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Chapter – 05

Soil and Agriculture

1. The composition of laterite soil in higher areas is

- (A) Alkaline (B) Saline
(C) Acidic (D) Balanced

2. The Laterite soil is found in which of the following state?

- (A) Kerala (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan (D) Maharashtra
(E) Both A & D

3. The Laterite soil is found in

- (A) High rainfall states
(B) In deserts
(C) Tropical areas
(D) Dry and humid tropical areas

4. How can soil erosion be controlled on hill slopes?

- (A) Forestation
(B) Step farming
(C) Strip cropping
(D) Linear contour ploughing

5. The soil of northern plain of India is formed by

- (A) Degradation (B) Aggradation
(C) Weathering in situ (D) Erosion

6. Which soil is best for the production of cotton?

- (A) Black soil (B) Loam soil
(C) Alluvial soil (D) Peaty soil

7. Which of the following crop grown in alluvial soil requires huge amount of water?

- (A) Tea (B) Wheat
(C) Rice (D) Peanut

8. The another name of acid or alkaline soil is

- (A) Regur (B) Bangar
(C) Kallar (D) Khadar

9. In which of the state land with maximum area an unusable?

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Jammu and Kashmir

10. Petrology is the study of

- (A) Land (B) Mineral
(C) Rock (D) Soil

11. The salinity of soil is measured by

- (A) Electrical Conductivity Meter
(B) Hygrometer
(C) Psychrometer
(D) Scaler

12. Edible crops include

- (A) Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane
(B) Linseed, Castor, Turmeric
(C) Foodgrains, Pulses, Oilseeds
(D) Jute, Cotton, Chilli

13. IR-20 and RATNA are two main variety of

- (A) Wheat (B) Millet
(C) Jawar (D) Rice

14. The Shifting cultivation is still prevalent in

- (A) Mizoram (B) Nagaland
(C) Manipur (D) All of the above

15. The Practice of shifting cultivation is used in

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Central Highlands
(C) Coastal Tamil Nadu (D) Nagaland

16. "Jhoom" is

- (A) A Folk Dance
(B) A River
(C) A Tribe of North-East India
(D) A type of Cultivation

17. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest producer of

- (A) Cotton (B) Oilseeds
(C) Pulses (D) Maize

18. The Step farming is performed on

- (A) Slopes of Hills (B) In Dry Areas
(C) Terrace (D) Peak of the Hills

19. The crop which is produced largely/mostly in India

- (A) Wheat (B) Jowar
(C) Maize (D) Rice





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20. What is the name of the largest coffee producing state in India?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Goa
(C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu

21. In terms of money, which spice is exported most from India?

- (A) Pepper (B) Dry Red Chilli
(C) Turmeric (D) Cardamom

22. Which Crop is cultivated in Zaid season?

- (A) Watermelon (B) Soyabean
(C) Maize (D) Jute

23. Zaid crops are

- (A) Green crops which are feed to animals for grazing.
(B) Substitute crops which are cropped when regular crops fail to grow
(C) Crops which are cropped to attract insecticides
(D) Crops which are cropped to attract such insects which are necessary to work as pesticides

24. Which of the following is not produced in the season of kharif?

- (A) Millet and Rice (B) Maize and Jowar
(C) Jau and Mustard (D) Jowar and Rice

25. Which of the following is not Rabi Crop in India?

- (A) Wheat (B) Jau
(C) Rape seed (D) Jute

26. The state which tops in production of mustard seed is?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Gujarat

27. The topography of plateau is best for

- (A) Farming
(B) Forestry
(C) Mining
(D) Hydropower generation

28. There is rainfall more than 200cm. In a sloppy mountainous tract of India. Which of the following crops can be farmed there?

- (A) Cotton (B) Jute
(C) Tobacco (D) Tea

29. India is the largest producer and exporter of?

- (A) Cotton (B) Copper
(C) Tea (D) Mica

30. Which of the following Indian state is not a producer of tea?

- (A) Assam (B) Kerala
(C) West Bengal (D) Chhattisgarh

31. Which of the following groups of states produce rubber on commercial scale?

- (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh
(B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka
(C) Sikkim-Madhya Pradesh-Nagaland
(D) Orissa-Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra

32. Which of the following is a cash crop in India?

- (A) Maize (B) Gram
(C) Onion (D) Wheat

33. The Plantation agriculture produces?

- (A) Only Food Crops (B) Plantation Crops
(C) Cash Crops (D) Four Crops

34. The share of food crops in India's total production is almost?

- (A) 50% (B) 60%
(C) 70% (D) 80%

35. Which of the following state is the largest wheat producing state in India?

- (A) Punjab (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Haryana

36. Which state is a jute abundant state?

- (A) West Bengal (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala (D) Orissa

37. Which is the main competitor of India in jute production?

- (A) China (B) Nepal
(C) Bangladesh (D) Japan

38. What is the rank of India in milk production in the world?

- (A) Fourth (B) Third
(C) Second (D) First





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39. Turpentine oil is obtained from

- (A) Cashew nut shell (B) Pine tree
(C) Eucalyptus tree (D) Cinchona tree

40. Which of the following spice is obtained from the roots?

- (A) Cloves (B) Cinnamon
(C) Turmeric (D) None of these

41. The term "Green Revolution" is used to show higher production of

- (A) Grasslands
(B) Tree plantation
(C) Per hectare agricultural output
(D) Gardening in urban centers

42. During the period of _____, the production of food crops specially wheat increased very sharply

- (A) 1954 (B) 1964
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

43. Which of the following component was not the part of agricultural policy of Green Revolution?

- (A) High density of crops
(B) Guaranteed maximum price
(C) New agricultural technology
(D) Investment package

44. The Green Revolution was most successful in

- (A) Punjab and Tamil Nadu
(B) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

45. Choose the crops which were cropped by using high yielding seeds in India during Green Revolution?

- (A) Rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane
(B) Maize, gram, jowar, coffee and tea
(C) Rice, wheat, jowar, millet and maize
(D) Wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses and maize

46. Green Revolution is related to which Crop

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Pulses (D) Sugarcane

47. Another name of Green Revolution in India is

- (A) Seed, Fertilizer and Irrigation Revolution
(B) Food Security Revolution

(C) Agricultural Revolution

(D) Multi-crop Revolution

48. HYV is also known _____ in India.

- (A) White revolution
(B) Blue revolution
(C) Traditional revolution
(D) New agricultural policy

49. Which state of India is known as "Sugar Bowl"?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Punjab
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Bihar

50. Which state in India is known as "Rice Bowl"?

- (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

51. Which of the following factor affects the agriculture in India?

- (A) Temperature (B) Humidity
(C) Wind (D) Rain

52. "Operation Flood" is related to which

- (A) Milk production (B) Wheat production
(C) Flood control (D) Water conservation

53. The area of food crops in total area of cropping in India is

- (A) More than 70% (B) 60 -70%
(C) 50-60% (D) Less than 50%

54. What is the percentage of Indian population engaged in agriculture?

- (A) 60% (B) 50%
(C) 70% (D) 80%

55. "Blue Revolution" is related to

- (A) Fish production (B) Milk production
(C) Oil production (D) Food production

56. "Yellow Revolution" in India is related to

- (A) Rice production (B) Oilseed production
(C) Tea production (D) Flower production

57. As per the classification by agriculture ministry, how many agro-climatic zones are in India?

- (A) 123 (B) 126





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(C) 127

(D) 122

(D) Edaphic factors

58. Find the incorrect pair

- (A) Tea-Assam
- (B) Peanut-Bihar
- (C) Coconut-Kerala
- (D) Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh

66. The Black soil is related to which of the following crop

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Sugarcane
- (C) Tea
- (D) Coffee

59. BT seed is related to

- (A) Rice
- (B) Wheat
- (C) Cotton
- (D) Oilseed

67. What is the name of the soil, rich in Calcium?

- (A) Pedocal
- (B) Pedalfer
- (C) Podzol
- (D) Laterite

60. Social forestry is

- (A) Growing plants of various species on private land
- (B) Management of forests by co-operative council
- (C) Growing plants of same species on public land
- (D) Growing and managing useful plants on public land

68. Gray soil, like the Ash of Pine Forest, is also known as

- (A) Red and peat soil
- (B) Tundra soil
- (C) Podzol
- (D) Gray soil

61. Which of the following state is considered as the traditional area for tank irrigation in India?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Assam
- (D) Orissa

69. Which is the best suited soil for the cultivation of rice?

- (A) Laterite soil
- (B) Red soil
- (C) Alluvial soil
- (D) Black soil

62. In which of the area of India, Non-Irrigated Farming is performed?

- (A) Kanera Field
- (B) Deccan Plateau
- (C) Coromandal Field
- (D) Ganges Field

70. The red colour of red soil is due to

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Humus
- (C) Iron
- (D) Copper

71. The soil which bleaches quickly due to rain, is called

- (A) Red
- (B) Laterite
- (C) Black
- (D) Alluvial

63. Which of the following district of Tamil Nadu is not suitable for farming due to rising salinity in soil?

- (A) Tiruchirappalli
- (B) Nagapattinam
- (C) Ramnathpuram
- (D) Coimbatore

72. The remedy for soil erosion region is

1. Bordering the region
 2. Crop regulation
 3. Deforestation
 4. Allowing animals for grazing
- (A) 1,2
 - (B) 1,4
 - (C) 4,3
 - (D) 4,3

64. Match the followings

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Crop | Producing States |
| A. Tea | 1. Himachal Pradesh |
| B. Sugarcane | 2. Assam |
| C. Peanuts | 3. Uttar Pradesh |
| D. Apple | 4. Gujarat |

- (A) A - 2, b - 4, c - 1, d - 3
- (B) A - 2, b - 3, c - 4, d - 1
- (C) A - 3, b - 2, c - 1, d - 4
- (D) A - 4, b - 3, c - 1, d - 2

73. Why is crop rotation necessary?

- (A) To increase the fertility of soil
- (B) To increase the quantity of minerals
- (C) To reduce the quantity of proteins
- (D) To plough various types of crops

74. Which of the following method does not help in conservation of the fertility and moisture of soil?

- (A) Contour ploughing
- (B) Dry farming
- (C) Strip cropping
- (D) Shifting cultivation

65. Soil factors are also known as

- (A) Biological factors
- (B) Geo Morphological factors
- (C) Ecological factors

75. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?

- (A) Drainage
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Weathering
- (D) Grazing





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76. The plantation in a huge manner to prevent soil erosion is called

- (A) Shelter Belts (B) Contour Farming
(C) Strip Farming (D) Forestation

77. Soil erosion in desert area can be prevented

- (A) By strip ploughing (B) By using manure
(C) By forestation (D) By shifting cultivation

78. The most ideal region for cultivation of cotton in India is

- (A) The Brahmaputra Valley
(B) The Deccan Plateau
(C) The Indo Gangetic Valley
(D) The Rann of Kutch

79. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil water is called _____

- (A) Percolation (B) Conduction
(C) Leaching (D) Transpiration

80. Growing agricultural crops between rows of planted trees is known as

- (A) Social forestry (B) Jhum
(C) Taungya system (D) Agro forestry

81. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions?

- (A) Eastern region only
(B) Southern region only
(C) Eastern & southern part of the Deccan Plateau
(D) None of these

82. Science dealing with study of soil is called

- (A) Pedology (B) Pedagogy
(C) Ecology (D) Pomology

83. Which of the following states has the largest concentration of tea plantation in India?

- (A) Assam (B) Bihar
(C) Meghalaya (D) Arunachal Pradesh

84. Which is the home of "Alphonso mango"?

- (A) Ratnagiri (B) Banaras
(C) Malda (D) Vijayawada

85. Where is India's most prized tea grown?

- (A) Jorhat (B) Darjeeling

(C) Nilgiris

(D) Munnar

86. Which of the following is the main spice producer?

- (A) Deccan Trap (B) Malabar coast
(C) Coromandal coast (D) Sunder delta

87. In which of the following grouping of states of India is rubber grown on a commercial scale?

- (A) Maharashtra-Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh
(B) Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka
(C) Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland
(D) Odisha-Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra

88. Rotation of crops mean

- (A) Growing of different crops in succession to maintain soil fertility
(B) Some crops are grown again and again
(C) Two or more crops are grown simultaneously to increase productivity
(D) None of the above

89. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of

1. Coconut 2. Black - pepper
3. Rubber 4. Rice
(A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4

90. Which one of the following is not a HYV of wheat ?

- (A) Sonalika (B) Ratna
(C) Kalyan Sona (D) Girija

91. Which of the followings is called "brown paper"?

- (A) Jute (B) Cotton
(C) Rubber (D) Tea

92. Agricultural commodities are graded with:

- (A) ISI (B) Eco-products
(C) AGMARK (D) Green Product

93. Dry farming in India is extensively practised in

- (A) Kanara Plains (B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Coromandal Plains (D) Ganga Plains

94. The soil found in the Eastern and Western coasts of India is ____.

- (A) Red Rocky (B) Laterite
(C) Black Cotton (D) Alluvial

