AGR205 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 is refered to as the photo synthetic active radiaton
O xray
o infra red ray
O gamma ray O visible white light
Visitore writtenight
Q2 The visible white light occupies—— wave lengty part of the solar income
O 0.4-0.74
0.4-0.88
© 0.4-0.66 © 0.33-0.55
0.55-0.55
Q3 X ray, infred ray Gamma ray are—— of solar radiation
C component
O not part
C the between
the hot pard
Q4 Insolation refers to ——
O dryness
O way sunenergy gets to the earth
C condensation of moisture
reventing heat losses
Q5 Astronomy refers to
○ Geometry of the solar system
C land and sea conformation
© insolation
○ None
Q6 is not an objective of agroclimatology
manipulating the climate to fovour production
ninimise adverse weather effect on crops
O optimise favourable weather condition on plant
irrigate the farm
Q7 The effect of optimum temperature in plant is——— Except
O increase water uptake
C increasenutrient airtake
O increase photosyntesis
© wilting
Q8 A high relative humidity can lead to all exept
© plant diseases
O rainfall
O low evapotranspiration
O aridity
Q9 Xerophytes can endure high
O salt water
O humidity
O temperature
O drought
Q10 Plants that grows with excess of water are calleb
© mesophytes
C halophytes
O hydrophyted
C thalophytes

Q11 orographic rainfall is same as----

O relief
C frontal
C cyclonic
O alto stratus
Q12 is a type of rainfall facilitated by diferencial air teperature— Orelief
O frontal
C relief
O orographic
Q13 A damp air is highly humid and may result to
C condensation C cooling
O precipitation
O low pressure
Q14 The equatorial eastly comes during the ——
C hot dry season
C cold dry season
change over of the seasonrainy season
Tally season
Q15 The tropical maritime airmass brings
O drought
C rain
C hamatern
O dust devil
Q16 The relevance of wind to agriculture is———
C photoperiodism
C rainfall seasonality
C hamatern
Charach
O photosynthesis
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is——
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is—— O photosyhthesis
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is—— O photosyhthesis O nutrient uptake
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is—— O photosynthesis O nutrient uptake O phototropism
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is—— O photosyhthesis O nutrient uptake
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— O photosynthesis O nutrient uptake O phototropism O chemotropism
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is—— O photosynthesis O nutrient uptake O phototropism
O photosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— O photosynthesis O nutrient uptake O phototropism O chemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring ——
Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis Onutrient uptake Ophototropism Ochemotropism Othemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall
Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis Onutrient uptake Ophototropism Ochemotropism Othemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring — Orainfall Opressure
Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis Onutrient uptake Ophototropism Ochemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall Opressure Oday length Otemperature
Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis Onutrient uptake Ophototropism Ochemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall Opressure Oday length Otemperature Q19 the collapsibile box or paetial cacuum box is foub in the equipment for measuring—
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Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis nutrient uptake Ophotoropism Chemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall Opressure Oday length Otemperature Q19 the collapsibile box or paetial cacuum box is foub in the equipment for measuring— Otemperature Orainfall Osurishine Opressure Opressure
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Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis nutrient uptake phototropism chemotropism Classification and the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— rainfall pressure day length temperature Q19 the collapsibile box or paetial cacuum box is foub in the equipment for measuring— temperature rainfall sunshine pressure Q20 is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Mercury humanhair
Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis nutrient uptake Ophototropism Otherwise Chemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall Opressure Oday length Otherwise Chemotropism Q19 the collapsibile box or paetial cacuum box is foub in the equipment for measuring— Otherwise Otherwise Chemotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Otherwise Otherwise Otherwise Otherwise Opressure Q20 is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Otherwise Opressure Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Otherwise Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Otherwise Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Otherwise Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Otherwise Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive part of the equipment for measuring the speed of the wind— Open is the sensitive par
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Ophotosynthesis Q17 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is— Ophotosynthesis Outrient uptake Ophototropism Othermotropism Q18 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring— Orainfall Opressure Oday length Othermotropish O
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Q22 may be formed by a rapid radiation from ground surfaces at night when the dew point of the air is below zero centigrate Dew frost fog
Q23 is the result of the condensation of water vapour near the ground (or over the sea) on to microscopic particles of dirt and dust in the air Dew first fog
O Rain
Q24 are forms of condensation, formed when air is moved away from the land water surface Dew
C frost
O fog
C rain
Q25clouds are a rough, bumpy cloud with the waves more pronounced than in altocumulus Stratocumulus
C Altocumulus
© Cumulus
© Cumulonimbus
Q26 heavy masses of clouds with great vertical developments, smooth or flattened at the top, and frequently anvil shaped
O Stratocumulus
C Altocumulus C Cumulus
© Cumulonimbus
Q27 What is said to occurs when the tilt of the Earth's axis is inclined neither away from nor towards the Sun, the center of the Sun being in the same plane as the Earth's equator output output
Q28 Angle between the rays of the sun and at tangent to the earth ???s surface at a point of observation is called
C tangent of the sun C altitude of the sun
C latitude of the sun
C Radiation energy
Q29 The value of solar constant is expressed in C centigrate C sonar
C langley
© Equinox
Q30 As the sun radiates its energy, the amount received at the outer boundary of the earth�??s atmosphere, at normal incidence and at mean distance between the earth and the sun is known as O solar radiation
C solar energy
C thermal energy C solar constant
Q31 Until 400 BC when Hippocrate and Aristotle published their works, weather phenomena was assumed to be controlled by —
© God
C Accident
C Nature
Q32 The main category of factors influencing temperature characteristics of a place climatic factors except— o solar radiation

O net radiation
C continetality
© wind
Q33 The following are the various types of surface that reacts differently to solar radiatio except
C reflection
C absorption
C evapotranspiration
© transmissiom
Q34 The sun provides over——% of the heat required for physical and biological processes on hearth
O 100
C 99
C 90
C 85
Q35 Is not crop classification based on photo requirement
C CAM
○ long day
C day neutral
○ short day
Q36 All are classifications of crops based on themperayure requirement except—
O C3
O C4
C CAM
C xeromorphid
Q37 The human hair is a major component of the automatic
C barometer
C manometer
O hygrometr
C thermometer
Q38 A high humidity may not result to rain fall if
C temperature is high
O wind velocity is high
C cloud is heavy
O the air is dry
Q39 is responsible for the seasonality of rain fall
C Zonital position of the sun
C evaporation
C transpiration
C land ans sea breeze
Q40 is the sensitive part of the sun dial—
O sythesize card
O Sperical lens
O beam
© none
Q41 is refered to as the photo synthetic active radiaton
C xray
○ infra red ray
C gamma ray
O visible white light
Q42 The visible white light occupies—— wave lengty part of the solar income
C 0.4-0.74
0.4-0.88
0.4-0.66
0.33-0.55

C component C not part C visible part C the hot pard
Q44 Insolation refers to —— C dryness C way sunenergy gets to the earth C condensation of moisture C preventing heat losses
Q45 Astronomy refers to—— C Geometry of the solar system I land and sea conformation I insolation I None
Q46 is not an objective of agroclimatology—— manipulating the climate to fovour production minimise adverse weather effect on crops optimise favourable weather condition on plant ringate the farm
Q47 The effect of optimum temperature in plant is——Except increase water uptake increasenutrient airtake increase photosyntesis wilting
Q48 A high relative humidity can lead to all exept—— plant diseases rainfall low evapotranspiration aridity
Q49 Xerophytes can endure high— C salt water humidity temperature drought
Q50 Plants that grows with excess of water are calleb— o mesophytes halophytes hydrophyted thalophytes
Q51 orographic rainfall is same as— C relief C frontal C cyclonic C alto stratus
Q52 is a type of rainfall facilitated by differencial air teperature— relief frontal relief orographic
Q53 A damp air is highly humid and may result to——— C condensation C cooling C precipitation C low pressure

Q54 The equatorial eastly comes during the ——
O hot dry season
C cold dry season
C change over of the season
C rainy season
o may out on
Q55 The tropical maritime airmass brings
O drought
O rain
C hamatern
C dust devil
Q56 The relevance of wind to agriculture is———
© photoperiodism
or rainfall seasonality
C hamatern
O photosynthesis
O57 The veleviance of symphine to agriculture is
Q57 The relevance of sunshine to agriculture is——
O photosyhthesis
O nutrient uptake
C phototropism
C chemotropism
Q58 Mecury bulb is the sensitive part in the equipment for measuring ——
C rainfall
O pressure
O day length
O temperature
Q59 the collapsibile box or paetial cacuum box is foub in the equipment for measuring—
O temperature
C rainfall
C sunshine
O pressure
pressure
Q60 What is the sensitive part of the equpment for measuring the speed of the wind
C Mercury
C humanhair
O semi circular cups
○ collapsible box
Q61 which unit will you use to measure relative humidity——
O %
○ Cm
O Pa
O Newton
Q62 which unit will you use to measure sunshine
C degree
C Kilograme
O hours/day
C watt
Q63 which unitwill you use to measure pressure———
O pascal
O newton
C watt
C calorie
Q64 which equipment will you use to measure wind velocity
O speedometer
C manometer
C hydrometer
C wind vain

Q65 which equipment will you use to measure hours of sunshine—
C calorimeter
O eveporation pan
C sun dial
O velocity
Q66 which equipment will you use to measure temperature— rain guage thermometer Manometer sundial
OCT which a minute of will you use to me accure magazine
Q67 which equipment will you use to measure pressure—
C pascal
O barometer O N/M2
C Hygrometer
Q68 Wind will move into the direction of — pressure high low No ballanced
Q69 is a climatic element that affects the direction of wind—
O fog
O pressure
O humidity
C sunshine
Q70 is not an example of high cloud———
O cirrus
C cirrocuculus
O cirrostratus
O alto stratus
Q71 all except— can affect the temperature of a place
O distance from the sun
© cloud cover
O land and sea breeze
O equator
Q72 all are formof precipitation except
C Fog
C rain
C rain C snow
C snow C storm
C snow
C snow C storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— C hot
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid
C snow C storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— C hot
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis——
C snow C storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— C hot C humid C clouded C calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— C rainfall
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— O rainfall O temperature
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— O rainfall O temperature O heat
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— O rainfall O temperature
C snow C storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— C hot C humid C clouded C calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— C rainfall C temperature C heat C relative humidity
O snow O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— O rainfall O temperature O heat
O storm Q73 A damp air is highly—— O hot O humid O clouded O calm Q74 The enetgy that can be transmitted from hot to cold bodyis—— O rainfall O temperature O heat O relative humidity Q75 refers to the degree of hotness of the atmosphere———

C heat
Q76 is made up of water droplets of less tham 0.001um— C cloud C sunshine C temperature C wind
Q77 Is not a climatic element
C cloud
C tempereture
C moon
relative humidity
Q78 The coment that maiduguri is generall hot is about the
C equator
C climate
C weather
○ none
Q79 Is the casual remark about the condition of the atmosphere
C Climate
C weather
C equator
C themometer
Q80 The diference between climate and weather is ——of observation
C period
C standard
C mode
C means