

slm201 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 A.....is an artificially prepared manure with a variable concentration of plant food

- ☐ Organic matter
- ☒ Fertilizer
- ☐ Nutrient
- ☐ Soil

Q2 Fertilizers are available informs

- ☐ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Q3 Complete fertilizers contains.....elements

- ☐ 5
- ☐ 4
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 2

Q4 Example of complete fertilizer is.....

- ☒ N:P:K
- ☐ N:P
- ☐ SSP
- ☐ Muriate

Q5 A.....is any material that contains one or more of fertilizer element

- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Nutrient
- ☒ Carrier
- ☐ Concentrate

Q6 The term used to describe the percentage of active ingredient in compound fertilizer is.....

- ☐ Fertilizer quality
- ☐ Fertilizer source
- ☐ Fertilizer rates
- ☒ Fertilizer ratio

Q7 All are methods of applying fertilizers except

- ☐ Ring
- ☐ Broadcast
- ☒ Digging
- ☐ Side dressing

Q8 Foliar fertilizer application method is particularly used for.....

- ☐ Macro nutrients
- ☐ Sole nutrients
- ☒ Micro nutrients

- ☐ Photo nutrients

Q9 Urea fertilizer contains% of Nitrogen

- ☒ 0.46
- ☐ 0.56
- ☐ 0.66
- ☐ 0.76

Q10 There areessential elements required by plants

- ☒ 10
- ☐ 13
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 20

Q11 Nitrogen is a mobile element and therefore deficiency symptoms shows up first in thepart of the plant

- ☐ Root
- ☐ Tassel
- ☐ Younger leaves
- ☒ Older leaves

Q12 Electric fixation of nitrogen in the soil can be achieved through.....

- ☐ Fertilizer
- ☒ Lightning
- ☐ Organic matter
- ☐ All of the above

Q13 The following crops can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil except

- ☒ Maize
- ☐ Cowpea
- ☐ Groundnut
- ☐ Soyabean

Q14 All are functions of phosphorus except

- ☐ Cell division
- ☐ Root development
- ☐ Seed development
- ☒ Decreased resistance to diseases

Q15 The major source of phosphorus in the soil is

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Limestone
- ☒ Parent material
- ☐ All of the above

Q16 All are factors affecting the solubility and fixation of phosphorus except

- ☐ Soil pH
- ☐ Mineralogy
- ☐ Carbon dioxide
- ☒ Soil colour

Q17 One of these is potassium fertilizer

- ☐ Muriate of potash
- ☐ Super phosphate
- ☐ NPK
- ☐ Organic matter

Q18 All are micronutrients except

- ☐ Fe
- ☐ Mn
- ☐ Ca
- ☐ Zn

Q19 In taking soil samples for analysis, the sampling depth should be

- ☐ 10cm
- ☐ 15cm
- ☐ 20cm
- ☐ 25cm

Q20 The tools used in taking soil samples from the field include the following except

- ☐ Shovel
- ☐ Soil probe
- ☐ Soil auger
- ☐ Soil ped

Q21is that part of soil water that can be absorbed by plant roots

- ☐ Tap water
- ☐ Field capacity
- ☐ Available water
- ☐ Unavailable water

Q22 If excess water is unable to drain away, roots become short of.....and fail to function

- ☐ Oxygen
- ☐ CO₂
- ☐ Boron
- ☐ Water

Q23 Water holding capacity of a soil depends on.....

- ☐ Soil air
- ☐ Soil colour
- ☐ Soil manure
- ☐ Soil texture

Q24 Moisture enters plant by the process of

- ☐ Osmosis
- ☐ Diffusion
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Evaporation

Q25 One of these is a method used in measuring soil water

- ☐ Potentio-meters
- ☐ Electric-meters
- ☐ Water-mater
- ☐ Photo-meter

Q26is the process of gas exchange in the soil

- ☐ Soil consistency
- ☐ Soil colour
- ☐ Soil aeration
- ☐ Soil texture

Q27 The percentage of water in the soil is approximately.....

- ☐ 0.3
- ☐ 0.25
- ☐ 0.35
- ☐ 0.4

Q28 The percentage of organic matter in the soil is approximately.....

- ☐ 0.2
- ☐ 0.15
- ☐ 0.1
- ☐ 0.05

Q29 The percentage of carbondioxide in the atmosphere is

- ☐ 0.0008
- ☐ 0.0009
- ☐ 0.0003
- ☐ 0.0006

Q30 All the following are conditions that affect soil air composition except

- ☐ Organic matter
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Soil moisture
- ☐ Soil type

Q31is the last stage of decomposition

- ☐ Colloids
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Nutrient
- ☐ Humus

Q32 All are plant sources of organic matter except

- ☐ Animal manure
- ☐ Leaf droppings
- ☐ Crop residues
- ☐ Green manure

Q33 The symbol used to describe soil reaction is.....

- ☐ PH
- ☐ Ph

- ☐ pH
- ☐ Hp

Q34is an identification of the acidity or basicity in the soil

- ☐ Soil air
- ☐ Soil water
- ☐ Soil temperature
- ☐ Soil reaction

Q35could be defined as any substances capable of yielding hydrogen ions, which is a proton, when dissolved in water

- ☐ Base
- ☐ Acid
- ☐ Ash
- ☐ Clay

Q36 Soil acidity scale range of 7 means.....

- ☐ Acidic
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Alkaline
- ☐ Humus

Q37 All the following are liming materials except

- ☐ Calcic lime
- ☐ Dolomite lime
- ☐ Hydrated lime
- ☐ Orange lime

Q38 CEC means.....

- ☐ Cation exchange capacity
- ☐ Calcium exchange capacity
- ☐ Colloid exchange capacity
- ☐ Cotton exchange capacity

Q39 All are exchangeable cations except

- ☐ Ca
- ☐ Mg
- ☐ Na
- ☐ CO₂

Q40 Another name for inorganic is

- ☐ Reactions
- ☐ Minerals
- ☐ Solution
- ☐ Oxidation

Q41 A.....is a straight path opened along a baseline in the area to be study

- ☐ Grid
- ☐ Transverse
- ☐ Concave

- ☐ Converse

Q42 A person who conduct soil survey is as soil

- ☐ Analyst
- ☐ Mapper
- ☐ Surveyor
- ☐ Builder

Q43 The principal result of a soil survey is a.....

- ☐ Soil map
- ☐ Soil test
- ☐ Soil grid
- ☐ Soil Ph

Q44can be defined as the progressive developmentof an organism

- ☐ Ph
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Survey
- ☐ Soil

Q45 All area environmental factors that affect growth and development of plant

- ☐ Sunlight
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Temperature
- ☐ Genotype

Q46is very important in the supply of radiant energy to plant

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Sunlight
- ☐ Genotype

Q47 The estimated radiant energy used for photosynthesis is

- ☐ 0.02
- ☐ 0.1
- ☐ 0.08
- ☐ 0.15

Q48 The estimated radiant energy used for evapotraspiratin is

- ☐ 0.25
- ☐ 0.35
- ☐ 0.3
- ☐ 0.45

Q49 In photosynthesis, all the following are required except

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Sunlight
- ☐ CO2

Q50 All are eareobic organisms except

- ☐ Virus
- ☐ Bacteria
- ☐ Actinomycetes
- ☐ Fungi

Q51 High level of water in the soil leads to low level ofin the soil

- ☐ Salt
- ☐ Nutrient
- ☐ Oxygen
- ☐ Alkaline

Q52 An optimum temperature for most crops and micro organisms is called.....

- ☐ Critical zone
- ☐ Comfort zone
- ☐ Ozone
- ☐ Soil pH

Q53 The root environment is otherwise known as.....

- ☐ Sphere
- ☐ Atmosphere
- ☐ Zone
- ☐ Rhizosphere

Q54 Atleast there are about.....elements considered necessary for plant growth

- ☐ 12
- ☐ 14
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 18

Q55 All these are major elments except

- ☐ Zinc
- ☐ Nitrogen
- ☐ Phosphurus
- ☐ Potassium

Q56 One of these is a micro nutrient

- ☐ Sulphur
- ☐ Boron
- ☐ Calcium
- ☐ Nitrogen

Q57 The nutrients are absorbed from the soil into the plant through.....

- ☐ Osmosis
- ☐ Attachment
- ☐ Diffusion
- ☐ Seepage

Q58is caused by shortage of water in the plant tissue

- ☐ Soil water

- ☐ Water stress
- ☐ Soil air
- ☐ Nutrient

Q59 Deficiency of water in plant causes what is known as.....

- ☐ Molting
- ☐ Wilting
- ☐ Flushing
- ☐ Seepage

Q60 A.....is very thin tube in which a liquid can move against the forces of gravity

- ☐ Axillary
- ☐ Ability
- ☐ Force
- ☐ Capillary

Q61 Soil is the Part of the earth surface

- ☐ Lower layer
- ☐ Upper layer
- ☐ Bottom layer
- ☐ Atmosphere

Q62 The study of soil is divided into Part

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 5

Q63 All are component of soil except

- ☐ Mineral
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Blocks
- ☐ Air

Q64 The smallest unit of soil is called

- ☐ Pedon
- ☐ Pardon
- ☐ Lydon
- ☐ Tendon

Q65 All these are soil forming factors except

- ☐ Climate
- ☐ Time
- ☐ Topography
- ☐ Motion

Q66 is the starting materials of soil

- ☐ Parent materials
- ☐ Maternal
- ☐ Paternal

☐ Manure

Q67 Is defined as the consolidated mass composed of one or more minerals

- ☐ Stone
- ☒ Rock
- ☐ Block
- ☐ Soil

Q68 One of these is an example of Igneous rock

- ☒ Granite
- ☐ Sandstone
- ☐ Shale
- ☐ Slate

Q69 Molten magma that cool on the surface of the earth is called

- ☐ Intrusive Igneous rock
- ☒ Extrusive Igneous rock
- ☐ Shale Igneous rock
- ☐ None of the above

Q70 Sedimentary rocks are classified into Group depending on hardness, pressure and composition

- ☒ 5
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 2

Q71 Granite Igneous rock metamorphous to form

- ☒ Gneiss
- ☐ Basalt
- ☐ shale
- ☐ Slate

Q72 The separation of soil into fine particles of sand, silt and clay is called

- ☐ Soil porosity
- ☐ Soil colour
- ☒ Soil structure
- ☐ Soil pedons

Q73 The table used to classify soil into sandy, loamy, silt and clay soil is called

- ☐ Soil square
- ☒ Soil triangle
- ☐ Soil half
- ☐ Soil rectangle

Q74 Is the arrangement of sand, silt, clay and humus particles into stable grouping

- ☒ Soil structure
- ☐ Soil texture
- ☐ Soil time
- ☐ Soil consistnet

Q75 In the soil, water and air occupy the Spaces

- ☐ Peds
- ☐ Pedon
- ☐ Pore
- ☐ Texture

Q76 Soil colour is described by using the in a soil colour chart

- ☐ Mundi system
- ☐ Mundy system
- ☐ Munsell system
- ☐ Mudy system

Q77 Soil classification based on observed properties are usually called.....

- ☐ Soil distribution
- ☐ Soil colour
- ☐ Soil particle
- ☐ Soil taxonomy

Q78 In general, there are..... Kinds of soil classification

- ☐ 2
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 3

Q79 All are soil order except

- ☐ Pestisols
- ☐ Entisol
- ☐ Vertisols
- ☐ Aridisols

Q80 There are types of soil survey

- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8