

Crop Science Reviewer Based On TOS

CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS, BOTANICAL & AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM | AGRICULTURE REVIEW

1. Which of the following is considered a major traditional export crop of the Philippines, known globally as 'Manila hemp'?

a. Abaca

b. Pineapple

c. Cotton

d. Jute

2. Among the cereal crops, which is considered an emerging minor crop in the Philippines being promoted as a substitute for rice due to its lower glycemic index?

a. Sorghum

b. Adlai

c. Millet

d. Rye

3. Which of the following is the most extensively cultivated major food crop in the Philippines in terms of total harvested area?

a. Corn

b. Coconut

c. Rice

d. Sugarcane

4. Pili (*Canarium ovatum*) is an indigenous high-value nut crop in the Philippines primarily grown in which region?

a. Ilocos Region

b. Central Visayas

c. Bicol Region

d. SOCCSKSARGEN

5. Which leguminous crop is heavily cultivated as a major cash crop in the Ilocos region, often referred to locally as 'the poor man's meat'?

a. Pigeonpea

b. Mungbean

c. Chickpea

d. Soybean

6. In the context of Philippine agriculture, which of the following is classified strictly as an industrial or commercial plantation crop rather than a direct food crop?

a. Rubber

b. Cassava

c. Mango

d. Sweet potato

7. Which of the following fruit crops is consistently one of the top agricultural exports of the Philippines, predominantly cultivated in massive plantations in Mindanao?

a. Mango

b. Pineapple

c. Cavendish banana

d. Papaya

8. The center of origin for the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), based on the diversity of wild relatives, is located in which geographic region?

a. Southeast Asia

b. The Mediterranean

c. The Andean region of South America

d. Central Africa

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9. According to Nikolai Vavilov's centers of diversity, the Indo-Malayan center of origin is the primary source of which globally significant crop?

a. Wheat

b. Coconut

c. Maize

d. Sunflower

10. *Coffea arabica*, a highly valued beverage crop for its cup quality, originated in the highland forests of which country?

a. Brazil

b. Colombia

c. Ethiopia

d. Vietnam

11. Where is the geographic origin of maize (*Zea mays*), from which it was introduced to the Philippines via the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade?

a. Mesoamerica

b. Fertile Crescent

c. Yangtze River Valley

d. West Africa

12. *Theobroma cacao*, a high-value plantation crop cultivated in the tropics, is native to which geographical region?

a. West Africa

b. Amazon basin of South America

c. Southeast Asia

d. Indian Subcontinent

13. Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is widely believed by botanists to have originated in which region before spreading globally?

a. New Guinea

b. Cuba

c. India

d. Brazil

14. Which of the following high-value spice crops originated in the Moluccas (the Spice Islands) but is now widely cultivated in other tropical regions?

a. Black pepper

b. Clove

c. Vanilla

d. Cardamom

15. Crops that are grown primarily for their large, starchy subterranean stems or roots are agriculturally classified as what?

a. Cereals

b. Pulses

c. Root and tuber crops

d. Forages

16. Bast fiber crops yield economically valuable fibers from the phloem tissue of the stem. Which of the following is a classic example of a bast fiber crop?

a. Cotton

b. Abaca

c. Ramie

d. Coir

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17. In agricultural classification, how are crops like peanut, sunflower, safflower, and sesame collectively grouped based on their primary economic product?

a. Oilseed crops

b. Beverage crops

c. Essential oil crops

d. Pulse crops

18. What is the agricultural classification of crops like Centrosema, Stylosanthes, and Napier grass that are specifically grown for animal feed?

a. Green manures

b. Forage and pasture crops

c. Catch crops

d. Silviculture crops

19. Crops grown primarily for the extraction of stimulating alkaloids, such as tea, coffee, and cacao, belong to which agricultural category?

a. Narcotic crops

b. Beverage crops

c. Medicinal crops

d. Spice crops

20. Mint, citronella, and patchouli are agriculturally classified as what type of crops based on the nature of their extracted products?

a. Fiber crops

b. Essential oil crops

c. Masticatory crops

d. Oleaginous crops

21. Which of the following classifications best applies to sisal and abaca, considering the specific plant part from which the economic product is extracted?

a. Seed fiber crops

b. Bast fiber crops

c. Leaf fiber crops

d. Fruit fiber crops

22. Based on ontogeny or life cycle, how is a crop that completes its vegetative growth in one season and reproductive growth in the following season classified?

a. Annual

b. Biennial

c. Perennial

d. Ephemeral

23. Plant classification based on the C3, C4, and CAM pathways categorizes crops according to what specific physiological mechanism?

a. Photoperiodic response

b. Photosynthetic mechanism of carbon fixation

c. Respiration rate

d. Water use efficiency

24. When classifying crops based on photoperiodism, which term describes plants like traditional soybeans that require day length to be less than a critical duration to initiate flowering?

a. Short-day plants

b. Long-day plants

c. Day-neutral plants

d. Intermediate-day plants

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25. Based on growth habit, how are climbing plants that require physical support, such as black pepper and vanilla, agriculturally classified?

a. Shrubs

b. Trees

c. Vines or lianas

d. Herbs

26. Crops can be classified based on their root systems. Which root system is characteristic of most dicotyledonous agronomic crops?

a. Fibrous root system

b. Taproot system

c. Adventitious root system

d. Aerial root system

27. In terms of climatic adaptation and temperature requirements, how are apples and wheat typically classified compared to cassava and rubber?

a. Tropical crops

b. Sub-tropical crops

c. Temperate crops

d. Boreal crops

28. What classification method relies on the physical structure and position of the plant's perennating buds relative to the soil surface?

a. Phylogenetic classification

b. Ecological or physiognomic classification

c. Agronomic classification

d. Chemotaxonomic classification

29. In the binomial nomenclature system established by Carl Linnaeus, what does the first word of a plant's scientific name represent?

a. Specific epithet

b. Genus

c. Family

d. Variety

30. To which botanical family do major pulse crops like soybean, peanut, and mungbean belong?

a. Poaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Fabaceae

d. Brassicaceae

31. Which of the following is the correct botanical classification (family) for economically important crops like tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplants?

a. Cucurbitaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Malvaceae

d. Apiaceae

32. The scientific name for cultivated rice is *Oryza sativa* L. What does the 'L.' stand for in this formal taxonomic designation?

a. Local variety

b. Leaf type

c. The authority (Linnaeus) who named it

d. Latin origin

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33. Which economically important plant family, characterized by a caryopsis fruit type, includes major global staples like maize, wheat, and rice?

a. Arecaceae

b. Poaceae

c. Cyperaceae

d. Liliaceae

34. What is the correct scientific name for the sweet potato, distinguishing it taxonomically from the true yam (*Dioscorea* spp.)?

a. *Solanum tuberosum*

b. *Colocasia esculenta*

c. *Ipomoea batatas*

d. *Manihot esculenta*

35. In botanical taxonomy, crops such as squash, cucumber, and watermelon are grouped into which plant family?

a. Cucurbitaceae

b. Cruciferae

c. Compositae

d. Chenopodiaceae

36. Which of the following is the taxonomic rank immediately below Family and above Species in the hierarchical classification of crops?

a. Order

b. Class

c. Genus

d. Tribe

37. Why is precise botanical classification essential in modern crop breeding programs?

a. It dictates the market price of the crop

b. It helps identify genetically compatible wild relatives for trait introgression

c. It determines the exact planting density required

d. It eliminates the need for field testing

38. In integrated pest management, why is it crucial to know the botanical family of the crops used in a rotation scheme?

a. To ensure crops have the same color

b. To prevent rotation of crops that share common family-specific pests and diseases

c. To standardize the harvesting equipment used

d. To increase the aesthetic value of the field

39. How does agricultural classification broadly aid in fertilizer and chemical application planning?

a. It groups crops with similar physiological needs and chemical sensitivities

b. It determines the brand of fertilizer to buy

c. It changes the chemical composition of the soil

d. It makes fertilizers cheaper to produce

40. What is a major advantage of using botanical binomial nomenclature over common names in agricultural research?

a. It is easier for local farmers to pronounce

b. It ensures universal identification and avoids confusion caused by regional dialects

c. It guarantees a higher crop yield

d. It acts as a legal trademark for seeds

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41. Knowledge of a crop's taxonomic classification can predict its susceptibility to certain allelopathic chemicals. Which family is notoriously sensitive to juglone produced by walnut trees?

a. Poaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Fabaceae

d. Lamiaceae

42. Why is it important to physically separate crops of the same botanical family (like different varieties of Brassica oleracea) during seed production?

a. To prevent unwanted cross-pollination and maintain genetic purity

b. To stop them from competing for sunlight

c. To make harvesting faster

d. To reduce the need for irrigation

43. How does classifying crops based on their geographic origin directly assist in germplasm conservation efforts?

a. It identifies which crops are currently trendy

b. It helps scientists pinpoint centers of diversity to collect resistant and robust wild ecotypes

c. It shows which countries are producing the most food

d. It dictates the export tariffs of the crop

44. What functional term refers to a crop planted primarily to attract insect pests away from the main highly valued economic crop?

a. Catch crop

b. Trap crop

c. Nurse crop

d. Cover crop

45. Leguminous crops that are plowed under and incorporated into the soil while still green to enrich it with organic matter and nitrogen are classified as what?

a. Green manure crops

b. Silage crops

c. Soiling crops

d. Companion crops

46. What is the functional classification of a crop grown simultaneously with another in the same field to maximize land use and provide mutual benefits, such as planting corn with climbing beans?

a. Relay crop

b. Catch crop

c. Companion crop

d. Ratoon crop

47. Crops that are harvested green, chopped, and stored to ferment under anaerobic conditions for livestock feed during off-seasons are known as what?

a. Hay crops

b. Silage crops

c. Pasture crops

d. Browse crops

48. What do you call a fast-growing crop planted primarily to protect the soil from erosion, improve soil structure, and suppress weeds during the period when the main crop is not growing?

a. Cover crop

b. Trap crop

c. Soiling crop

d. Ley crop

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49. A crop planted to provide shade, physical support, or protection to the seedlings of a more delicate, long-term crop (e.g., *Crotalaria* planted for young coffee) is functionally called what?

a. Nurse crop

b. Catch crop

c. Green manure crop

d. Smother crop

50. What is the agricultural term for a quick-maturing crop planted to make use of residual soil moisture, or to substitute for a main crop that has failed due to adverse weather?

a. Relay crop

b. Ratoon crop

c. Catch crop

d. Companion crop

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COMPLETE ANSWER KEY (QUESTIONS 1 TO 50) | AGRICULTURE REVIEW

Detailed Answer Key

Q1: a (Abaca)	Q2: b (Adlai)	Q3: c (Rice)	Q4: c (Bicol)	Q5: b (Mungbean)
Q6: a (Rubber)	Q7: c (Cavendish)	Q8: c (Andean)	Q9: b (Coconut)	Q10: c (Ethiopia)
Q11: a (Mesoamerica)	Q12: b (Amazon)	Q13: a (New Guinea)	Q14: b (Clove)	Q15: c (Root/tuber)
Q16: c (Ramie)	Q17: a (Oilseed)	Q18: b (Forage)	Q19: b (Beverage)	Q20: b (Essential oil)
Q21: c (Leaf fiber)	Q22: b (Biennial)	Q23: b (Photosynthetic)	Q24: a (Short-day)	Q25: c (Vines/lianas)
Q26: b (Taproot)	Q27: c (Temperate)	Q28: b (Ecological)	Q29: b (Genus)	Q30: c (Fabaceae)
Q31: b (Solanaceae)	Q32: c (Linnaeus)	Q33: b (Poaceae)	Q34: c (Ipomoea batatas)	Q35: a (Cucurbitaceae)
Q36: c (Genus)	Q37: b (Compatibility)	Q38: b (Rotation pests)	Q39: a (Physio needs)	Q40: b (Universal ID)
Q41: b (Solanaceae)	Q42: a (Cross-pollinate)	Q43: b (Diversity)	Q44: b (Trap crop)	Q45: a (Green manure)
Q46: c (Companion)	Q47: b (Silage)	Q48: a (Cover crop)	Q49: a (Nurse crop)	Q50: c (Catch crop)