CRITERIAN REFERENCED TESTS
IN AGRICULTURE - FORM A & FORM B
(ENGLISH VERSION)
I. Tanjore Wilt in Coconut

1. Tamil Nadu occupies position in India coconut cultivation
   1. First
   2. Second
   3. Third
   4. Fourth

2. Mention the name of the disease which damages the coconut trees most?

3. What is the early symptom of Tanjore wilt disease?
   1. The coconut trees grow well
   2. The coconut falls down
   3. The roots of the tree are decayed
   4. Not at all affected

4. How does the coconut tree affected by the Tanjore wilt disease look-like?
   1. The trees flower and bear coconut
   2. 'Kadella' begin to grow at the bottom of the tree
   3. The tree will be short in size
   4. Luxurious growth is visible

5. Mention the frequency of the application of 'Bordeaux solution' to a tree affected by Tanjore wilt disease.
   1. Thrice every four months
   2. Twice every four months
   3. Four times every three months
   4. Five times every five months

II. Cultivation and Intercropping in Coconut

6. What is the ideal age of the coconut tree from which the seed is selected?
   1. Must be 10 years old
   2. Must be between 25 to 40 years old
   3. Two years old
   4. Must be 50 years old

7. Which is the month most suitable for harvesting the coconut seed?
   1. September and October
   2. November
   3. December and January
   4. April

8. In which solution the seeds be drenched before planting?
   1. Soil solution
   2. Bordeaux mixture
   3. Calcium solution
   4. Water
9. What is the reason for selecting sapling from the early germinated seeds?
   1. It takes long time to yield
   2. It takes short time to yield
   3. To decrease the yield
   4. To control the height of the tree

10. What is the size of a good sapling?
   1. Short and lean
   2. Tall and lean
   3. With large stem and 4 to 6 leaves
   4. Tall with two leaves

11. What is the ideal spacing between two saplings?
    1. 30 x 30 ft
    2. 5 x 5 ft
    3. 70 x 70 ft
    4. 25 x 25 ft

12. Mention the optimum period for planting the saplings?
    1. September and November
    2. November and May
    3. June and January
    4. March and April

13. When should we apply fertilizers?
    1. From the second year onwards
    2. From the fifth year onwards
    3. From the first year onwards
    4. From the eighth year onwards

14. What are the advantages of manuring and irrigating the saplings?
    1. The coconut tree will become lean
    2. The yield will increase
    3. The yield will decrease
    4. The tree will not grow

15. What technique can we adopt to get extra income from coconut garden?
    1. Should grow weeds
    2. Cultivate intercrops
    3. Irrigate
    4. Apply more manures

16. In what respect hybrid is better than the ordinary coconut?
    1. Gives less yield
    2. Grows slowly
    3. Gives more yield in shorter period
    4. Does not give yield

17. How the vacant area in the coconut garden can be best utilized?
    1. Coconut saplings can be planted at closer spacing
    2. Tamarind tree and banyan tree can be planted
    3. Cultivate intercrops
    4. Can be used for mushroom farming
18. Which is the most suitable intercrop in a coconut garden?
   1. Jack (Artocarpus heterophyllus)
   2. Mango
   3. Coriander (Coriandrum sativum), Pepper (Piper nigrum), Ginger (Zingiber officinale)
   4. Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum)

19. What kind of creepers are ideally suited for intercrop in the coconut garden?
   1. Bitter gourd (Momordica charantia)
   2. Ficus (Ficus carica)
   3. Lotus (Nymphea sp.)
   4. Nelumbium (Nelumbium speciosum)

III. Composed Coirpith

20. Which is the oil seed crop commonly cultivated in our district?
   1. Drumstick
   2. Coconut
   3. Jack
   4. Rubber

21. What is the waste product obtained from coir?
   1. Coirpith
   2. Coconut shell
   3. Thread
   4. Copra

22. How the coirpith that pollute the environment can be advantageously used?
   1. Can be buried
   2. Can be burnt
   3. Can be used as manure
   4. Can be dumped in the sea.

23. While making coirpith layers what is the moisture content to be maintained?
   1. Minimum level
   2. Water should drip
   3. Completely dry
   4. Completely soaked

24. What is the special feature of coirpith?
   1. Sublimation
   2. Reduces fertility
   3. Conserves moisture
   4. Vapourises water

25. How does the coirpith decay?
   1. With the help of the soil
   2. With the help of the air
   3. With the help of mushroom spawn and urea
   4. With the help of water
26. What is the percentage of fibrous mesocarp used for coir production in India?
   1. 10 percent  
   2. 60 percent  
   3. 45 percent  
   4. 30 percent

IV. Seed Hardening in Groundnut

27. What is the average yield of groundnut per hectare in India?
   1. 500 kg  
   2. 750 - 800 kg  
   3. 300 kg  
   4. 1000 kg

28. What are the reasons found for the low yield of groundnut?
   1. Excess irrigation  
   2. Substandard, infected seeds  
   3. Excessive manuring  
   4. Excessive raining

29. How can we increase the yield of groundnut?
   1. Using substandrd seeds  
   2. Using hardened seeds  
   3. Using infected seeds  
   4. Improper maintenance

30. Why should we separate the disease infected, dried seeds?
   1. To decrease yield  
   2. To control the growth of the plant  
   3. To increase the yield  
   4. The plants do not grow well

31. What is the advantage of using quality seeds?
   1. Germinates quickly and increased yield  
   2. Late germination and decreased yield  
   3. Stunted growth  
   4. The plant easily dries up

32. In which solution the seeds should we soaked and for how many hours?
   1. 10 hours in water  
   2. 20 hours in salt water  
   3. 6 hours in calcium cloride  
   4. 1 hour in \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent calcium cloride

33. What is the advantage of sowing properly prepared seeds?
   1. Decreased yield  
   2. Stunted growth of the plant  
   3. Quick germination and more number of plants  
   4. Development of the plant and the yield is reduced
34. What is the use of using seeds that germinate quickly?
   1. To reduce number of plants during harvesting
   2. To increase the number of plants during harvesting
   3. For less yield
   4. Doesn't yield groundnut

V. Groundnut Grading

35. What is the percentage of groundnut produced in India among oil seeds?
   1. 20 per cent
   2. 30 per cent
   3. 55 per cent
   4. 70 per cent

36. What is the area under groundnut in Tamil Nadu?
   1. 10 lakh hect
   2. 8 lakh hect
   3. 15 lakh hect
   4. 20 lakh hect

37. What is the main reason for low yield in groundnut?
   1. Excessive irrigation
   2. Excessive manuring
   3. Substandard seeds
   4. Sunlight

38. What can we do to maintain the plant population?
   1. Sowing of substandard seeds
   2. Standard and substandard seeds must be mixed and sown
   3. Standard seeds alone must be sown
   4. Destroy substandard plants

39. How do you select the standard seeds after soaking them in water?
   1. If the water has changes in colour, the seed may be of good quality
   2. If the water has become vapourised, the seed may be of good quality
   3. If the water is in pure state, the seed may be of good quality
   4. If the water is muddy, the seed may be of good quality

40. How many seeds will you take for testing the quality?
   1. 500 numbers
   2. 1000 numbers
   3. 1500 numbers
   4. 2000 numbers

41. To test the quality of the seeds, how many hours should we keep the seeds in water?
   1. 2 hrs
   2. 6 hrs
   3. 8 hrs
   4. 10 hrs

42. Why should we consider good germination is an important aspect in groundnut cultivation?
   1. Because quick germination reduces the yield
   2. Because slow germination decrease the yield
   3. To control the growth of plants
   4. To reduce the quality of growth

43. What can we do to avoid the gap in the fields?
   1. Germinated seeds can be used to increase the yield
   2. Sowing the seeds immediately after germination - prevents the decrease in yield
   3. By sowing the germinated seeds we can prevent the decrease in yield
   4. By drying the ungerminated seeds we can prevent the decrease in yield
44. How many germinated seeds may be sown on an average per sq. metre?
   1. 10 plants per sq.m
   2. 30-32 plants per sq.m
   3. 50 plants per sq.m
   4. 20 plants per sq.m

45. What are the points to be kept in mind while separating the germinated seed?
   1. Should be separated soon after sprouting
   2. Should be separated after it has grown well
   3. Should be separated before the growth is externally visible
   4. It should be separated before sprouting

46. Why should the germinated seeds be separated before sprouting?
   1. Germinated seed may be damaged
   2. Germinated seed may not grow well
   3. Germinated seed may grow rapidly
   4. Germinated seed may grow slowly

47. When should we sow the germinated seeds?
   1. Within a day
   2. Within three days
   3. Within two days
   4. Within five days

VI. Groundnut Cultivation

48. Which is the oil seed crop cultivated in longer area in Tamil Nadu?
   1. Gingelly (*Seasamum indicum*)
   2. Castor (*Cicer auritinum*)
   3. Groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*)
   4. Soya bean (*Soya glycinemax*)

49. How many times the land will be ploughed for groundnut cultivation?
   1. Two times
   2. 3 - 4 times
   3. Only once
   4. Once or twice

50. Mention one variety of groundnut that is cultivated as irrigated crop

51. What manure can be used to get good nuts in large numbers?
   1. Use 12½ tonnes clay per hectare
   2. Use 12½ tonnes farmyard manure or coirpith per hectare
   3. Use 20 tonnes clay and mud per hectare
   4. One tonne farmyard manure per hectare

52. Mention the seed rate per hectare for sowing for rainfed cultivation?
   1. 100 kg
   2. 140 kg
   3. 75 kg
   4. 200 kg
VII. Agronomic Practices and Weed Control in Groundnut

53. Why the soil for groundnut sowing must be lose?
   1. So that the seed doesn't grow
   2. So that the seed is damaged
   3. So that the seed germinates easily
   4. So that the seed growth is stunted

54. How can we make the hard soil suitable for groundnut cultivation?
   1. Apply five tonnes of farmyard manure of coirpith
   2. Apply five tonnes of red soil
   3. Apply seven tonnes of mud
   4. Apply five tonnes of mud

55. What aspect should be kept in mind, while manuring for groundnut cultivation?
   1. Whether the field has sufficiently dried
   2. After testing the soil, the recommended manure must be applied
   3. Sufficient moisture must be conserved in the field
   4. Without testing the soil, more manure must be mixed in the soil

56. How do you prepare enriched farmyard manure?
   1. By adding clay with farmyard manure
   2. By adding superphosphate with farmyard manure and keeping the mixture in air-tight compartment for a month
   3. By keeping the farmyard manure in an air tight arrangement
   4. By mixing water with farmyard manure

57. Why should we use quality seeds for groundnut cultivation?
   1. To maintain the plants and to get more production
   2. To decrease the yield
   3. To decrease the quality of the plants
   4. To curb the growth of plants

58. Within how many days should we sow the seeds in places where the seeds have not germinated?
   1. 20 days
   2. 15 days
   3. 30 days
   4. 10 days

59. How do weeds affect groundnut plants?
   1. Groundnut plants grow luxuriously
   2. 30 - 60% less yield
   3. They become enriched manure for groundnut
   4. It helps to get more yield

60. How do weeds affect the nuts?
   1. Help to get more yield
   2. It absorbs the water, manure and sunlight meant for groundnut plant
   3. Fastens the growth of groundnut plants
   4. Helps the luxurious growth of groundnut plants
61. Of the following which are the multi-season crop weeds,
   1. Leuceme (*Medicago sativa*)
   2. Grass (*Cyanodon dactylon*)
   3. Cyperus rotundus - Koraipul
   4. Kunjampil

62. Mention the name of the weeds which are common by found in wastelands?
   1. Cyperus rotundus - Koraipul
   2. Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophyorus*)
   3. Chamai (*Panicum miliaceum*)
   4. Kakapul-Grass (*Dicanthicen annulatum*)

63. Mention the name of a weedicide to control weeds in groundnut?

64. When should we spray weedicide?
   1. Before sowing
   2. At harvest
   3. On the 4th day after sowing
   4. After 40 days

VIII. Control of Red Hairy Caterpillar and Leaf Roller in Groundnut

65. Of the following which attacks the plants most?
   1. Hairy caterpillar
   2. Red hairy caterpillar
   3. Grass-hopper
   4. Leech

66. When do red hairy caterpillar mostly appear?
   1. When the sun shines
   2. Soon after rain
   3. In day time
   4. At night

67. How will you identify red hairy caterpillar that grows within 10 days?
   1. Black in colour
   2. Blue in colour
   3. Red hairs on its body
   4. Green in colour

68. Why should we control the 10 days old worms immediately?
   1. To prevent the danger of getting less yield
   2. To increase the number of plants
   3. To decrease the number of plants
   4. To increase the yield

69. How red hairy caterpillars damage groundnut crops?
   1. They eat away most of the leaves
   2. They cut the roots
   3. They cut the flowers
   4. They prevent water from being absorbed by the plant
70. How can we control red hairy caterpillar by ploughing in summer?
   1. Red hairy caterpillar die during ploughing in the summer
   2. The red hairy caterpillar that came out during summer ploughing are eaten by birds
   3. During ploughing they are buried inside the soil
   4. During summer ploughing they can be controlled by irrigation

71. Why should we control the developed red hairy caterpillar?
   1. Developed larva help to increase the yield
   2. They do not cause any damage
   3. They may destroy crops in the neighbour-hood
   4. Developed larva encourage the growth of crops

72. Which is the crop mostly attacked by leaf-roller?
   1. Rainfed crops
   2. Irrigated crops
   3. Desert crops
   4. Tree crops

73. Where does 'leaf roller' lay eggs?
   1. In sand
   2. In roots
   3. On leaves
   4. On the stem

74. What is the reason for the attack of leaf-roller more during larval stage?
   1. 'Larval' stage is less
   2. They go from one place to another
   3. They stay in the same place
   4. They remain for 9-17 days at 'larval' stage, they attack the plants massively

75. How many days leaf-roller will be in 'larval' stage?
   1. 3 - 7 days
   2. 10 days only
   3. One day
   4. Two days

76. Why do we not cultivate soya bean (Soya glycinemax) and red gram (Cajanas cajan) near groundnut?
   1. Yield will be low
   2. The attack of 'leaf-roller' will be severe
   3. Increased in yield
   4. Stunted growth of plants

77. When should we spray insecticide?
   1. When there is one insect in a plant
   2. When there are two insects in a plant
   3. When there is one insect per two plants
   4. When there is one insect per three plants
IX. Paddy Cultivation

78. Why should we prepare the seeds before sowing?
   1. To decrease the germination capacity
   2. To control the attack of nematodes
   3. Seeds will grow quickly
   4. To decrease the yield

79. How would you control the blast in nursery?
   1. Seeds must be washed well
   2. Seeds must be mixed with river sand
   3. Seeds must be soaked for 24 hours in 2 per cent fungicide solution
   4. The nursery must be irrigated

80. After how many hours should the water be drained in a sown nursery?
   1. Within 10 hours
   2. Within 12 hours
   3. 18-24 hours
   4. Within 6-8 hours

81. Why the soil in the nursery should not be dry?
   1. Seedlings will grow luxuriously
   2. So that the root is not affected
   3. So that the seedlings will be thin
   4. So that the seedlings do not grow

82. Mention the quantity of farmyard manure required per acre for paddy.
   1. 10 tonnes
   2. 5 tonnes
   3. 2 tonnes
   4. 1 tonne

83. Within how many days should we plant medium term paddy varieties?
   1. Within 20-25 days
   2. Within 35-40 days
   3. Within 26-30 days
   4. Within 10-15 days

84. How to use Azospirillum
   1. Sowing the Azospirillum
   2. Spraying the Azospirillum
   3. Soaking the plants root in Azospirillum for 30 nuts and then plant
   4. Azospirillum solution may be sprayed over the plants and kept in that state for 30 mts

85. What is the necessity for replanting?
   1. The plants will grow well
   2. Dead plants can be removed, and new ones should be planted
   3. Replanting leads to retardation of growth
   4. To decrease the yield

86. How to reduce the expenses on fertilizer in paddy cultivation?
   1. Avoiding chemical fertilizers
   2. After soil testing, recommended fertilizer may be used
   3. Using farmyard manure
   4. Using fertilizers
87. Why should we avoid dryness in the paddy field?
   1. Crop will grow well
   2. Crop will not grow
   3. Yield will be affected
   4. Yield will increase

88. How can we control pests in nurseries without using pesticides?
   1. By sowing disease infected seeds
   2. By sowing new varieties
   3. By sowing old varieties
   4. By sowing seeds unaffected by pests.

89. What is the disease caused while using nitrate nutrients?
   1. Blast
   2. Fulgorid attack
   3. Leaf spot
   4. Root rot disease

X. Green Manure for Paddy

90. Which nutrient is richly available from green leaves manure.
   1. Phosphate
   2. Nitrogen
   3. Potash
   4. Micronutrients

91. Why the seeds of green leaves manure crops do not germinate easily?
   1. Germination capacity is low
   2. Seeds are damaged
   3. Seed coats are thick and hard
   4. Seeds get rotten

92. Mention one of the important green leaf manure crop.

93. Which is called double crop wet lands?
   1. Permanent uncultivated land
   2. Uncultivated land in summer and winter
   3. Uncultivated only in summer
   4. Land that is cultivated always

94. Which is the most suitable green leaf manure crop for double crop wet land?
   1. Philippines sesbania (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
   2. Basella (*Basella rubra*)
   3. Daincha
   4. Leucerne (*Medica sativa*)

95. What is the advantage in changing green leaf manure crop as manure for paddy?
   1. The yield is increased by 200 kg' per acre
   2. The yield is decreased by 500 kg' per acre
   3. The yield is decreased by 250 kg' per acre
   4. The yield is increased by 10 kg' per acre
96. Which green leaf manure can be cultivated along with paddy?
   1. Daincha
   2. Philippines sesbania (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
   3. Sesbania (*Sesbania aculeata*)
   4. Kolinge - (*Thephrosia purpurea*)

97. How should we apply Philippines sesbania that grows with paddy in paddy fields as manure?
   1. By cutting it at the level of the paddy and using the over growth as manure
   2. By uprooting and using it as manure
   3. Leave it as it is
   4. It should be made manure after the third day of planting

98. While cultivating *Philippines sesbania (*Sesbania grandiflora*)* along with paddy, does it affect the yield of paddy?
   1. Considerably affects the yield
   2. 50 per cent yield is affected
   3. 8 per cent yield is affected
   4. More yield is obtained

99. Which green leaf manure crop can be cultivated as field bund crops?
   1. Philippines sesbania (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
   2. Grass (*Cyanodon dactylon*) & Basella (*Basella rubra*)
   3. Adathota (*Aristolochia bracteata*), Lab lab
   4. Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) & Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

100. After how many dries can we use the green leaf manure crop cultivated in field bunds?
    1. On the 20th day by cutting the tender leaves
    2. On the 30th day by cutting the tender leaves
    3. On the 40th day by cutting the tender leaves
    4. On the 60th day by cutting the tender leaves

**XI. Banana Cultivation**

101. Why should we select suckers having sward leaves?
    1. They are substandard
    2. They do not give yield
    3. They grow slowly
    4. They are of good quality

102. What is the ideal age of the sucker for planting?
    1. 6 months
    2. 10 months
    3. 3 months
    4. 8 months

103. How many suckers can be planted per acre?
    1. 1500
    2. 2000
    3. 3000
    4. 1000-1200
104. How do you identify 3 months old plants?
   1. When you cut there will be 18 leaf sheaths
   2. When you cut there will be 9-12 leaf sheaths
   3. When you cut there will be 20-30 leaf sheaths
   4. Will be very big.

105. How do you know the attack of nematodes?
   1. The root will be dark red in colour
   2. The root will be white in colour
   3. Roots may decay
   4. Roots may dry

106. What is the ideal spacing recommend for the Mauritius variety tree and the others.
   1. 3' x 3'
   2. 2' x 2'
   3. 8' x 8'
   4. 5½' x 5½'

107. What is the ideal spacing in the case of ordinary banana?
   1. 8' x 8'
   2. 9' x 9'
   3. 10' x 10'
   4. 11' x 11'

108. Why 'Rasthali' is not commonly cultivated?
   1. Low profit
   2. Attacked by wilt disease
   3. Slow growth
   4. It takes 3 years to yield

109. Which disease affects banana worst?
   1. Wilt disease
   2. Bunchy top
   3. Nematodes
   4. Leaf caterpillar

110. What is the first symptom of wilt disease?
   1. No growth
   2. Banana dries up
   3. Leaves are broken and drooping
   4. Leaves become red in colour

111. What are the causes of wilt disease?
   1. Shortage of water
   2. Abundant water supply
   3. Caused by a kind of fungus
   4. Extreme heat

112. Why should we burn the banana plants affected by bunchy top out side the garden?
   1. To prevent spreading
   2. To enable banana grow well
   3. To reduce the growth
   4. To control the bunchy top disease
XII. Enriched Farmyard Manure

113. What are called natural manures?
   1. Urea
   2. Farmyard manure
   3. Ash
   4. Potash

114. Which is the nutrient available to the crop from farmyard manure?
   1. Phosphorus
   2. Nitrogen
   3. Iron
   4. Potash

115. Which is the nutrient available for crop from super phosphate?
   1. Phosphorus
   2. Potash
   3. Nitrogen
   4. Iron

116. Which is the nutrient available for the crop from potash?
   1. Nitrogen
   2. Potash
   3. Phosphorus
   4. Iron

117. Enriched farmyard manure can be used on the
   1. 25th day
   2. 20th day
   3. 15th day
   4. 30th day

118. How many kilograms of potash can be mixed with enriched farmyard manure?
   1. 20 kg
   2. 30 kg
   3. 35 kg
   4. 40 kg

XIII. Activated Clay for Pulses and Dry Farming

119. Why is it difficult to preserve grains?
   1. They decay
   2. They are attacked by insects
   3. They germinate
   4. They perish

120. What is the disadvantage of treating the seeds with insecticides?
   1. They don't decay
   2. They get destroyed
   3. Unused but treated seeds can't be used as food
   4. They germinate

121. How is the seed treatment done in the case of grains?
   1. With insecticides
   2. With water
   3. With white clay
   4. By drying in the sun

122. Why should we plough in summer?
   1. So that rain water does not stagnate
   2. To increase subsoil water
   3. Not to prevent soil erosion
   4. To prevent water from going under the soil
123. What are the crops cultivated using rainfed water?
   1. Sorghum (*Sorghum halapens*), Groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) & Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*)
   2. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) & Banana (*Musa* sp)
   3. Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)
   4. Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)

124. Why intercrop is advisable among rainfed crops?
   1. To control the yield of maize
   2. To get more income
   3. To minimize the use of water
   4. To minimize the use of manure

125. What trees can be planted in areas where the rainfall is low?
   1. Fruit trees
   2. Banana
   3. Ginger (*Zingeber officinale*) & Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) can be cultivated
   4. Paddy can be cultivated

XIV. Rhizobium for Tree Crops

126. Which nutrient is indispensable to all plants?
   1. Nitrogen
   2. Potash
   3. Phosphorus
   4. Iron

127. How can we provide Nitrogen at low cost?
   1. Using chemical fertilizers
   2. Using clay soil
   3. Using river sand
   4. Bio-fertilizers

128. How do grain plants get the Nitrogen from air?
   1. Through the rays of the sun
   2. Through the Rhizobium
   3. Through water
   4. Through manure

129. How much yield is obtained by using bio-fertilizers?
   1. 50 - 60% more yield
   2. 10 - 30% more yield
   3. 80 - 90% more yield
   4. 80 - 85% more yield

130. How many kilogram of seed will be mixed with one kilogram of Rhizobium?
   1. Can be used for 10 kg of seeds
   2. Can be used for 15 kg of seeds
   3. Can be used for 8 kg of seeds
   4. Can be used for 2 kg of seeds
XV. Mushroom Cultivation

131. What are the materials mainly employed for preparing mushroom beds?
   1. Paddy straw
   2. Paddy
   3. Wheat
   4. Maize

132. At what length should we cut the straw?
   1. 10 - 13 cm
   2. 18 - 20 cm
   3. 3 - 5 cm
   4. 6 - 8 cm

133. After soaking paddy straw how long should we keep it in steam?
   1. 2 hrs
   2. Half an hour
   3. 1½ hrs
   4. 1 hour

134. What is the humidity level of the dried paddy straw?
   1. Should have more moisture
   2. Should be neither too wet nor too dry
   3. Should be dry
   4. Either too wet or too dry

135. What is the size of the polythene bag meant for mushroom cultivation?
   1. 1' x 2'
   2. 1' x 1'
   3. 2' x 3'
   4. 1' x 3'

136. How many holes should be there at the centre of the polythene bag?
   1. Twenty holes
   2. Hundred holes
   3. Thirty holes
   4. Two holes

137. What length should we spread the paddy straw in the first layer of the polythene bag?
   1. 5 cm
   2. 10 cm
   3. 6 cm
   4. 1 cm

138. What is the implement used to take mushroom spawn from the bottle?
   1. A cleaned rod
   2. Breaking the bottle
   3. Using a stick
   4. Pouring on the floor

139. How many equal portions of mushroom spawn must be separated?
   1. Ten
   2. Two
   3. Fifteen
   4. Eight

140. For how many days should we keep the mushroom bed in the room where the spawn are kept for germination.
   1. 15 days
   2. 20 days
   3. 30 days
   4. 40 days
141. How many polythene bags will be required to grow the mushroom spawn from one bottle?
   1. 12 polythene bags
   2. 5 polythene bags
   3. 2 polythene bags
   4. 8 polythene bags

142. What should we do with the polythene bags after 20 days?
   1. Keep them as such
   2. Untie the knots
   3. Tear from both sides straight
   4. Grow the mushroom bed in another polythene bag

143. After removing the polythene bag, where should we keep the mushroom bed?
   1. In the room where mushroom spawn are kept
   2. In the room where the mushroom spawn for germination
   3. In the sunlight
   4. In the water

144. How long should we keep the doors and windows open, so that the mushrooms get sufficient light?
   1. 1/2 an hour
   2. 1/4 hour
   3. 3/2 hour
   4. 2 hours

145. How many times should we spray water on the mushroom per day?
   1. Twice
   2. Four times
   3. Five times
   4. Eight times

146. What is the nutrient found high in shell mushroom?
   1. Protein
   2. Carbohydrates
   3. Iron
   4. Fat

147. For which patients mushroom is an ideal diet?
   1. Paralysis
   2. Allergy
   3. Diabetes
   4. Heart patient

148. How many days later should we spray water after removing to mushroom germination room?
   1. 15 days
   2. 10 days
   3. 5 days
   4. 2 days

149. At what interval, mushrooms could be harvested?
   1. 15 days
   2. 20 days
   3. 7 - 10 days
   4. 12 - 15 days

150. What is the length of the straw to be spread inside the polythene bag?
   1. 25 cm
   2. 30 cm
   3. 2 cm
   4. 10 cm
I. Tanjore Wilt in Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

1. How will you protect healthy trees from those attacked by the wilt disease?
   1. Heaping earth around the trees infected by the disease.
   2. To store water in the ground around the affected trees.
   3. Water should not be stored or used around the trees.
   4. To dig a pit around the affected trees.

2. What is the chemical mixture applied around the trees to free them from the wilt disease?
   1. Mixture of lime may be applied.
   2. Mixture of red soil may be applied.
   3. One percent 'Bordeaux' mixture of 40lt will be applied.
   4. Lime and red soil mixture will be applied.

3. What height will be the hole be made on the tree to inject into the trees?
   1. At a height of 1 mt from the ground.
   2. At a height of 1 mt from the top.
   3. At a height of 60 cm from the base.
   4. At a place on the tree touching the ground.

4. How will you inject Aureo Fungin solution through the roots?
   1. Can be injected by making a hole in the roots.
   2. Sprinkle Aureo fungin solution over the roots.
   3. Keep Aureo fungin solution in a polythene bag and insert watersucking roots of the trees into the polythene bags.
   4. Keep water in a polythene bag and insert watersucking roots of the trees into the polythene bag.

5. What manure will you apply to trees affected by the Tanjore wilt disease?
   1. Chemical manures.
   2. 50 kg farmyard manure and green leaf manure plus 5kg of neem cakes will be applied for a period of one year.
   3. 100 kg of neem cakes will be applied.
   4. 50 kg of farmyard manure will be applied.

II. Coconut Cultivation and Intercrop in Coconut Plantation

6. How many coconut leaves in a tree will be preferable for selection of collecting seedling coconuts?
   1. From 20 t0 25 leaves
   2. From 30 to 40 leaves
   3. 100 leaves
   4. 10 leaves will be enough
7. Coconut seedlings are to be collected only from trees with certain number of leaves that which have attained a particular age, why?
   1. For easy germination
   2. For standard size of the seedling nuts
   3. The nuts may not germinate
   4. The seedlings may be sub-standard

8. What age can be selected for planting of coconut seedlings?
   1. Two years old
   2. Nine to twelve months old
   3. Three years old
   4. Less than three years old

9. In what mixture will you wet the coconut seedlings before planting?
   1. Wet them in soil mixture
   2. Wet them in lime mixture
   3. Wet them in Bordeaux mixture
   4. Wet them in water

10. How many times in a year will you apply manure from 4th year?.
    1. Three times
    2. Two times
    3. Five times
    4. Eight times.

11. What are the seasons suitable for raising inter crops in coconut plantations?.
    1. 10th year and the 12th year
    2. 11th year and the 12th year
    3. First five years and year after the 20th
    4. The 15th and 16th year

12. What are the developments seen in coconut yields where mixed crops are raised in coconut plantations?.
    1. Production will be diminished
    2. No changes in production
    3. 30% increase in production
    4. Production will be diminished significantly

13. What are the things to be borne in mind, when intercrop is raised in coconut plantations?.
    1. No need of separate manure and water for the crops raised.
    2. Only manure to be applied for the crops raised.
    3. There is need for manure and water for the crops raised.
    4. Only water to be applied for the crops raised.

14. For how many years will the hybrid variety of a good yield prolong?
    1. Upto 25 years
    2. Upto 70 years
    3. Upto 50 years
    4. Upto 100 years.
15. How much more weight is the copra in hybrid coconuts than the copra of the ordinary coconuts?
   1. 10 gm more
   2. 30 gm more
   3. 40-60 gm more
   4. 200 gm more.

16. How much percent more oil is there in the hybrid coconuts than in the ordinary coconuts?
   1. 20 percent
   2. 30 percent
   3. 5 percent
   4. 50 percent.

17. Write an example of hybrid coconut.

18. What is the advantage of raising intercrops in coconut plantations?
   1. Facilitates decrease in income
   2. No change in income
   3. Increase in income
   4. Income will decrease.

19. Give two examples for intercrops.

20. What kind of fruits can be raised as intercrop in coconut plantations?
   1. Jack fruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus)
   2. Banana (Musa paradica sp), pineapple (Ananas comus)
   3. Cashewnut (Anacardium occidentale)
   4. Mango (Mangifera indica)

21. What is the aim of raising intercrops in coconut plantations?
   1. To control the coconut production
   2. To increase income
   3. To harden the soil
   4. To control the growth of the trees.

III. Composed Coirpith

22. Which one is the oil seed in the following items?
   1. Guava (Psidium guajava)
   2. Coconut (Cocos nucifera)
   3. Arecanut (Areca catechu)
   4. Paddy (Oryza sativa)

23. What will happen if the below mentioned are arranged and kept alternatively and close to each other coirpith, urea and mushroom seeds?
   1. Coconut fibre will appear to be hardened.
   2. Coconut fibre will decompose into good manures.
   3. Coconut fibre will evaporate
   4. Coconut fibre will be assimilated as soil.
24. Coirpith manure is comparable to which of the following manures?
   1. Farmyard manure
   2. Urea
   3. Pottash
   4. Super phosphate

25. What is seen less in the decomposed coirpith manure?
   1. Hydrogen and Carbon
   2. Vitamins
   3. Phosphate
   4. Nitrate

26. What is the capacity of the coirpith manure to retain water?
   1. Above 300 percent
   2. Above 200 percent
   3. Above 80 percent
   4. Above 500 percent

27. How much coirpith manure will you apply for one hectare?
   1. 20 tonnes
   2. 10 tonnes
   3. 12½ tonnes
   4. 15 tonnes

28. What are the enriched items of manure observed in coirpith?
   1. Vitamin A and B
   2. Macronutrients and micronutrients
   3. Protein and fat
   4. Vitamin K and A

29. To what height the following to be filled alternately-coirpith, mushroom, coirpith, urea?
   1. Upto 10 mts
   2. upto 3 mts
   3. upto 8 mts
   4. upto 1 mts

IV. Seed Hardening in Groundnut

30. What is the reason for the increase of single seeded ground nuts?
   1. Water scarcity
   2. Non-application of enough manure
   3. Micronutrient deficiency of boron
   4. Too much exposure to winds.

31. For how many hours are the seeds taken out from the solution, be kept covered by wet sacks?
   1. 30 hours
   2. 24 hours
   3. 10 hours
   4. 5 hours

32. In how many hours will you separate the recently sprouted seeds and how many times?
   1. Once in 5 hours and at 5 times
   2. Once in 2 hours and at 2 times
   3. Once in 3 hours and at 3 times
   4. Once in 2 hours and at 5 times
33. What should be done with the recently sprouted and separated seeds?
   1. To sow as they are
   2. Dry them
   3. Again wet them in water
   4. Again wet them in calcium chloride solution

34. For how many days can the hardened seeds which are got ready for sowing be maintained?
   1. Upto 20 days
   2. Upto 10 days
   3. 5 to 6 days
   4. Only for 2 days

35. How much yield will you get per hectare when 'hardened seeds' are sown?
   1. 2000 kg of groundnuts
   2. 700 - 800 kg of groundnuts
   3. 200 - 300 kg of groundnuts
   4. 100 kg of groundnuts

36. How will you select standard seeds?
   1. Put the seeds in a 7.2 mm sieve and select the standard ones.
   2. 1m diameter square sieve may be used for the selection of seeds.
   3. One foot diameter round sieve may be used for the selection of seeds.
   4. 1cm diameter round sieve may be used for the selection.

V. Groundnut Grading

37. What is the reason for decrease in the yield of groundnut?
   1. Because of not maintaining adequate number of plants.
   2. Because of using quality seeds.
   3. Because of good crop protection methods.
   4. Because of applying recommended fertilizers.

38. How much water is to be taken for testing the quality of the seeds?
   1. 10 lt of water
   2. 20 lt of water
   3. 30 lt of water
   4. 1 lt of water

39. How many hours should the 'wet seeds wrapped in wet sacks' be kept in the dark rooms?
   1. 16 hrs
   2. 20 hrs
   3. 24 hrs
   4. 30 hrs

40. How many hours should the sprouted seeds be dried in shades?
   1. 5 hrs
   2. 10 hrs
   3. 3 hrs
   4. 20 hrs

41. How many persons are required to separate sprouted seeds for one acre?
   1. 10 - 15 persons
   2. 4 - 5 persons
   3. 15 - 20 persons
   4. 25 persons
42. How do we decide the sprouting capability of the groundnut seeds immersed in water?
1. If 30 seeds sprout for every 100 seeds then the germinating capacity is good.
2. If 50 seeds sprout for every 100 seeds then the sprouting capacity is good.
3. If 300 seeds sprout for every 500 seeds then the sprouting capacity is good.
4. If 400 seeds sprout for every 500 seeds then the sprouting capacity is good.

43. What will be the impact, if seeds of 50 percent to 60 percent sprouting capability are sown?
1. Number of plants increase and give greater yields.
2. Number of plants increase.
3. Number of plants decrease and decrease the yield.
4. Number of plants will not decrease.

44. Which pesticide must be mixed with hardened seeds?
1. Thiram
2. Monocrotophos
3. Carbendacim
4. Phosalone

45. In what ratio should the fungicide be mixed with the seeds?
1. 2 grams of 'Thiram' per 1 kg of seed
2. 2 grams of 'Thiram' per 2 kg of seed
3. 10 grams of 'Phosalone' per 2 kg of seed
4. 10 grams of 'phosalone' per 5 kg of seed

46. How much dead seeds do we get out of 60 kg of hardened seeds required for one acre?
1. 30 - 40 kg
2. 40 - 50 kg
3. 5 - 10 kg
4. 15 - 20 kg

47. How much additional yield do we get per acre by sowing treated seeds?
1. 600 - 700 kg
2. 470 - 550 kg
3. 350 - 450 kg
4. 200 - 250 kg

48. How much profit do we get per acre by using sprouted seeds?
1. Rs 1000 per acre
2. Rs 20,000 per acre
3. Rs 15,000 per acre
4. Rs 5000 per acre

VI. Groundnut Cultivation

49. How many tonnes of groundnuts are produced in Tamil Nadu in a year?
1. 20 lakhs tonnes
2. 30 lakhs tonnes
3. 11 lakhs tonnes
4. 100 tonnes

50. Name one variety of groundnut cultivated in rainfed lands.

51. What is the use of sowing groundnuts mixed with Rhizobium mixture?
1. For good yield
2. To control the growth of the crops
3. To decrease in yield
4. To reduce the number of the crops
52. How many kilograms of rhizobium do we need for cultivation of groundnuts in an acre?
1. 10 kg  
2. 3 kg  
3. 2 kg  
4. 5 kg

53. The best way of collecting the nitrogen from the atmosphere and transferring it to the crops is ------
1. To sow a mixture of 2 kg rhizobium, 25 kg of farmyard manure and 25 kg of river sand
2. To sow 30 kg of farmyard manure
3. To sow 60 kg of farmyard manure
4. To sow 35 kg of chemical fertilizer

54. How many kilograms of seeds will be needed per hectare for lift irrigated lands?
1. 125 kg  
2. 225 kg  
3. 50 kg  
4. 175 kg

VII. Agronomic Practices and Weed Control in Groundnut

55. How will you apply nitrate to groundnuts avoiding the direct application?
1. By dissolving nitrate in water
2. By mixing it with river sands
3. By mixing it with river sands and water
4. By enriched farmyard manure

56. What will be the result of application of rhizobium to groundnut?
1. Collects the nitrate from the atmosphere and develop root nodules helping increased harvest yield
2. Helps decrease in harvest yield
3. Diminishes the growth of the groundnuts
4. Diminishes the growth of the plants and also the yield in harvests

57. How will you apply rhizobium to groundnut crops?
1. Pour rhizobium after mixing it with water
2. Mix 4 kg of rhizobium with 25 kg of farmyard manure and 25 kg of soil and apply it in the burrows as you plough
3. Add rhizobium with red soil and apply in the field
4. Add lime with rhizobium and apply it in the field

58. What is the advantage of sowing groundnut seeds in rows?
1. Helps increase in the insect and pest population
2. Helps to increase the number of plants
3. Helps the growth of fungus
4. Helps the increase of weeds

59. Why do we apply gypsum, after plantation?
1. To control weeds
2. To avoid empty pods
3. To produce nuts
4. To control pests and insects
60. How many kilos of gypsum are needed per acre for groundnut cultivation.
   1. 100 kg  
   2. 150 kg  
   3. 80 kg  
   4. 120 kg

61. When will you apply gypsum as an after plantation manure?
   1. Between 40 and 45 days  
   2. Between 60 and 62 days  
   3. 80th day  
   4. Between 65 and 70 days

62. Mention the factor responsible for developing kernelless in groundnuts?
   1. Calcium and sulphur content in gypsum  
   2. Clay soil  
   3. Red soil  
   4. Alluvial soil

63. Give one example of a weed plant

64. Give an example of permanent weed plant
   1. Kunjampul  
   2. Koraipul  
   3. Mukkuruttai  
   4. Samai

65. Name the weed which spreads not only through seeds but also through their stems and plants.
   1. Thoyakeerai(Digeria aruensis)  
   2. Mukkuruttai  
   3. Leucerne (Medica sativa)  
   4. Kakkapul

66. When weedicide for weed-removal is applied, what kind of nozzle should be arrived?
   1. Coneshaped  
   2. Reflector  
   3. Fantype  
   4. Ordinary nozzles

67. What is the benefit of using fan type and reflection nozzles for spraying weedicides?
   1. It sprays evenly like rectangular shaped and fan like  
   2. Not possible to spray evenly  
   3. Sprays in jerks  
   4. Does not flow evenly to all the places

68. How long the weedicides supress the weed growth?
   1. 10 - 20 days  
   2. Upto 50 days  
   3. 2 - 22 days  
   4. 30 - 35 days

VIII. Control of the Red Hairy Caterpillar and Leaf-Rollen in Groundnut

69. In which months do the red hairy caterpillar attack more?
   1. February and May  
   2. April and May  
   3. June - December  
   4. February
70. What is the effect of 'aphids' laying eggs on the leaves of groundnuts?
1. Leaves of the groundnut plant dry up
2. Much damage is done due to the eating of the leaves by the worms coming out of the eggs
3. It becomes a fertilizer for the plants
4. If paves the way for more harvest yield

71. How can the red hairy caterpillar be controlled?
1. It can be destroyed one by one
2. By the application of fertilizers
3. By the application of BHC powder
4. By spraying water

72. How can the attack of red hairy caterpillar be controlled?
1. By spraying pesticides
2. By destroying one by one
3. By destroying the eggs
4. By the integrated crop security method

73. In how many days do the red caterpillar reach the 'larval' stage?
1. 6 - 7 months
2. Upto 2 months
3. 3 - 4 months
4. Upto 2 years

74. Why should we use integrated crop security method to control red caterpillars?
1. To reduce the yield
2. To destroy the red caterpillars and to increase the harvest yield
3. To destroy the plants completely
4. To increase the red caterpillars

75. What liquid pesticide should be used to destroy the grown up worms?
1. Pasinomidan - 100 ml or Eassian 250 ml
2. Monochrotophos
3. Water and manure solution
4. Carbendacim

76. In which month, the attack of leaf roller is more?
1. January and February
2. March and April
3. September and October
4. May and June

77. In how many days does the leaf roller come out of the egg?
1. In 10 days
2. In 15 days
3. In 3 days
4. In 8 days
78. How many generation do the larva of the 'leaf roller' last?
1. Only one generation
2. Two generation only
3. From 2 to 3 generations
4. From 5 to 6 generations

79. How will you control "leaf roller" attack in rainfed lands?
1. By spraying pesticides
2. By using dust
3. Simultaneously raising of 'rainfed crops'
4. Finding and destroying them one by one.

80. Which rainfed crop in rainfed fields do leaf roller attack most?
1. Soyabean (*Soya glycimex*)
2. Red gram (*Cajanas cajan*)
3. Spreading groundnut
4. Black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*)

81. When Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) raised in between groundnut leaf roller attack is lessened, why?
1. Because Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) crop is attacked most, groundnuts are not touched
2. Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) crop is not amenable to 'leaf roller' attack
3. As soon as Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) crop is attacked 'leaf roller' die
4. Because Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) is tall, 'leaf roller' do not lay their eggs on the ground level groundnuts

82. How will you control 'leaf roller' attacks?
1. Dust or monochrotophos may be applied.
2. The fury of the attack may be diminished by the application of manure
3. Catch hold of them one by one and destroy them
4. By stoping watering the field the pest may be controlled

IX. Paddy Cultivation

83. In which place does Tamil Nadu stands for rice production in India?
1. It is in the first place
2. It is in the 2nd place
3. It is in the 3rd place
4. It is in the 4th place

84. With what medicine are paddy seeds to be mixed with 24 hrs. before sowing
1. 2 gram 'thiram' or 'carbendacim'
2. Monochrotophos
3. Eccalacs
4. Basalin
85. How will you apply enriched manure to paddy seeds?
   1. Mix the seeds with farmyard manure
   2. Wet the seeds in water
   3. Mix 40 g of ferrous sulphate with 1 kg of seeds and sow after 10 hrs.
   4. Mix 8 litres of water with 1 kg of seeds and sow them

86. What will you do to prevent spreading of weeds in nurseries?
   1. By using weedicides
   2. By spraying pesticides
   3. Remove the weeds by hand picking
   4. Apply nitrates to control weeds

87. How will you control leaf thrips in the nurseries?
   1. Apply BHC dust 10%
   2. Monocrotophos 35% or the quantity recommended may be applied
   3. Nurseries must be watered
   4. Nurseries should not be watered

88. How will you control the attack of swarming caterpillar in nurseries?
   1. Eccalacs
   2. Monocrotophos
   3. Carbendacim
   4. Chlorophyripas and Endosulphan

89. How will you control pupa in nurseries?
   1. Monocrotophos and kunailpas to be sprayed at the recommended quantity
   2. Spray Eccalacs at the recommended quantity
   3. Spray Endosulphan
   4. Chlorophas at recommended quantity may be sprayed

90. How will the pests and fungi be destroyed by summer ploughing?
   1. The old bases and roots of the previous crop comes under the soil and pests and
      fungi in them are destroyed once for all
   2. Pests escape by flying away
   3. Pests are individually caught and destroyed
   4. Because fungicides are used

91. Which medicine is to be sprayed in the field before the plantation of rice?
   1. Carborandum
   2. Eccalacs
   3. BHC 10% dust
   4. Monocrotophos

92. What is the use of putting Azospirillum to the paddy fields?
   1. To help preserving nitrogen
   2. To help preserving phosphorus
   3. To help preserving potash
   4. To help preserving protein
93. What is the use of planting the seedlings within 3 cm depth?
1. The growth of the seedling is controlled
2. Possibility of increasing the growth of seedling with more tillers
3. To reduce the yield
4. To reduce the growth of the plants

94. Why chemical fertilizers should not be mixed with Azospirillum mixture?
1. The fertilizer becomes more nutritious
2. There is a chance of the microorganism being dead
3. The fertilizer would become less nutritious
4. The crops will dry up

X. Green Manure for Paddy

95. The crop for which its stem is also part of its root system is,
1. Phillipines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\)
2. Lab lab
3. Sesbania \((\text{Sesbania aculeata})\)
4. Thandukeerai \((\text{Amaranthus sp})\)

96. How is the sprouting capacity be increased for the seeds which have less sprouting capacity?
1. To be sown on dry land
2. Wet the seeds in cold water before being sown
3. Mix the seeds with sand or keep the seeds in moderately hot water and then sow
4. To sow in polythene bags

97. Which green leaf manure plants may be cultivated as an alternative crop in wet lands made use of for cultivation once a year?
1. Daincha
2. Sesbania \((\text{Sesbania aculeata})\)
3. Pillipesera
4. Tephrosia purpurea

98. In how many days time the green leaf manure 'Daincha' may be used as fertilizer for paddy crops?
1. 50 - 55 days
2. In 10 days
3. In 20 days
4. In 100 days

99. How many kilograms of nitrate the crop will get from 6 - 7 tonnes of green leaf manure?
1. 10 kg
2. 15 kg
3. 45 kg
4. 250 kg

100. In how many days Philippines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\) should be planted?
1. Philippines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\) plants of 35 days should plants at the time of planting paddy
2. Philippines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\) plants of 20 - 25 days should plants at the time of planting paddy
3. Philippines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\) plants of 10 days should plants at the time of planting paddy
4. Philippines sesbania \((\text{Sesbania grandiflora})\) plants of 5 days should plants at the time of planting paddy
101. How is the loss of harvest yield due to the cultivation of green leaf manure along with paddy, compensated?
   1. By using Philippines sesbania (Sesbania grandiflora) in the second term also 19 percent of more harvest is got
   2. By putting chemical fertilizers
   3. By putting farmyard manure
   4. By watering more

102. How many kilos of nitrate do the paddy get by using Philippines sesbania (Sesbania grandiflora) as green leaf manure?
   1. 10 kg
   2. 25 kg
   3. 30 kg
   4. 35 kg

103. In wet ploughing rice cultivation which green leaf manure may be cultivated?
   1. Between ploughing row space 20 days old sesbania may be transplanted
   2. In the space between ploughing rows 5 days old sesbania may be planted
   3. Sow Pannai Agathi seeds in the space in between the ploughing rows.
   4. Sow Pannai Agathi seeds along with paddy seeds.

104. How many tonnes of green manure is got from one hectare by growing Pannai Agathi?
   1. 4 tonnes
   2. 10 tonnes
   3. 1½ tonnes
   4. 5 tonnes

105. What is the advantage of raising Pannai Agathi?
   1. 1½ tonnes paddy of more harvest
   2. 4 tonnes paddy of more harvest
   3. 3 tonnes paddy of harvest more
   4. 5 tonnes paddy of harvest more

XI. Banana Cultivation

106. How much do three month old banana plant weigh?
   1. 3 kg
   2. 5 kg
   3. 1½ kg
   4. 8 kg

107. How can the nematodes be controlled?
   1. By spraying monochrotophos on banana roots
   2. By spraying any of the pesticides on banana roots
   3. Wet the banana root with soil solution and then spray 40 gram of 'carbofuran' over it
   4. Wet the banana roots in water and then plant it

108. How much of space interval is to be left at the time of planting 'Nendran' and 'Robusta'?
   1. 10 x 10 feet
   2. 12 x 12 feet
   3. 7 x 7 feet
   4. 6 x 6 feet
109. Is it profitable to cultivate 'Rasthali'?
   1. More profit  
   2. No profit
   3. It takes 3 years to yield
   4. It takes 4 years to yield

110. When do we come to know about wilt disease symptoms?
   1. First month  
   2. At the time of flowering
   3. Second week
   4. Second month

111. What is the last stage in affected wilt disease trees?
   1. Banana trees grow flourishingly
   2. Banana trees grow slowly
   3. Banana trees dry up
   4. The lower portion of banana trees open up and emanate a kind of bad smell

112. How will you control wilt disease?
   1. Remove the banana tree from the garden
   2. Inject carbendacim into the tree
   3. Take away the stem of the tree from beneath the ground
   4. Increased watering of the plant

113. How many ml carbendacim will be injected into the trees to control wilt disease?
   1. 5 ml  
   2. 10 ml
   3. 15 ml
   4. 3 ml

114. How many times will you apply the pesticide to prevent wilt disease?
   1. Once a month, 2 times
   2. Once a month, 4 times
   3. Once in 2 month, three times
   4. Once only

115. What is the reason for bunchy top?
   1. Too much manuring
   2. Too much watering
   3. Not enough water sent to the trees
   4. Because of a kind of virus

116. What are the symptoms of bunchy top?
   1. Banana leaves will flourish in size
   2. Banana leaves come out in groups
   3. Banana leaves will decay
   4. Banana leaves will come out in blue colour.

117. How does the bunchy top disease spread?
   1. Through the roots
   2. Through the leaves
   3. Through a pest called 'aphids'
   4. Through the stem
118. How will you control the aphids?
   1. Catch hold of them individually and kill them
   2. Monochrotophos mixed with water to be injected into the stem
   3. Inject carbendacim
   4. Spray carbendacim

XII. Enriched Farmyard Manure

119. How much farmyard manure will you require to prepare enriched manure for one acre.
   1. 50 kg farmyard manure
   2. 300 kg farmyard manure
   3. 220 kg farmyard manure
   4. 100 kg farmyard manure

120. To prepare enriched farmyard manure which is the chemical manure to be mixed with
   1. Pottash
   2. Urea
   3. Superphosphate
   4. Gypsum

121. To prepare enriched farmyard manure, how many kilos of superphosphate will be required for 300 kg of farmyard manure.
   1. 20 kg
   2. 25 kg
   3. 30 kg
   4. 15 kg

122. What is the ingredient that you get from urea for the plants?
   1. Nitrate
   2. Potash
   3. Phosphate
   4. Ferrosulphate

123. When you have covered the manure heap, wind-proof, for how many days after will you repeat the process of opening it, ploughing it and again covering it, wind proof.
   1. On the 15th day
   2. On the 20th day
   3. On the 10th day
   4. On the 22nd day

124. How many kg of urea will you add to the matured enriched farmyard manure?
   1. 10 kg
   2. 13 kg
   3. 15 kg
   4. 9 kg

125. What is result of applying enriched farmyard manure to crops.
   1. Increase in yield
   2. Growth of crops arrested
   3. Yield will decrease
   4. There is no advantage for the crops.

XIII. Activated Clay for Pulses and Dry Farming

126. How will you prepare seeds preventing them from decaying?
   1. 'Capton' or 'Thiram' may be applied to seeds
   2. By wetting the seeds in the water
   3. By mixing the seeds with manure
   4. By packing the seeds in windproof packets
127. How will you prepare grains other than paddy for sowing with activated clay?
   1. Mix enriched clay with grains
   2. Mix enriched clay with water and grains
   3. Mix water with grains
   4. Dry the grains

128. When seeds are prepared with activated how will you make use of them as food?
   1. By washing them well
   2. By drying them well in the sun
   3. Make use of them as food as they are
   4. A small quantity can be made use of with activated clay

129. How will you prevent soil erosion?
   1. By planting grasses like vettiver
   2. By digging canals, soil erosion can be prevented
   3. By cutting down trees, soil erosion can be prevented
   4. By erecting preventive walls, soil erosion can be prevented

130. What are the advantages of applying enriched manure?
   1. Cost of manure increases
   2. Cost of manure diminished and capacity of the crops to bear droughts is also generated
   3. Help plants to grow slowly
   4. Help plants from bearing dried up and paves the way for diminished yield

131. What is the advantages of making use of Azospirillum?
   1. Roots go deep into the soil and helps plants to utilize the nitrogen content of the soil
   2. Control the growth of plants
   3. Help roots to go near the surface
   4. Controls the growth of roots

132. What should be done to make the rainfed crop to give a good yield?
   1. Manure the field on a large scale
   2. Manure the field on a small scale
   3. Store rain water in the field without wasting
   4. More manure and pesticides to be made use of

133. What trees are best suited for red soil areas with scarcity of water?
   1. Banana trees
   2. Sugar cane
   3. Mango, Cashew nut
   4. Guyava

134. What crop will you raise in fruit gardens?
   1. Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgaris*) and sapota (*Achras zapote*)
   2. Mango, Sapota, Guava
   3. Grass (*Cyanodon dactylon*)
   4. Weed crops

135. In how many years will the following trees give yield - cassava and sapota.
   1. With in a year
   2. With in two year
   3. Two to three years
   4. Five to six year
XIV. Rhizobium for Tree Crops

136. How will you make the hard cover seeds of the trees germinate easily?
   1. By applying acid or hot water
   2. By mixing them with soil
   3. By keeping them with cold water
   4. By keeping them in wooden pulps

137. How will you mix the seeds of trees with rhizobium?
   1. Dry rhizobium and mix them with the seeds
   2. Mix rhizobium in hot water and keep the seeds in it
   3. Mix rhizobium with cold gruel and keep the seeds in it
   4. Mix the seeds with rhizobium

138. When rhizobium is mixed with soil at what proportion should it be done?
   1. At 20 kg of soil for 1 kg of rhizobium
   2. At 30 kg of soil for 1 kg of rhizobium
   3. At 10 kg of soil for 1 kg of rhizobium
   4. At 5 kg of soil for 1 kg of rhizobium

139. Why the seeds of good yielding trees should be mixed with rhizobium?
   1. So that the seeds may not die
   2. So that the seeds may not germinate soon
   3. So that the seeds may not be dried up
   4. So that the seeds may not germinate

140. Why cold starch alone should be mixed with rhizobium?
   1. So that the micro organism may activate well
   2. So that the micro organism may die
   3. So that the activities of the micro organism may be controlled
   4. So that the speed of the micro organism may be controlled

141. How long should the seeds kept in rhizobium solution?
   1. 24 hrs
   2. 36 hrs
   3. 38 hrs
   4. 40 hrs

XV. Mushroom Cultivation

142. Write the name of one mushroom used as food

143. For how many hours do you keep the straws cut into pieces in side the water.
   1. From 8 to 10 hrs
   2. From 4 to 8 hrs
   3. From 7 to 8 hrs
   4. From 12 to 14 hrs
144. How long will you dry up the straw immersed in steam?
   1. 1 hr
   2. 3/4 hr
   3. 2 hrs
   4. 5 hrs

145. How will you know that the straw dried up have attained the fit stage?
   1. When straw is taken in hand and spun fast water should not be dripping and the straw still wet
   2. Water should be dripping when spun
   3. Straw should be in the decaying stage
   4. Straw should be in a well dried up stage

146. Which instrument is used to take out mushroom seeds from seed cases?
   1. With a clean iron rod
   2. By breaking the case
   3. With the help of a strek
   4. By overhauling on the ground

147. How many layers of mushroom seeds will you spread in one polythene bag?
   1. 4 layers
   2. 3 layers
   3. 7 layers
   4. 9 layers

148. For how many days will you hang the mushroom seed beds in the seedlings room?
   1. 15 days
   2. 20 days
   3. 30 days
   4. 40 days

149. How will you harvest well grown mushroom?
   1. Before spraying water
   2. After spraying water
   3. After spraying pesticides
   4. In the tube light

150. After the first harvest what should be done with the mushroom beds?
   1. Rub and remove all around 3 cm length
   2. Rub and remove all around 5 cm length
   3. Rub and remove all around 2 cm length
   4. Rub and remove all around 1 cm length