

CROP SCIENCE REVIEWER BY AGRICULTURE REVIEW.

1. The following are modern techniques in biotechnology except:

- a) Bioinformatics
- b) Vaccine technology
- c) Diagnostics
- d) Tissue and cell culture

2. The name cereal is derived from the name of the most important grain deity:

- a) The Roman Goddess Venus
- b) The Roman Goddess Ceres
- c) The Roman God Of Soul
- d) The Xeres God of Israel

3. It is the classification of farming system based on type and intensity of rotation, water supply, cropping patterns, and animal activities and degree of commercialization:

- a) Cultivation
- b) Grassland utilization
- c) Collection
- d) Fallow

4. Which does not belong to the group?

- a) Centro
- b) Seratro
- c) Stylo
- d) Paragrass

5. The following are types of shifting cultivation systems except:

- a) Intercropping system
- b) Migration system
- c) Vegetative system
- d) Clearance system

6. An example of a small fruit is:

- a) Pineapple
- b) Lanzones
- c) Tamarind
- d) Duhat

7. Which of the following methods of crop improvement is not commonly used due to difficulty in identifying the change in the desired trait?

- a) Plant introduction
- b) Introgression
- c) Selection
- d) Hybridization

8. Momordica charantia and Sechium edule are examples of the family:

- a) Cucurbitaceae
- b) Malvaceae
- c) Moringaceae
- d) Compositae

9. A basis of hybrid crosses wherein a hybrid is crossed to one of its parents to improve lines or cultivars that excel in most desirable characteristics but lack one or a few:

- a) Polycross
- b) Top cross
- c) Double cross
- d) Backcross

10. This is the scientific name of rambutan:

- a) Nephelium lappaceum
- b) Durio discolor
- c) Artocarpus altilis
- d) Averrhoa balimbi

11. A type of dormancy wherein the new embryo stops growing while still attached to the parent plant thus, preventing the seeds from germinating viviparously even after the ripe seed is shed off or harvested:

- a) Innate dormancy
- b) Induced dormancy
- c) Enforced dormancy
- d) Forced dormancy

12. It is a class of seeds whose genetic identity and purity of the variety are maintained. This type of seed is the source of all certified seed classes either directly or through registered seed. It is issued with red tags:

- a) Certified seed
- b) Breeder seed
- c) Foundation seed
- d) Registered seed

13. The enlarged, fleshy root of some plants like *Daucus carota*, *Ipomea batatas*, *Raphanus sativus*, etc., are examples of modified roots doing the function:

- a) Water absorption
- b) Food storage
- c) Anchorage
- d) All of these

14. It is the result of the union of male and female gametes, which results in the formation of seeds and the creation of individuals with new genotype. This usually results in the increased vigor or growth of hybrid progeny in relation to the average of the parent known as:

- a) Variety
- b) Pedigree
- c) Offspring
- d) Heterosis

15. A type of sclerenchyma that is short and more or less cuboidal in shape that imparts a gritty feeling when fruits containing them are eaten is called:

- a) Fibers
- b) Strings
- c) Sclereids
- d) Tracheids

16. The competition of the different parts of a plant for water, nutrients, light, etc. is known as:

- a) Interplant competition
- b) Interspecific competition
- c) Intraspecific competition
- d) Intraplant competition

17. Stems of monocot plants are generally smaller compared to dicot plants because of the absence of meristematic tissue called:

- a) Cork cambium
- b) Cortex
- c) Phellogen
- d) Vascular cambium

18. Biological diversity is the total variability within all the living organisms and the ecological complexes they inhabit. Which of the following is not a level of biodiversity?

- a) Human interference
- b) Species
- c) Ecosystem
- d) Genetic diversity

19. A strengthening tissue present in the plant that can be extracted and transformed into economic products like rope, jute jack, cotton balls, or cloth is:

- a) Aerenchyma
- b) Collenchyma
- c) Sclereids
- d) Fibers

20. A type of plant propagation wherein formation of adventitious roots or buds occurs before separation of the propagule from the parent plant:

- a) Grafting
- b) Marcotting
- c) Cloning
- d) Inarching

21. Several plants have the characteristic of becoming leafless during a year's growth. These plants that shed off their leaves are called:

- a) Monoecious
- b) Dioecious
- c) Deciduous
- d) Foliaceous

22. The young plant that develops inside the seed is called:

- a) Seed coat
- b) Embryo
- c) Endosperm
- d) Perisperm

23. Which of the following strategies is least likely to improve crop yield in saline soils?

- a) Developing salt-tolerant crop varieties through genetic modification
- b) Increasing the frequency of irrigation with saline water to leach salts from the root zone
- c) Applying gypsum to the soil to improve soil structure and reduce salinity
- d) Implementing proper drainage systems to remove excess salts from the soil

24. Which of the following processes involves the conversion of nitrogen gas from the atmosphere into a form that plants can use?

- a) Nitrogen fixation
- b) Denitrification
- c) Ammonification
- d) Nitrification

25. The process by which water is transported from the roots to the leaves of plants is called:

- a) Transpiration
- b) Respiration
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Translocation

26. A plant that has separate male and female plants is referred to as:

- a) Monoecious
- b) Dioecious
- c) Hermaphroditic
- d) Androgynous

27. The primary macronutrient responsible for promoting root development in plants is:

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Potassium
- d) Calcium

28. Which of the following best describes "allelopathy" in plants?

- a) Mutual beneficial relationship
- b) One plant benefits while the other is harmed
- c) Competition for resources
- d) Release of chemicals that inhibit the growth of other plants

29. The study of insects that affect crop production is known as:

- a) Pathology
- b) Entomology
- c) Agronomy
- d) Ecology

30. The process of improving crop varieties by selecting and breeding plants with desirable traits is known as:

- a) Genetic engineering
- b) Cross-pollination
- c) Plant breeding
- d) Hybridization

31. The part of the plant where photosynthesis primarily takes place is:

- a) Roots
- b) Stems
- c) Leaves
- d) Flowers

32. The movement of genetic material between organisms other than by the "vertical" transmission of DNA from parent to offspring is called:

- a) Horizontal gene transfer
- b) Genetic mutation
- c) Genetic recombination
- d) Vertical gene transfer

33. The primary function of the root hairs on a plant's root system is:

- a) Anchorage
- b) Absorption of water and nutrients
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Reproduction

34. The symbiotic relationship between fungi and plant roots that enhances nutrient uptake is known as:

- a) Nitrogen fixation
- b) Mycorrhizae
- c) Parasitism
- d) Commensalism

35. Which type of soil structure is most ideal for plant growth?

- a) Single grain
- b) Blocky
- c) Platy
- d) Granular

36. The process by which plants lose water vapor through small openings on their leaves is called:

- a) Transpiration
- b) Evaporation
- c) Condensation
- d) Preipitation

37. Which of the following is a micronutrient required by plants?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Potassium
- d) Zinc

38. The practice of growing different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons is called:

- a) Monocropping
- b) Crop rotation
- c) Intercropping
- d) Agroforestry

39. Which type of pest control uses natural predators or parasites to manage pest populations?

- a) Chemical control
- b) Biological control
- c) Mechanical control
- d) Cultural control

40. The process of breeding and selecting plants for specific traits to create new plant varieties is known as:

- a) Hybridization
- b) Genetic modification
- c) Plant breeding
- d) Cross-pollination

41. Which of the following plant hormones is primarily responsible for cell division and growth?

- a) Auxin
- b) Gibberellin
- c) Cytokinin
- d) Ethylene

42. The primary function of stomata in plant leaves is:

- a) Absorption of water
- b) Gas exchange
- c) Nutrient uptake
- d) Reproduction

43. The practice of controlling the amount and timing of irrigation to maximize crop yield and water use efficiency is known as:

- a) Drip irrigation
- b) Flood irrigation
- c) Irrigation scheduling
- d) Sprinkler irrigation

44. The primary carbohydrate produced by plants during photosynthesis is:

- a) Sucrose
- b) Glucose
- c) Fructose
- d) Lactose

45. The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower is known as:

- a) Fertilization
- b) Pollination
- c) Germination
- d) Propagation

46. Which of the following is a primary benefit of crop rotation?

- a) Increased yield every year
- b) Reduced soil erosion
- c) Reduced need for pesticides
- d) Reduced water use

47. Which of the following best describes a "cover crop"?

- a) A crop grown to be harvested for food
- b) A crop grown to be harvested for fiber
- c) A crop grown to protect and improve the soil
- d) A crop grown to be harvested for fuel

48. Which type of symbiotic relationship is most commonly found between legumes and nitrogen-fixing bacteria?

- a) Commensalism
- b) Parasitism
- c) Mutualism
- d) Amensalism

49. Which of the following processes is primarily responsible for water movement within plants?

- a) Transpiration
- b) Capillary action
- c) Osmosis
- d) Diffusion

50. The primary purpose of the xylem tissue in plants is:

- a) Transport of food
- b) Transport of water and minerals
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Reproduction

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Answer Key

1. D	11. A	21. C	31. C	41. C
2. B	12. C	22. B	32. A	42. B
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. B	43. C
4. D	14. D	24. A	34. B	44. B
5. A	15. C	25. A	35. D	45. B
6. B	16. D	26. B	36. A	46. C
7. B	17. D	27. B	37. D	47. C
8. A	18. A	28. D	38. B	48. C
9. D	19. D	29. B	39. B	49. A
10. A	20. B	30. C	40. C	50. B

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