following sequence	of core-planting op	erations is correct?	
A. Bush clea	aring, farm layout, burning	g and stumping		
B. Stumping	g, bush clearing, farm layo	out and burning		
C. Burning,	farm layout, clearing and	stumping		
D. Bush clea	aring, burning, stumping a	and farm layout		
The correct	answer is option [D]			
11. Excess	can increase acidity	y 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 p fertility of soil and reduces the risk of	_	e structure and
A. Fertilizer application		
B. Organic manuring		
C. Crop rotation		
D. Mulching		
The correct answer is option [C]		
17. Reduction of ten seedlings of paw	vpaw 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 a	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 burn	ing causes pollution of the enviro	nment.
A. water		
B. oil		

C. fertilizer		
D. smoke		
The correct answer is option [D]		
20. Which one of the following farmi	ing practices encourages soil de	gradation?
A. Fertilizer application		
B. Bush fallow		
C. Cover cropping		
D. Fungicide application		
The correct answer is option [D]		
21 destroys the seeds of we	eeds.	
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 soil?	practices does not have a harmf	ul effect on the
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 o	option [B]			
2. Which one of the foll	lowing is not a wour	nding fishing gea	r or equipment?	
A. Spears				
B. Knives				
C. Arrows				
D. Nets				
The correct answer is o	option [D].			
3. What will be the area hectares?	ı of a rectangular ga	arden measuring	100m by 26m in	
A. 26.0				
B. 2.60				
C. 0.26				
D. O.1				
The correct answer is o	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 s	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 a	ın equipment.
A. farming	
B. fishing	
C. pasturing	
D. surveying	
The correct answer is option [D]	
7. Which one of the following is not a l	imitation of farm mechanization?
A. Technical know-how	
B. Capital	
C. Small holdings	
D. Labour	
The correct answer is option [D]	
X851-	
8. Primary tillage equipment perform the	he following functions except
A. turning over and inverting the top s	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 h	numidity is
A. thermometer	
B. anemometer	
C. hygrometer	
D. hydrometer	
The correct answer is option [C]	
10. Which one of the following is not a surve	y 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 us	e of a gutter's chain?
A. Taking measurements of distances	

b. Determining the depth of	Soli moisture	
C. Calculating the slope of	the land	
D. Restraining bulls		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	
13. The use of modern farm i agriculture is called	inputs to increase product	tivity and efficiency in
A. mechanization		
B. fertilization		
C. fabrication		
D. modernization		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	
14. Combine harvester is use	ed for harvesting	
A. pepper		
B. rubber		
C. rice		
D. tomato		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	
15 is the process of sources.	f using machines to do farr	m work instead of other
A. Mechanization		
B. Mechanization		
C. Machinery		
D. Machines		
The correct answer is option	n [B]	

A. Hand fork		
B. Mattock		
C. Spade		
D. Axe		
The correct answer is option [C]		
17. Which one of the following is not a lim	itation to farm mechanization	on?
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]		
al Silver		
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 c	annot be mechanized?	
A. Crop processing		
B. Seed germination		
C. Weed control		
D. Fertilizer application		

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

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The amount of	f planting materials r	needed for a giver	n area of land is	known as
				
A. seed rate				
B. plant population	on			
C. seed volume				
D. plant density				
The correct answe	er is option [A].			
21. Ginning is the	process of			
A. extracting cott	on seed oil			
B. separating fibre	es from the bark of k	kernel		
C. grinding cottor	n seeds			
D. separating cot	ton from its seed			
The correct answer	er is option [D].			
22. Combine harve	ester is used for har	vesting		
A. maize				
B. cassava				
C. rubber				
D. orange				
The correct answe	er is option [A]			
23. Which one of tanother?	the following is best	used in transferring	ng soil from one	place to
A. Spade				
B. Go-to-hell	×62			
C. Shovel				
D. Dibber				

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Which one of the following surveying equipment is during farm survey?	s used for measuring angles
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 couple	d 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 n	nechanized?
A. Transplanting	
B. Irrigation	
C. Bush clearing	
D. Fertilizer application	
The correct answer is option [A]	
27 is designed to harvest mature and ripe cr	op.
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 machinery due to wear and tear	s the best term to describe the loss of value of a ?
A. Diminution	
B. Scrap value	
C. Depreciation	
D. Host value	
The correct answer is option [C	1 Key
30. Which of the following imple clearing a new farmland?	ments will be used for the next farm operation after
A. Plough	
B. Ridger	
C. Cultivator	
D. Planter	
The correct answer is option [A]	
×62	
31. Which one of the following farmulti-purpose' machine?	arm machinery is referred to as an 'all purpose' or
Δ Hanvester	

B. Plough			
C. Ridger			
D. Tractor			
The correct answer is	option [D]		
32. Range pole is a far	m implement used f	or	
A. marking drills	-MS.		
B. marking chain leng	th		
C. digging soil			
D. marking surveyed s	stations		
The correct answer is			
	600		
33. Farm mechanization	on does not .		
A. involve in the use of		ent.	
B. require much capita		-010	
C. lead to unemploym			
D. involve the use of o		v see	
The correct answer is	-5	y	
THE COHECT ANSWER IS	Option [C]		
34. To which of the fol being used?	lowing survey equip	ment is a piece of red	cloth tied when it is
A. cross staff			
B. plumb bob			
C. Gunter's chain			
D. arrow			
The correct answer is	option [D]		

35. Which one of the foll	owing types of surve	ying 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, O50

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] A. changing the disc B. cleaning the soil off the disc

- 39. The daily maintenance practice carried out on a disc harrow is
- 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	S
A. reducing maturation time for crop	
B. decreasing number of pests	
C. reducing cost of production	
D. decreasing stress in farming operation	ns go
The correct answer is option [D]	
44. Which one of the following is not an a	dvantage 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	e 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 commo	on to both the disc and moldboard plough?
A. Plough share	
B. Landslide	

C. Coulter			
D. Beam			
The correct answer is option	n [D]		
47. The function of the scra	per on a disc plough	is to	
A. scrape the top soil			
B. remove adhering soil fro	m the disc		
C. open the furrow			
D. balance the plough			
The correct answer is option	n [A]		
48. Which of the following c	annot be used to lub	ricate farm machiner	y?
A. Grease			
B. Palm oil			
C. Water			
D. Petroleum jelly			
The correct answer is option	n [C] Water is not a	lubricant.	
49. The most important limit	tation of agricultural r	mechanization is	·
A. small holdings			
B. lack of technical know-h	ow		
C. poor marketing system			
D. inadequate storage facil	ities		
The correct answer is option	n [A]		
50. Which one of the follow survey?	ing methods is used	in conducting a simp	le farm layout
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 sp	oraying 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 tool	s can be used to shape, split and cut wood?
A. Axe	
B. Cutlass	
C. Shovel	
D. Sickle	
The correct answer is option [A]	
COLLE .	
53. The introduction of science and following except	I technology to agriculture is made difficult by the
A. inadequate funds	
B. inadequate land	
C. availability of marketing facilities	Carry Carry
D. illiteracy	
The correct answer is option [C].	
-011T	
54. Which of the following is not an agriculture?	importance of science and technology to
3.3.15 artar 5 r	

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 h	eads 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 f	arm 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	d that contains the list o	of all items in the farm.	
A. Profit and loss			
B. Farm diary			
C. Farm inventory			
D. Farming inventory	ring		
The correct answer is	s option [C]		
2. Checking on costs	and returns enables the	e farmer	
A. ascertain the imm	ediate financial position		
B. ascertain future fir	nancial position of the fa	arm	
C. keep farm records	S		
D. all of the above			
The correct answer is	s option [D]		
3. Which one of the fo	ollowing refers to a farm	accounting entry?	
A. Payments made a	t the farm at a particular	rtime	
B. Loss of animal			
C. Value of crop prod	duced		
D. Area of land cove	red by farm labour		
The correct answer is	s option [A]		
4 is the reco	ording of the various acti	ivities 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	t by farmers?
A. To remove and bury all dead birds	s promptly.
B. To know if a tractor can be hired.	
C. To prevent farm diseases.	
D. To enable the farmer to make sou	ınd management decision.
The correct answer is option [D]	
6. Farm-gate prices is usually obtained	ed 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 refarm?	ecord which contains the list of all items in the
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 a	un importance of farm accounts?
A. It is used for planning.	
A. IL IS USEU IOI DIBIIIIIU.	

B. It shows the financial weaknesses or st	trengths of the farm.	
C. It helps the farmer know when there ar	re 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	e 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 b	y the farm during a period.	
A. Purchase record		

B. Sales records		
C. Periodic records		
D. Timely records		
The correct answer is option [A	1 <i>J</i>	
13. The quantity of rice that an i is simply the individual's	individual is able to buy during a 	a given period of time
A. supply of rice		
B. demand for rice		
C. elastic limit for rice		
D. preference for rice		
The correct answer is option [B	3]	
14. help the farmer to		
A. manage his farm as a busine	ess	
B. repair his tools and machine	ery	
C. transport his crops to the m	arket	
D. be less dependent on farmir	ng for an income	
The correct answer is option [A	<i>\J.</i>	
15. Which one of the following is	s not a farm record?	
A. Farm inventory		
B. Storage record		
C. Farm diary		
D. Production record		
The correct answer is option [B	3]	

16. Which one of the following is the sand was sold for N2O, 000.00 after it		
A. N2O, OOO.OO		
B. N60, 000.00		
C. N8O, OOO.OO		
D. N100, 000.00		
The correct answer is option [A]		
17. Farm records are important for all	of the following reaso	ns except
A. supplying information for future pl	anning	
B. determing profit and loss made or	n the farm	
C. assessing the quality of farm prod	luce	
D. determining the credit worthiness	of farmers	
The correct answer is option [C]		
18. Which one of the following is not a	a source of agricultura	I 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 o	nly 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 be	enefit of afforestation?	
A. Prevention of desert encroachment	t	
B. It reduces the humus content of soi	ile.	
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 tree	es in a forest reserve are cut o	down is called
A. deforestation		
B. reforestation		
C. selective exploitation		
D. selection		
The correct answer is option [C]		
×e5		
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 functions except	d management will perform the following	
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 tre	ees in a forest reserve are cut down is known a	as
A. selection		
B. afforestation		
C. reforestation		
D. selective exploitation		
The correct answer is option [D].		
7. Which one of the following forest tr	ree is a softwood?	
A. Gmelina		
B. Ebony		
C. Shea-butter		
D. Teak		
The correct answer is option [A]		
8. Selected exploitation means felling	g 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 simultane piece of land is termed	eously on the same
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].	
Section 1 Springer	

12. Which one of the following fore	est 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 f	function of forestry?	
A. Provision of timber for building		
B. Establishment of pasture		
C. Provision of shelter for wildlife		
D. Preservation of medicinal and e	economic trees	
The correct answer is option [B]		
A. S. He		
14. Which of the following is a raw	material often used in a paper i	industry?
A. Latex		
B. Dyes		
C. Pulp		
D. Crude		
The correct answer is option [C]		
15. The cutting down of mature tre they are cut down is called	es to allow the younger ones re 	each maturity before
A. deforestation		
B. forest regulation		
C. afforestation		
D. selective exploitation		
The correct answer is option [D]		

16. A process by which forest trees are c	ut down without replace	ment 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 agricutermed	ultural crops on the same	e piece of land is
A. mixed cropping		
B. mixed farming		
C. forestry		
D. Taungya system		
The correct answer is option [D]		
18. The organized planting of trees in are removed is known as	as from which forest tre	es have been
A. deforestation		
B. forestation		
C. forestry		
D. reforestation		
The correct answer is option [D]		
19. A condition where only specified tree	es 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 ava-	ilable 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	n purposes
D. a tree is planted for every one felled	
The correct answer is option [D]	
26. Shea butter, eucalyptus, neem, baobab the	are all examples of forest trees growing in
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 applie	s gypsum to his far	mland intends to	
A. decrease soil acid	dity		
B. increase soil acidit	ty		
C. decrease soil alka	linity		
D. increase soil alkali	nity		
The correct answer is	s option [A].		
2. Which of the follow	ving processes will n	ot lead to the loss of	nutrients from the soil
A. Erosion			
B. Mulching			
C. Harvesting			
D. Leaching			
The correct answer is	s option [B]		
3. Inhibition of fruits a	and seed formation i	n crops is due to the	deficiency of
A. phosphorus			
B. borno			
C. nitrogen			
D. chlorine			
The correct answer is	s option [A].		
4. Which one of the fo	ollowing nutrients is	a macro nutrient?	
A. Phosphorus			

B. Iron			
C. Zinc			
D. Manganese			
The correct answ	er is option [A]		
	f crop plants show bro ey are showing deficie		om the tips of the mid-
A. magnisium			
B. phosphorus			
C. nitrogen			
D. copper			
The correct answ	er is option [B]		
6. What happens used as a means	(m)***	Iphur contents of v	egetation when burning is
A. They are relea	sed into the air as gas	es.	
B. They remain ir	n ash as nitrates and su	ılphates.	
C. They raise the	e pH of an acid soil.		
D. They are relea	sed into the soil thus i	ncreasing the nutri	ents of the soil.
The correct answ	er is option [A].		
7. Rhizobium sup	plies nitrogen to legum	ninous plants by	<u> </u>
A. changing som	e mineral salts to sulph	nate of ammonia	
B. incorporating	urea into its body		
C. fixing atmosph	neric nitrogen		
D. decomposing	plant remains		
The correct answ	ver is option [C]		

8. Nitrogen deficiency	in plant can lead	to the following e	xcept	
A. stunted growth				
B. excessive growth				
C. lower protein conte	ent of crop produc	cts		
D. general yellowing in	ı leaves			
The correct answer is	option [B]			
9. If 200kg of NPK fert amount of fertilizer rec	V			at will be the
A. 600kg				
B. 2,000 kg				
C. 3,000 kg				
D. 6,000 kg				
The correct answer is	option [C].			
If 200kg = I hectare of	f maize farm			
15 hectares = 200kg x	15 = 3,000kg			
10. Which of the follow soil?	ing processes wil	l not lead to the l	oss of nutrients	s from the
A. Leaching				
B. Erosion				
C. Mulching				
D. Burning				
The correct answer is	option [C]			
11. A farmer cultivating content of	leafy vegetables	will require fertiliz	ers with a relat	ively high
A. calcium				
B. magnesium				

C. potassium	
D. nitrogen	
The correct answer is option [D]	
12 Fertilizers that usually contain are commonly called fertiliz	one nutrient which can be used directly by plants ers.
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 c	an lead to the following except
A. lower protein content of the pl	ant crop
B. excessive growth	
C. stunted growth	
D. general yellowing of the leaves	XION LANGUE
The correct answer is option [B]	
×6	
15. Etiolation in crops is character	ized by
A. weak stems	off -0

B. the presence of chlorophyll	
C. short stems	
D. green temperature	
The correct answer is option [A]	
16. Most crop plants do not survive	e 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 wi	ill 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	. Stor
The correct answer is option [B]	
18. Feed carotene is usually conver	rted to
A. vitamin K	
B. vitamin E	
C. vitamin A	
D. vitamin B	
The correct answer is option [C]	
18. Feed carotene is usually conver	rted to
A. vitamin K	

C. vitamin A		
D. vitamin B		
The correct answer is option [C]		
20. Which one of the following is not a	n importance of manure	e?
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 I soil?	ead to loss of nitrogen	compounds from the
A. Crop removal		
B. Burning		
C. Lodging		
D. Leaching		
The correct answer is option [C]		
22. Nitrogen is made available to plant	s 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]		

B. vitamin E

23. Which one of the following is the fu	nction of nitrosomona	is 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	12	
A. To prevent erosion		
B. To increase organic matter content		
250	3400	
C. To increase water retention capacit	y Xes	
D. To increase nutrient level		
The correct answer is option [D]		
25,5		
25. Basal feeds have a high proportion	of easily digestible	- 000
A. minerals		
B. proteins		
C. fats		
D. carbohydrates		
The correct answer is option [D]		
26. In the process of recycling carbon	in nature, carbon dioxi	ide 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 tha	at are effective in dec	omposing forest areas
A. termites			
B. bacteria			
C. earthworm			
D. wood beetles			
The correct answer is o	otion [B]		
28. The plant nutrient es	ssential for the fo	rmation of tubers is $_$	
A. molybdenum			
B. phosphorus			
C. potassium			
D. sodium			
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
29. Plant micronutrients	include the follo	wing except	
A. sulphur			
B. copper			
C. iron			
D. zinc			
	ntion [A] Micron	utriante ara nutriante t	hat are required in
The correct answer is of small amount.	otion (A). Micront	illients are numents ti	nat are required in
30. The relationship bet best described as		organisms and plants i	n the nitrogen cycle is
A. parasitism			
B. commensalism			
C. competition			

The correct answer	is option [D].			
	ationship between t om the other by cau		· ·	in which one
	ne relation between om the other withou		ds of organisms	when one
-	ation between two o ch gains benefits fro	Congress of the Congress of th	of organisms the	at are
Saprophytism mean	ns feeding on dead o	decaying organic	c matter.	
31. The functions of	soil micro-organism	is include the fo	llowing except _	- 650
A. decomposition o	of dead plant and an	imal remains		
B. filtration of soil w	ater for plant use			
C. causing plant an	d animal diseases			
D. living as symbion	nts on crop plants			
The correct answer	is option [B]			
32. Which one of the	e following nutrient (elements is a ma	acronutrient?	
A. Phosphorus				
B. Zinc				
C. Iron				
D. Manganese				
The correct answer	is option [A]			
	M5.C			
33. Lodging in plant	s is as a result of ex	cess supply of _	X.	
A. calcium	655	XCS	183	
B. nitrogen				
C. potassium				
D. sulphur				
D. Sulphul				

D. symbiosis

The correct answer is option [C]

3	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]
3	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]
3	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?

	•	200	
A. To obtain the lo	west possible dry matte	er yield of pasture.	
B. To obtain the m	ost palatable mixture o	f pasture crops.	
C. To obtain high I	eaf-stem ratio.		
D. To obtain the be	est possible nutritive va	alue of pasture.	
The correct answer	r is option [A].		
2. The ways by which	ch a pasture can be imp	proved includes all of th	ne following except
A. overgrazing			
B. weed control			
C. reseeding			
D. irrigation			
The correct answe	r is option [A]		
3. Pueraria phaseo	loides is the botanical i	name for legume) .
A. Centro			
B. stylo			
C. mucuna			
D. puero			
The correct answer	r is option [D]		
4 is a compo	ound 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. Andropon lectorum	
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 a	an effect of grazing on the soil?
A. Enrichment of soil with animal du	na.

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 so balanced and maintained.	oil, vegetation, water and air are
B. It is the length to which the climate changes a	re 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 somaintained.	oil, farmer, and farm animals are
The correct answer is option [A]	
10 are established on lands that are unpr	ofitable 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]	

B. Exposure of soil to erosion.

12. What is the botanical nam	e for the Cent	ro legume?	
A. Calopogonium pubescent	t		
B. Centrosome pubescans			
C. Mucuna utilize			
D. Croteria juncea			
The correct answer is option	[B]		
13 enriches the soil wi	th 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 I	Nigeria is	
A. spear grass			
B. goat weed			
C. water leaf			
D. tridax			
The correct answer is option	[A].		
15 is used for pest c	ontrol.		
A. Pesticides			
B. Herbicides			
C. Certicides			
D. Hand picking			
The correct answer is option	[A]		

16 should be done when animals signs of dying off.	s have grazed the rangela	and and plants show
A. Reseeding		
B. Reburning		
C. Rebuilding		
D. Regenerating		
The correct answer is option [A]		
17. A large expanse of land where natura	Il forage is allowed to gro	w for grazing is
called		
A. farm		
B. orchard		
C. rangeland		
D. plantation		
The correct answer is option [C]		
18. Common management practices in p	eastures include the follow	wing except
A. paddocking		
B. fertilizer application		
C. overgrazing by animals		
D. weed and pest control		
The correct answer is option [C]		
- COL		
19. Which one of the following is not an a continuous grazing?	advantage of rotational g	razing over
A. Avoiding the buildup of livestock pes	its.	
B. Obtaining uniform quality of herbage.		
C. Encouraging persistence of desired s	species.	
D. Breaking the life-cycle of some pests	s	

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	

The correct answer is option [C]

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
	1-17		

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

The correct answer is option [C]

١

TOPIC: SURVEYING AND PLANNING OF FARMSTEADs

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is a surveying e	quipment?	
A. Theodolite		
B. Masking tape		
C. Pen		
D. Thermometer		
The correct answer is option [A]		
2. The common surveying equipment for	r farmland include the following (except
25°		
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 surveyi	ing equipment?	
A. Hunter's chain or ranging pole		
B. Prismatic compass		
C. Shovel		
D. Measuring tape		
The correct answer is option [C]		
×62		
4. Which one of the following is not a far	m structure?	
A. Cribs		

B. Discharge cap

C. Barns			
D. Rhombus			
The correct answer is option	[B]		
5. Which one of the following distances?	g is used in taking bear	ring and measuring	angular
A. Prismatic compass			
B. Measuring tape			
C. Pillow			
D. Theodolite			
The correct answer is option	[A]		
6. Which one of the following	y tools is used for marl	king 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	j is not a component c	of theodolite?	
A. Prism			
B. Tripod			
C. Telescope			
D. Trivet			
The correct answer is option	[A]		
8. Which of the following sho	ould be considered wh	en 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	on [D].	
9. What are give and take I	lines often used for in farm surveyi	ng?
A. Levelling measurement	s of farms	
B. Measuring farms with ir	regular boundaries	
C. Measuring diversions o	or obstructions in a farmland	
D. Measuring turning poin	ts during surveying	
The correct answer is option	on [B]	
10. The distance between	two successive yam mounds shoul	ld be about
A. O.10m		
B. 1.00m		
C. 10.00m		
D. 100.00m		
The correct answer is option	on [B]	