

**IBPS SO (AFO) 2022-23 Sample Questions from Bundle Course**  
**Topic- Agronomy**



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**IBPS SO (AFO) 2022-23 Sample Questions from Bundle Course**  
**Topic- Agronomy**

**AGRONOMY**

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**1. RICE**

**1. Rice is originated in**

- a) South west Asia
- b) Europe
- c) South America
- d) Indo-Burma
- e) UK

**Answer: d**

**2. Productivity of rice is highest in**

- a) Haryana
- b) Punjab
- c) West Bengal
- d) UP
- e) Tamil Nadu

**Answer: b**

**3. The rice inflorescence is known as**

- a) Panicle
- b) Spikelets
- c) Ear
- d) Siliqua
- e) None

**Answer: a**

**4. Photoperiodically, rice is a which type of plant**

- a) Long day
- b) Short day
- c) Day neutral
- d) Intermediate
- e) None

**Answer: b**

**5. Transplanting of seedlings is common in**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Maize
- d) Barly
- e) Cumbu

**Answer: a**

**6. The Sowing time of Aus rice is**

- a) Nov-Dec
- b) June-July
- c) May-June
- d) March-April
- e) Jan-Feb

**Answer: c**

Aman: June-July

Boro: Nov-Dec

**7. The sowing time of boro or dalua rice is**

- a) Nov-Dec
- b) June-July
- c) May-June
- d) March-April
- e) Jan-Feb

**Answer: a**

**8. Test weight of basmati rice is**

- a) 15g
- b) 21g
- c) 24g

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d) 30g

e) 35g

Answer: b

**9. Test weight (wt. of 1000 grains) rice is**

a) 15g

b) 21g

c) 25g

d) 30g

e) 35g

Answer: c

**10. Which of the following is salinity tolerant variety of rice**

a) IR-8

b) Jalmagan

c) Lunishree

d) CORH-1

e) Both A and C

Answer: e

**11. Which of the following is the mutant variety of rice**

a) Jaya

b) TKM-6

c) Jagannath

d) TN-1

e) Peta

Answer: c

**12. Protein type present in the paddy**

a) Zein

b) Oryzenin

c) Lysin

d) Curcumin

e) NOTA

Answer: b

**13. What is the Hulling percentage of rice**

a) 65%

b) 25%

c) 70%

d) 75%

e) 50%

Answer: a

**14. Golden rice is the rich source of**

a) Vitamin A

b) Vitamin C

c) Vitamin D

d) Vitamin K

e) Vitamin B

Answer: a

**15. Dee-geo-woo-gen is dwarfing gene of**

a) Ragi

b) Wheat

c) Rice

d) Maize

e) Sorghum

Answer: c

**16. Idea of super rice is given by**

a) GH Shull

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- b) GS Kush
- c) VL Chopra
- d) Yoshida
- e) EJ Buttlar

**Answer: b**

**17. Protein content(%) present in rice**

- a) 6-7
- b) 10
- c) 11-12
- d) 2-3
- e) 11.5

**Answer: a**

Brown rice contain 7.9% Protein

Fat content in rice - 2-2.5%

**18. Most widely used post emergence herbicide in rice**

- a) Propanil
- b) 2,4-D
- c) Atrazine
- d) Alachlor
- e) Paraquat

**Answer: a**

Trade name – Stamp-F-34

**19. Which of the following crops prefers ammonical form of nitrogen**

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Potato
- d) Sorgham

- e) Both B and C

**Answer: e**

**20. Cordial temperature (degree) for rice crop is**

- a) 21-37
- b) 30-32
- c) 15-20
- d) 20-22
- e) 10-20

**Answer: b**

Average temperature – 21-37

Blooming temperature – 26.5-29.5

Ripening stage – 20-25

**21. Which of the following is the first hybrid variety of rice in India**

- a) TN-1
- b) IR-8
- c) CoRH-1
- d) PRH-10
- e) Bala

**Answer: c**

Also called as MGR-1. Developed by TNAU

**22. Azolla is widely used fertilizer in**

- a) Ground nut
- b) Wheat
- c) Cotton
- d) Rice
- e) Tobacco

**Answer: d**

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**23. Due to the water logging in rice fields which element is increased**

- a) Fe
- b) Mn
- c) Mg
- d) Ca
- e) Zn

**Answer: b**

**24. Which state is known as rice bowl of India**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Assam
- c) West Bengal
- d) Punjab
- e) Chattisgarh

**Answer: e**

**25. Chak-hao rice recently got gi tag. It belongs to?**

- a) Odisha
- b) Assam
- c) Chandigarh
- d) Punjab
- e) Sikkim

**Answer: b**

Pokkali rice – Kerala

Kala namak rice – UP

Gobindobhog rice – West Bengal

**26. International year of rice is?**

- a) 2008

b) 2004

c) 2007

d) 2024

e) 2012

**Answer: b**

**27. Number of kgs of seed needed for broadcasting method of sowing/ha**

- a) 10
- b) 60
- c) 100
- d) 15
- e) 1.5-3

**Answer: c**

**28. Khaira disease of rice is caused by deficiency of**

- a) Zn
- b) Mg
- c) Mn
- d) Cu
- e) K

**Answer: a**

Zinc deficiency leads to Khaira disease in rice which affects the plants and will also have an effect on the yield.

First reported by Y.L.Nene in 1966 at Pantnagar, Uttarakhand

**29. Browning in rice is due to**

- a) Fe deficiency
- b) Mn toxicity

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- c) M deficiency
- d) Fe toxicity
- e) N deficiency

**Answer: d**

Iron (Fe) toxicity leads to increased polyphenol oxidase activity, leading to the production of oxidized polyphenols. It also causes leaf browning and reduced root oxidation power. Phalguna is Fe-toxicity tolerant variety of rice

**30. Puddling reduced the percolation loss of water, reduce weed infestation and increase the nutrient availability. puddling is practiced in which of the following crop ?**

- a) Wheat
- b) Cotton
- c) Tobacco
- d) Rice
- e) Sorghum

**Answer: d**

**31. Highest nitrogen losses in the rice crop by**

- a) Volatilization
- b) Leaching
- c) Denitrification
- d) Ammonification
- e) NOTA

**Answer: c**

**32. Paira and Utera Cropping system is closely related to which of the following crop**

- a) Rice
- b) Cotton
- c) Jute
- d) Wheat
- e) Tomato

**Answer: a**

**33. CRRI located which place and established in which year ?**

- a) Gurugram , 1998
- b) Hyderabad, 1965
- c) Cuttack, 1946
- d) Bengaluru, 1946
- e) Mumbai , 1965

**Answer: c**

**34. Which of the following is the most critical stage of irrigation in rice**

- a) CRI stage
- b) Flowering stage
- c) Seedling stage
- d) Booting stage
- e) Milking stage

**Answer: d**

The booting stage is the period when the Primordia is being developed to become the panicle. It grows inside the leaf sheath. At this stage the plant becomes swollen with the developing panicle. The flowers of the panicle are still young and tender and not yet fertilized.

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**35. First dwarf variety of rice developed in the world**

- a) TN-1
- b) Jaya
- c) CoRH-1
- d) Norin-8
- e) TKM-6

**Answer: a**

Taichung native -1 is the first dwarf variety of rice developed in the world

**36. Which of the following is the first high yielding dwarf variety developed in the world?**

- a) Jaya
- b) TN-1
- c) Pusa Basmati
- d) IR-8
- e) PUSA 10

**Answer: d**

IR-8 is a cross between Peta and Dee-gee-woo-gen. Developed by IRRI

**37. Acidic soil is well suitable for cultivation of rice. What is the optimum PH suitable for rice cultivation?**

- a) 2.5-4.5
- b) less than 5
- c) 7.5-8.5
- d) 5-8
- e) 4-6

**Answer: e**

**38. Use of nitrate fertilizer in paddy field should be avoided due to more susceptibility to loss of nitrogen through leaching and denitrification.**

**What is the nitrogen use efficiency of rice?**

- a) 60-70%
- b) 30-40%
- c) 10-20%
- d) 50-60%
- e) 80-100%

**Answer: b**

**39. In dapog method of rice cultivation, seedling becomes ready for transplanting on how days after sowing?**

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 20
- d) 15
- e) 25

**Answer: b**

This method was introduced from Philippines.

**40. Spacing used for SRI method of rice transplanting?**

- a) 10x15
- b) 10x20
- c) 20x30
- d) 25x25
- e) 15x15

**Answer: d**

SRI method was developed by Henri de Laulanie in Madagascar in 1980s.



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**41. Widely used nitrogenous fertilizer in rice**

- a) Ammonium sulphate
- b) CAN
- c) Ammonium nitrate
- d) Sodium nitrate
- e) DAP

**Answer: a**

**42. How much water (liter) consumed to produce 1kg of aerobic rice**

- a) 5000
- b) 2500
- c) 3000
- d) 10000
- e) 7000

**Answer: b**

**43. The removal of very fine bran clinging to milled rice and smoothening of the surface is called polishing. Fruit of rice is called as**

- a) Hip
- b) Panicle
- c) Arrow
- d) Hulm
- e) Cariopsis

**Answer: e**

**44. The dehulled rice grain is known as brown rice. Rice crop needs which type of climate**

- a) Hot and Humid
- b) Warm and Humid

- c) Cold and Dry
- d) Dry and Hot
- e) Dry and Warm

**Answer: a**

**45. The genus oryza includes how many species**

- a) 14
- b) 24
- c) 34
- d) 22
- e) 18

**Answer: b**

Out of 24 species only 2 species are commonly cultivated 1.Oryza sativa 2.Oryza glaberrima

**46. For transplanting one hectare area of rice how is area is sufficient for nursery raising?**

- a) 100 sq.m
- b) 1000 sq.m
- c) 500 sq.m
- d) 1500 sq.m
- e) 700 sq.m

**Answer: b**

**47. Government of India started subsidy on fertilizers with effect from**

- a) Nov. 1, 1966
- b) Nov. 1, 1969
- c) Nov. 1, 1977
- d) Oct. 2, 1988
- e) Oct. 5, 1965

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**Answer: c**

**48. Which of the following rice variety is called as a Miracle rice of India**

- a) TN -1
- b) Norin 1
- c) Cauvery
- d) Jaya
- e) IR-8

**Answer: d**

**49. In India rice occupies the first position among the cereals in respect of both area and production. What is the fertilizer recommendation ratio of rice**

- a) 120:200:200
- b) 120:60:40
- c) 100:60:60
- d) 200:100:300
- e) 300:200:100

**Answer: c**

**50. How much water (liter) consumed to produce 1kg of anerobic rice**

- a) 5000
- b) 2500
- c) 3000
- d) 10000
- e) 7000

**Answer: a**

**2. WHEAT & BARLY**

**1. The word cereal is derived from a roman word. What is the scientific name of common bread wheat?**

- a) Triticum aestivum
- b) Triticum dicoccom
- c) Triticum spherococum
- d) Triticum spelta
- e) Triticum durum

**Answer: A**

**2. In India wheat is occupied the second largest area and production. Wheat is originated in**

- a) South America
- b) Central Asia (turkey)
- c) SE Asia
- d) Europe
- e) Africa

**Answer: b**

**3. What is the normal seed rate of wheat**

- a) 50 kg/ha
- b) 100 kg/ha
- c) 75 kg/ha
- d) 125 kg/ha
- e) 150 kg/ha

**Answer: c**

**4. Seed of the wheat is called caryopsis. Inflorescence of wheat is called**

- a) Arrow
- b) Spike

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- c) Panicle
- d) Umble
- e) NOTA

**Answer: b**

Also called as EAR

**5. Temperature requirement for proper grain filling in wheat**

- a) 20-25 dc
- b) 20-23 dc
- c) 23-25 dc
- d) 16-20 dc
- e) 10-15 dc

**Answer: c**

**6. Test weight of phalaris minor is 2 gram. What is the test weight of wheat grain**

- a) 45 g
- b) 21 g
- c) 25 g
- d) 30 g
- e) 40 g

**Answer: e**

**7. Type of wheat is used for suji and semya preparation**

- a) Triticum aestivum
- b) Triticum dicoccom
- c) Triticum spherococcum
- d) Triticum spelta
- e) Triticum durum

**Answer: e**

Triticum durum commonly called as durum/macaroni wheat. some durum varieties are Jairaj, Malavika.

**8. Which of the following is not a single gene dwarf variety of wheat**

- a) Lerma roja 64-A
- b) Sujata
- c) Kalyan sona
- d) Girija
- e) Sonalika

**Answer: c**

**9. Irrigation stages of wheat is derived by R.B.L. Bhardwaj. CRI(Crown root initiation) stage comes how many days after sowing**

- a) 21 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 10 days
- d) 30 days
- e) 40 days

**Answer: a**

If water is available to only one irrigation then it should be applied in CRI stage

**10. Wheat protein is essential for baking. Wheat contains spongy type of protein. What is the protein of wheat**

- a) Oryzanin
- b) Gluten
- c) Zein
- d) Globulin

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e) Albumin

**Answer: b**

**11. Dr.Norman E Borlaug is father of green revloution in the world. Gene responsible for dwarfness in wheat**

- a) Dee gee woo gen
- b) Ierma roja
- c) Norin 10
- d) Sonara 64
- e) Norin 8

**Answer: c**

**12. What is the chromosome number of common bread wheat**

- a)  $2n=42$
- b)  $2n=28$
- c)  $2n=24$
- d)  $2n=40$
- e)  $2n=32$

**Answer: a**

**13. Phalaris minor is the mimic weed of wheat.**

**What is the NPK ratio of wheat**

- a) 120:200:200
- b) 120:60:40
- c) 100:60:60
- d) 200:100:300
- e) 300:200:100

**Answer: d**

**14. Average sowing depth of wheat is 5cm.**

**What is the for irrigated wheat**

- a) 20x10 cm
- b) 25x15 cm
- c) 15x10 cm
- d) 30x10 cm
- e) 22.5x10 cm

**Answer: e**

**15. What is moisture content at harvesting stage in wheat**

- a) 10-15 %
- b) 10-12 %
- c) 25-30 %
- d) 10-20 %
- e) 30-40 %

**Answer: c**

**16. Triticale is the cross between**

- a) Wheat x rye
- b) Wheat x barley
- c) Wheat x rice
- d) Oat x barley
- e) NOTA

**Answer: a**

**17. Fertilizer used for wheat is azatobacter.**

**Which of the following crop is called as king of cereals**

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Sorghum
- d) Barley

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e) Oats

**Answer: a**

**18. Protein content present in wheat is 8-11%. Which of the following is the objectionable weed of wheat**

- a) Chenopodium album
- b) Convolvulus arvensis
- c) Avina fatua
- d) Phalaris minor
- e) Abutilon indicum

**Answer: b**

Chenopodium album - Absolute weed of wheat

Phalaris minor - Mimic weed of wheat

**19. What is the recommended ratio for wheat and mustard intercropping**

- a) 10:1
- b) 9:1
- c) 12:1
- d) 8:1
- e) 15:1

**Answer: b**

**20. Triple gene dwarf varieties were released in the year 1970. Which of the following is/are the triple gene dwarf variety of wheat**

- a) Janak
- b) Heera
- c) Moti
- d) Lal Badshah

e) All except A

**Answer: e**

**21. Albuminoid is the type of protein present in wheat. Percentage of protein is present in wheat**

- a) 6-7%
- b) 10%
- c) 11.5%
- d) 15%
- e) 8-10%

**Answer: c**

**22. Which of following is the huskless variety of barley**

- a) Azad
- b) Ratna
- c) Dolma
- d) Jyoti
- e) Clipper

**Answer: c**

**23. Which of the following is the two-rowed variety of barley**

- a) H.Irregulare
- b) H.Distichon
- c) H.Sativa
- d) H.Vulagre
- e) NOTA

**Answer: b**

H.Vulagre - six rowed barley

H.Irregulare - both two rowed and six rowed barley

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**24. Center of origin of the barley crop**

- a) South east asia
- b) South west asia
- c) Europe
- d) South africa
- e) Ethiopia

**Answer: a**

**25. In Hordeum vulgare variety of barley how many spikelets are fertile**

- a) One only
- b) All three
- c) Two only
- d) All are sterile
- e) NOTA

**Answer: b**

**26. Carbohydrate present in barley is 69.6%.  
Seed rate for late sown barley**

- a) 100 kg/ha
- b) 60 kg/ha
- c) 125 kg/ha
- d) 75 kg/ha
- e) 150 kg/ha

**Answer: c**

Normal seed rate for barley 100 kg/ha

**27. Kedar is the variety suitable for both fodder & grain. What is the critical stage of irrigation in barley**

- a) Tillering

- b) CRI
- c) Milking
- d) Grain filling
- e) Both a and d

**Answer: e**

**28. A fermented drink developed from husk less barley grain**

- a) Sattu
- b) Malt
- c) Lugri
- d) Kedar
- e) Toddy

**Answer: c**

**29. Fat content of barley 1.3%. Sowing time of barley in hilly zones**

- a) Apr-May
- b) Jan-Apr
- c) Oct-Dec
- d) May-July
- e) July-Sep

**Answer: a**

**30. Ph suitable for barley 7-8. Moisture content suitable for storage of the barley**

- a) 20-30%
- b) 10-18%
- c) 7-10%
- d) 10-12%
- e) 15-20%

**Answer: d**

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**3. SORGHUM & BAJRA**

1. Rajasthan having first position in area and production of bajra. Which of the following crop is called as camel crop

- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Sorghum
- d) Barly
- e) Oats

**Answer: c**

2. Sorghum(jowar) is native of africa. Which of the following is the first hybrid variety of sorghum

- a) CSH-1
- b) CSH-9
- c) M 35-1
- d) HB-1
- e) PHB-10

**Answer: a**

HB-1 is the first hybrid variety of bajra

3. Witch weed (Striga spp.) is a partial root parasite weed of sorghum. What is the inflorescence type of sorghum

- a) Arrow
- b) Panicle
- c) Ear
- d) Heads
- e) Both b and c

**Answer: e**

4. Sorghum grain is the rich source of leucine. sorghum grain is the poor source of

- a) Leucine
- b) Lycine
- c) Cytosine
- d) Adenine
- e) Guanine

**Answer: b**

5. Protein content present in sorghum is 10-12%. What is the seed rate of sorghum

- a) 10-20 kg/ha
- b) 30-35 kg/ha
- c) 8-12 kg/ha
- d) 25-30 kg/ha
- e) 20-25 kg/ha

**Answer: c**

6. Sorghum crop required hot climate. What is the seed rate for sorghum in fodder purpose

- a) 10-20 kg/ha
- b) 40-50 kg/ha
- c) 8-12 kg/ha
- d) 25-30 kg/ha
- e) 20-25 kg/ha

**Answer: b**

7. Gene responsible for male sterility in sorghum

- a) Tift 23 A
- b) Combine kafir-60

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c) PHB-10

d) CSH-9

e) Tift-60

**Answer: e**

**8. Test weight of sorghum seed 25-30g. Gene responsible for male sterility in bajra.**

a) Tift 23 A

b) Combine kafir-60

c) PHB-10

d) CSH-9

e) Tift-60

**Answer: a**

**9. Moisture content required for storage of sorghum 10-12%. AICRP on sorghum is located at**

a) Hyderabad

b) Bangalore

c) Jaipur

d) Bhubaneswar

e) Mumbai

**Answer: a**

**10. Jowar is the indicator plant for which of the following nutrient**

a) Fe

b) Cu

c) N

d) P

e) K

**Answer: a**

**11. First inter-specific hybridization between *Pennisetum purpureum* x *Pennisetum glaucum***

a) CSH-1

b) CSH-9

c) M 35-1

d) Pusa napier-1

e) PHB-10

**Answer: d**

**12. Chemical content present in sorghum at knee height stage**

a) HCN

b) Dhurin

c) Prusic acid

d) All of the above

e) None of the above

**Answer: d**

**13. In pearl millet the roots coming out from the second and third nodes provide support to the plant. This root is called**

a) Prop roots

b) Seminal roots

c) Clonal roots

d) Tap roots

e) None of the above

**Answer: a**

Prop roots otherwise called as brace roots

**14. Which among the cereals highest quantity of minerals found in which of the following crop**



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- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Sorghum
- d) Barly
- e) Bajra

**Answer: e**

Highest quantity of minerals (2.7%) found in bajra among the cereals

**15. Bajra crop is well suitable crop for tropical climate. Bajra is also known as**

- a) Blurush millet
- b) Cat tail millet
- c) Babala
- d) Poor man's food
- e) All of the above

**Answer: e**

**16. Sorghum crop is called as camel of desert. Which is most drought tolerant crop among cereals**

- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Sorghum
- d) Barley
- e) Bajra

**Answer: e**

**17. In bajra highest percentage of phosphorus stored in grain in the form of**

- a) Phytic acid
- b) phytate

- c) Phytin
- d) Brusic acid
- e) NOTA

**Answer: a**

**18. Among the pearl millet water requirement for pearl millet is lowest. What is water requirement for Bajra**

- a) 250-500mm
- b) 500-1000mm
- c) 300-800mm
- d) 500-700mm
- e) 1000-1200mm

**Answer: a**

**19. Heading stage is the most critical stage of irrigation in bajra. Percentage carbohydrate content present in bajra**

- a) 30
- b) 76
- c) 67
- d) 87
- e) 63

**Answer: c**

Heading stage is also known as Earhead emergence stage.

**20. SSG-58-8 is a multi cut fodder variety of sorghum. Drought and salinity tolerant variety of sorghum is**

- a) CSH-1
- b) CSH-9

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- c) M 35-1
- d) Pusa napier-1
- e) PHB-10

**Answer: b**

**4. MAIZE**

**1. Chromosome number of Maize crop is  $2n=20$ .**

**What is the Center of origin of maize**

- a) SE Asia
- b) SW Asia
- c) Europe
- d) Central America(Mexico)
- e) Brazil

**Answer: d**

**2. Maize is the cross pollinated crop. Yellow colour of maize is due to the presence of**

- a) Caricaxanthin
- b) Oryzanin
- c) Hordin
- d) Cryptoxanthin
- e) Gluten

**Answer: d**

**3. Which of the following crop is called as queen of cereals**

- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Sorghum
- d) Barley

e) Oats

**Answer: b**

Maize is called as queen of cereals because of its high yield potential.

**4. Maize crop is highly sensitive to water logging. What is the optimum temperature required for germination of maize**

- a) 15 dc
- b) 21 dc
- c) 25 dc
- d) 30 dc
- e) 10 dc

**Answer: b**

**5. Test weight of maize crop is 280 gram.**

**Optimum plant population in maize kharif crop**

- a) 80000-90000 plants/ha
- b) 45000-50000 plants/ha
- c) 65000-70000 plants/ha
- d) 35000-45000 plants/ha
- e) 85000-95000 plants/ha

**Answer: c**

**6. Maize is tolerant to salinity. What is the NPK ratio of maize**

- a) 120:200:200
- b) 120:60:40
- c) 100:60:60
- d) 200:100:300
- e) 300:200:100

**Answer: b**

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**7. Maize crop is highly sensitive to water logging. Water requirement of maize crop is**

- a) 1000-1200 mm
- b) 500-800 mm
- c) 400-500 mm
- d) 800-1000 mm
- e) 300-700 mm

**Answer: b**

**8. Double cross technique (1920) for hybrid seed production in maize proposed by**

- a) DF Jones
- b) HH Flor
- c) Batson
- d) T.Morgan
- e) Shull

**Answer: a**

**9. Female flower of maize is called as silk. Corn variety which is commonly cultivated in india**

- a) Dent corn
- b) Sweet corn
- c) Flint corn
- d) Waxy corn
- e) Flour corn

**Answer: c**

**10. Male flower of maize is called as Tassel. Which of the following is the primitive type of corn**

- a) Dent corn

b) Sweet corn

c) Flint corn

d) Waxy corn

e) Pod corn

**Answer: e**

**11. Which of the following is/are the top cross variety of maize**

- a) Vijay
- b) Ganga-2
- c) Hi-Starch
- d) All of the above
- e) Both b and c

**Answer: e**

**12. All India coordinated research project on maize (AICRP) initiated in which year**

- a) 1957
- b) 1960
- c) 1965
- d) 1988
- e) 1980

**Answer: a**

**13. Spacing of maize planting 60x20 cm. seed rate of composite variety of maize**

- a) 15-20 kg/ha
- b) 25-30 kg/ha
- c) 30-40 kg/ha
- d) 40-50 kg/ha
- e) 35-40 kg/ha

**Answer: a**

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Hybrid maize - 20-25 kg/ha

Fodder maize - 40-50 kg/ha

**14. Single cross technique (1910) for hybrid seed production in maize proposed by**

- a) DF Jones
- b) HH Flor
- c) Batson
- d) T.Morgan
- e) Shull & East

**Answer: e**

**15. Which of the following varieties is/are not a composite variety of maize**

- a) Vikram
- b) Vijay
- c) Amber
- d) Kisan
- e) None of the above

**Answer: e**

**16. What is the suitable temperature for the growth of Zea mays**

- a) 15 °C
- b) 30 °C
- c) 32 °C
- d) 20 °C
- e) 25 °C

**Answer: c**

**17. White bud is commonly occurred symptom of maize crop. White bud of maize is due to the**

**deficiency of**

- a) Boron
- b) Zinc
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Potassium

**Answer: b**

**18. Quality protein maize is developed by**

- a) GS Kush
- b) M S Swaminathan
- c) R S Paroda
- d) S K Vasal
- e) Amrita Patel

**Answer: d**

Quality protein maize is developed by  
Dr. Sruinder K. Vasal

**19. In maize Double cross technique is mostly used in**

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) UK
- d) Africa
- e) Brazil

**Answer: a**

**20. Maize is the monocot plant. Which of the following is the critical stage of irrigation in maize**

- a) Tasseling
- b) Seedling

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- c) Silking
- d) Flowering
- e) Both a and c

**Answer: e**

**5. COTTON & SUGARCANE**

**1. Which of the following is known as botanical name of Indian cane?**

- a) Saccharum officinarum
- b) Saccharum barberi
- c) Saccharum spontaneum
- d) Saccharum robustum
- e) NOTA

**Answer: b**

**2. Adkali sugarcane crop sown in the month of**

- a) Jan-Feb
- b) Mar-April
- c) July-Aug
- d) Sep-Oct
- e) Nov-Dec

**Answer: c**

**3. Cuba is known as sugarcane bowl of world.**

**What is the type of inflorescence present in sugarcane**

- a) Arrow
- b) Ear
- c) Head or Capitulum
- d) Open panicle
- e) both a and d

**Answer: e**

**4. How many three budded setts are used to plant one hectare area of land?**

- a) 35000-40000
- b) 80000-85000
- c) 25000-30000
- d) 80000-100000
- e) 1,20,000

**Answer: a**

Two budded setts- 80000 plants/ha

Single budded setts- 1,20,000 plants/ha

**5. Which of the following is/are the byproduct of sugarcane**

- a) Mollasses
- b) Baggasses
- c) Press mud
- d) All of the above
- e) NONE

**Answer: d**

**6. Indian institute of sugarcane research (IISR) established in the year of 1952. It is located at**

- a) Hisar
- b) Lucknow
- c) Bhubaneswar
- d) Cuttack
- e) Hyderabad

**Answer: b**

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7. Striga (partial root parasite) is the parasitic weed for both sugarcane and sorghum. Which of the following nutrient responsible for sugar translocation in sugarcane?

- a) Fe
- b) B
- c) N
- d) P
- e) K

**Answer: e**

8. Saline soil is unsuitable for sugarcane cultivation. What is the optimum Ph required for growth of sugarcane

- a) 4.5-5.5
- b) 5.5-6.5
- c) 6.5-7.5
- d) 7.5-8.5
- e) <4.5

**Answer: c**

9. Sugarcane containing 13-24% of sucrose. What is the average sugar recovery percentage of sugarcane

- a) 8
- b) 11
- c) 15
- d) 20
- e) 23

**Answer: b**

10. What is the method of plant analysis for assessing nutrient requirement in sugarcane is

- a) Crop lodging
- b) Crop indicator
- c) Crop logging
- d) Crop analysing
- e) Crop maturity

**Answer: c**

It is discovered by H.F.Clements

11. Permanent roots of sugarcane is known as shoot roots. Earthing up is done in how many months after sugarcane planting?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6
- e) 2

**Answer: b**

12. Sugarcane breeding institute is located at Coimbatore (TN). It is established in the year of

- a) 1912
- b) 1924
- c) 1947
- d) 1952
- e) 1965

**Answer: a**

13. Which of the following sugarcane byproduct used for reclamation of the alkali soil

- a) Press mud

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- b) Molasses
- c) Bagasses
- d) Gasohal
- e) both and c

**Answer: b**

**14. Duration of eksali sugarcane is 12 months.**  
**What is duration for adsali sugarcane planting**

- a) 10-12 months
- b) 12-14 months
- c) 16-18 months
- d) 18-20 months
- e) 14-16 months

**Answer: c**

**15. AICRP of sugarcane is started in the year of**

- a) 1969
- b) 1954
- c) 1965
- d) 1970
- e) 1978

**Answer: d**

**16. Formative stage is the critical stage of irrigation in sugarcane. Formative days comes after how many days of sowing?**

- a) 60-100
- b) 60-130
- c) 130-160
- d) 160-240
- e) 90-130

**Answer: b**

**17. Phala blight of sugarcane is due to the deficiency of which nutrient?**

- a) Mn
- b) Mo
- c) Zn
- d) B
- e) Fe

**Answer: a**

**18. Process of removal of dried and older leaves in sugarcane crop is**

- a) Propping
- b) Lodging
- c) Wrapping
- d) De trashing
- e) Topping

**Answer: d**

**Propping - Tying the canes by using the lower bottom leaves.**

**19. Which of following crop having highest netsown irrigated area in percentage?**

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Cotton
- e) Barley

**Answer: c**

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**20. Sugarcane top borer causes bunchy top in sugarcane. What is the scientific name of sugarcane white fly**

- a) *Chilo sacchariphagus*
- b) *Emmlocera depresella*
- c) *Pyrilla purpusila*
- d) *Aleurolobus barodensis*
- e) *Tryporza novella*

**Answer: d**

**21. Sugarcane red rot is the most dangerous disease of sugarcane. Grassy shoot of sugarcane is caused by**

- a) Mycoplasma
- b) Phytoplasma
- c) Bacteria
- d) Virus
- e) Spiroplasma

**Answer: b**

**22. Which of the following hormone used for ripening of sugarcane**

- a) Ethereal
- b) Agallol
- c) Areton
- d) Glyphosine
- e) Pottasium

**Answer: d**

**23. Brix value for matured sugarcane is 18-20%. What is the optimum temperature for growth of sugarcane**

- a) 28-32 dc
- b) 18-20 dc
- c) 20-25 dc
- d) 32-35 dc
- e) 25-28 dc

**Answer: a**

**24. Area and production of sugarcane is highest in UP. Which state have highest productivity of sugarcane**

- a) MP
- b) PUNJAB
- c) TN
- d) HR
- e) AP

**Answer: c**

**25. Which of the following is the botanical name of wild cane**

- a) *Saccharum officinarum*
- b) *Saccharum barberi*
- c) *Saccharum spontaneum*
- d) *Saccharum robustum*
- e) NONE

**Answer: c**

**26. Out of 20 species of cotton how many species are cultivated**

- a) 2
- b) 8
- c) 6
- d) 5



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e) 4

Answer: e

27. Which of the following species of cotton is known as American cotton

- a) *Gossypium arborium*
- b) *Gossypium herbaceum*
- c) *Gossypium barbadense*
- d) *Gossypium hirsutum*
- e) NONE

Answer: d

28. Which of the following is the first spinning variety of egyptian cotton (*G. barbadense*) released

- a) Suvin
- b) Lohit
- c) Viranr
- d) Sujatha
- e) Savitha

Answer: d

29. Which of the following is the first inter specific hybrid variety of cotton

- a) H4
- b) Varalaxmi
- c) MCU-5
- d) Surya
- e) Virnar

Answer: b

30. Seed rate for American cotton is 15-25kg/ha.

What is the optimum plant population for cotton

- a) 30000-45000
- b) 50000-80000
- c) 70000-90000
- d) 40000-50000
- e) 20000-30000

Answer: b

31. Plant population for bt cotton is 10,000.

What is the seed rate for bt cotton?

- a) 0.5 - 1 kg/ha
- b) 1-1.5 kg/ha
- c) 1.5-2.5 kg/ha
- d) 2.5-3 kg/ha
- e) 3-3.5 kg/ha

Answer: b

32. Separation of fiber from seed cotton is called ginning. What is the ginning percent of cotton

- a) 30-35%
- b) 60-65%
- c) 20-25%
- d) 40-45%
- e) 70-75%

Answer: a

33. Concept of ultra narrow row (UNR) planting was developed in USA. What is the spacing for UNR planting in cotton

- a) 15x15 sq.cm
- b) 17x17 sq.cm
- c) 19x19 sq.cm

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- d) 21x21 sq.cm
- e) 23x23 sq.cm

**Answer: c**

**34. The shorter outgrowth of cotton is called Fuzz. What is the weight of one bale of cotton**

- a) 180 kg
- b) 170 kg
- c) 160 kg
- d) 182 kg
- e) 150 kg

**Answer: b**

**35. The long outgrowth of cotton is called lint/staple. What is the best soil for cultivation of cotton**

- a) Red soil
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Black soil
- e) Sandy soil

**Answer: d**

**36. Fibre length and fibre fineness are genetic traits. Fibre maturity is measured by**

- a) Arealo meter
- b) Nepiness
- c) Number of counts
- d) Halo meter
- e) Auxano meter

**Answer: a**

**37. What is name of short fibre remain attached to seed after ginning**

- a) Lint
- b) Staple
- c) Fuzz
- d) Fiber
- e) Tinter

**Answer: e**

**38. Which of the following is the first intra-specific hybrid variety of cotton**

- a) H4
- b) Varalaxmi
- c) MCU-5
- d) Surya
- e) Virnar

**Answer: a**

**39. Bt. Cotton is effective against bollworm pest complex. Who is father of hybrid cotton?**

- a) C D Mayee
- b) C T Patel
- c) M T Patel
- d) M Venkataraman
- e) E J Butler

**Answer: b**

**40. Crinkle leaf of cotton is due to the toxicity of**

- a) Zn
- b) Mn
- c) P
- d) B
- e) Mo

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Answer: b

**6. TOBACCO**

1. Tobacco belongs to solanaceae family.

Cultivation of tobacco in India introduced by

- a) Americans
- b) French
- c) Portuguese
- d) Danish
- e) British

Answer: c

2. Percentage of nicotine content present in *Nicotiana tabacum*

- a) 3.5-8.0 %
- b) 0.5-5.5 %
- c) 5.5-7.0 %
- d) 6.5-8.0 %
- e) 1.0-4.0 %

Answer: b

Nicotine content in *Nicotiana rustica* - 3.5-8.0%

3. In tobacco burning quality of leaf positively related to which of the following nutrient

- a) N
- b) P
- c) S
- d) K
- e) B

Answer: d

4. AP is the highest tobacco producing state in India. Tobacco introduced in which of the following century

- a) 12th
- b) 13th
- c) 14th
- d) 16th
- e) 17th

Answer: e

5. Which of the following is the flue cured virginia (FCV) tobacco

- a) Bidi
- b) Hookah
- c) Chewing
- d) Cigarette
- e) All the above

Answer: d

6. Removal of matured leaves of tobacco is called as

- a) Curing
- b) De-suckering
- c) Priming
- d) Topping
- e) Nipping

Answer: c

Entire harvest of tobacco needs 5-6 priming

7. Removal of flower heads either alone or with few upper leaves from the plant to improve the size and quality of leaves is called?

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- a) Curing
- b) Priming
- c) De suckering
- d) Topping
- e) Nipping

**Answer: d**

**8. Chromosome number of tobacco is  $2n=48$  (Tetraploid). What is the first hybrid variety of tobacco in India**

- a) GTH-1
- b) GTH-9
- c) NPH-1
- d) HB-1
- e) CSH-9

**Answer: a**

**9. Nicotine content of the tobacco plant is stored in which part of the plant**

- a) Leaves
- b) Stem
- c) Root
- d) Vascular tissues
- e) All the above

**Answer: a**

Nicotine content is produced in Roots.

**10. Sodic soils are unfit for tobacco production because the plants absorb lot of \_\_\_\_\_ ions.**

- a) Sodium
- b) Calcium
- c) Chloride

- d) K
- e) Mg

**Answer: c**

**11. Which of the following country is the highest producer of tobacco**

- a) India
- b) Australia
- c) America
- d) Russia
- e) China

**Answer: e**

India is the third largest producer of tobacco

**12. Removing moisture from tobacco leaves to impart required color, texture and aroma to the final product is called**

- a) Curing
- b) De-suckering
- c) Priming
- d) Topping
- e) Nipping

**Answer: a**

**13. Tobacco is the self pollinated plant. What is the main parasitic weed present in the tobacco field**

- a) Striga
- b) Orabanche
- c) Cuscuta
- d) Loranthus
- e) Witch weed

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**Answer: b**

**14. What is the optimum temperature required for germination of tobacco**

- a) 21 dc
- b) 23 dc
- c) 18 dc
- d) 32 dc
- e) 16 dc

**Answer: a**

**15. Tobacco leaf curl disease is caused by virus . TLV (tobacco leaf curl virus) is transmitted by**

- a) Aphids
- b) Thrips
- c) Mite
- d) White fly
- e) Leaf minor

**Answer: d**

**16. Tobacco board is located at Guntur(AP). Where is the Central tobacco research Institute is located?**

- a) Mysore
- b) Rajahmundry
- c) Kadappa
- d) Pune
- e) Hisar

**Answer: b**

CTRI is established in the year of 1947.

**7. POTATO & JUTE**

**1. Potato belongs to the solanaceae. Origin of potato is**

- a) South africa
- b) SE Asia
- c) SW Asia
- d) Peru
- e) Sri lanka

**Answer: d**

**2. Chromosome number of potato is  $2n=48$ . What is the fruit type of potato**

- a) Pome
- b) Perry
- c) Nut
- d) Pepo
- e) Drupe

**Answer: b**

**3. Green colour of potato tuber is due to**

- a) Solanine
- b) Solasodin
- c) Capsaisin
- d) Capsanthin
- e) Allyl di sulphide

**Answer: a**

**4. Spacing of potato plant is 60x20 cm. What is optimum temperature required for tuber growth of potato?**

- a) 10-12 dc
- b) 18-20 dc

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- c) 15-18 dc
- d) 22-24 dc
- e) 28-30 dc

**Answer: b**

**5. Potato is specially called as**

- a) Queen of vegetables
- b) King of vegetables
- c) Poor man's friend
- d) Poor man's food
- e) Both b and c

**Answer: d**

**6. Which of the following is the international year of potato?**

- a) 2004
- b) 2007
- c) 2008
- d) 2012
- e) 2018

**Answer: c**

**7. Which cash crop has a highest market value per unit area?**

- a) Potato
- b) Sugarcane
- c) Jute
- d) Cotton
- e) Tobacco

**Answer: a**

**8. Central potato research Institute (CPRI) established in the year of 1949. Where it is located?**

- a) Dehradun, UK
- b) Shimla, HP
- c) Cuttack, Odisha
- d) Hisar, HR
- e) Bengaluru, KA

**Answer: b**

**9. Seed plot technique of potato developed by Pushkarnath in the year of**

- a) 1967
- b) 1968
- c) 1976
- d) 1972
- e) 1962

**Answer: a**

**10. Potato is the self pollinated plant. What is the Ph requirement for potato?**

- a) 2.5-3.5
- b) 5.0-6.5
- c) 3.5-4.0
- d) 6.5-8.0
- e) >7.5

**Answer: b**

**11. Optimum sowing depth of potato is 5-10 cm. What is the seed rate for medium sized tubers?**

- a) 10-15 q/ha
- b) 15-20 q/ha

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c) 20-25 q/ha

d) 25-30 q/ha

e) 30-35 q/ha

**Answer: b**

**Small sized - 10-15 q/ha**

**Large sized - 25-30 q/ha**

**12. Which state is the largest producer of potato**

a) UP

b) AP

c) TN

d) Punjab

e) HR

**Answer: a**

**13. True potato seed (TPS) concept developed by Dr.Ramanujan. What is the seed rate for true potato seeds**

a) 50-75

b) 75-125

c) 150-200

d) 150-175

e) 100-150

**Answer: e**

**14. Preferred tuber size for sowing of potato?**

a) 10-20 g

b) 20-30 g

c) 30-40 g

d) 40-50 g

e) 50-60 g

**Answer: c**

**15. Which of the following is the most critical stage of irrigation in potato**

a) Seedling stage

b) Stolon formation

c) Tuber Elongation

d) Stolon maturity

e) Both b and c

**Answer: e**

**16. Iris famine (1845) came due to the late blight of potato. It is caused by**

a) Alternaria solani

b) Synchytrium entobioticum

c) Rhizoctonia solani

d) Streptomyces scabis

e) Phytopthera infestance

**Answer: e**

**17. Which of the following is the frost resistant variety of potato?**

a) Kufri sheetman

b) Kufri ashoka

c) Kufri safed

d) Kufri chatmatkar

e) Kufri lalima

**Answer: a**

**18. Black heart is a serious disorder of potato. It is caused due to the deficiency of**

a) Mg

b) Oxygen

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- c) Mn
- d) Boron
- e) Nitrogen

**Answer: b**

**19. Potato leaf roll virus is transmitted by**

- a) Whitefly
- b) Mites
- c) Aphids
- d) Thrips
- e) Leaf minor

**Answer: c**

**20. Which of the following is the quarantine important pest of potato?**

- a) Wart
- b) Blight
- c) Scab
- d) Rust
- e) Rot

**Answer: a**

**21. Which of the following is most important fiber crop in India**

- a) Jute
- b) Mesta
- c) Cotton
- d) Sunhemp
- e) Pine apple

**Answer: a**

**22. Jute belongs to tilliaceae family. State which ranks first in both area and production of jute**

- a) West Bengal
- b) UP
- c) MP
- d) Karnataka
- e) Punjab

**Answer: a**

**23. Seed rate for jute crop is 6-8 kg/ha. What is the optimum time of harvesting jute**

- a) 75 DAS
- b) 60 DAS
- c) 90 DAS
- d) 100 DAS
- e) 80 DAS

**Answer: c**

**24. Optimum temperature required for retting of jute is**

- a) 32 dc
- b) 30 dc
- c) 34 dc
- d) 28 dc
- e) 26 dc

**Answer: c**

**25. National Institute for research on jute and allied fiber technology is located at**

- a) Kolkata
- b) Barrackpore
- c) Mumbai



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- d) Pune
- e) Hyderabad

**Answer: a**

**Established in the year of 1938**

**26. ICAR- Central research Institute for jute and allied fiber located at**

- a) Kolkata
- b) Barrackpore
- c) Mumbai
- d) Pune
- e) Hyderabad

**Answer: b**

**Established in the year of 1953.**

**27. Retting is microbial process practiced in jute.**

**Retting completed within**

- a) 10-20 days
- b) 15-25 days
- c) 7-20 days
- d) 8-30 days
- e) 16-25 days

**Answer: d**

**28. What is weight of one bale of jute**

- a) 170 kg
- b) 182 kg
- c) 180 kg
- d) 160 kg
- e) 175 kg

**Answer: c**

**29. In white jute leaf is bitter in taste. It is due to**

- a) Caricaxanthin
- b) Capsaisin
- c) Allyl prophyll di sulphide
- d) Corchorin
- e) Malic acid

**Answer: d**

**30. Ribboning of jute is very common in which of the following countries**

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Israel
- d) Taiwan
- e) Both a and d

**Answer: e**

### 8. PULSES

**1. A legume(Pulses) is a plant in the family of fabaceae. Which of the following crop is most drought tolerant among pulses**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Black gram
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: a**

**2. Which of the following crop is the hardiest crop among pulses**

- a) Red gram

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- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Black gram
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: b**

Green gram is also known as Mung bean.

Scientific name *Vigna radiata*

**3. Harvest index of pigeon pea(19%) is lowest among the pulses. What is the seed rate used for pigeon pea**

- a) 10-12 kg/ha
- b) 8-10 kg/ha
- c) 10-20 kg/ha
- d) 12-15 kg/ha
- e) 15-18 kg/ha

**Answer: d**

Chick pea - 80-100 kg/ha

Lentil - 30-40 kg/ha

Green gram- 12-15 kg/ha

Black gram- 20-25 kg/ha

**4. First hybrid of arhar in world developed at ICRISAT. Which of the following is the first hybrid variety of arhar(Redgram).**

- a) UPAS-120
- b) ICPH-8
- c) Prabhat
- d) Aparna
- e) PPH-4

**Answer: b**

**5. Prabhat is the extra early maturity variety of pigeon pea. It will takes around how many days to mature**

- a) 130-140
- b) 120-125
- c) 140-150
- d) 125-135
- e) 110-120

**Answer: b**

**6. Which of the following is the medium duration wilt resistant variety of pigeon pea**

- a) Basant
- b) Paras
- c) Prabhat
- d) Aparna
- e) Mukta

**Answer: e**

**7. Fruit of the gram is known as pod. Deep sowing(8 cm) of gram is protected from which of the following disease**

- a) Wilt
- b) Rot
- c) Rust
- d) Powdery mildew
- e) Leaf curl

**Answer: a**

**8. Spacing followed in sowing of gram is 30x10cm. Which of the following is/are the most critical stages of irrigation in gram**

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- a) Flowering
- b) Seedling
- c) Pre-flowering
- d) pod development
- e) c and d

**Answer: e**

**9. In gram delayed planting increases the incidence of pod borer(*Helicoverpa armigera*).**

**What is the protein content of gram**

- a) 21%
- b) 15%
- c) 25%
- d) 30%
- e) 10%

**Answer: a**

**10. Which of the following variety is widely adopted for dry land, Tolerant to ascochuta blight**

- a) Avrodhi
- b) C-235
- c) Aparna
- d) Pusa-209
- e) RA-10

**Answer: b**

**11. Pulse crop which is rich source of calcium, iron and niacin, Used as a blood purifier and recommended for scurvy disease**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram

- c) Soybean
- d) Black gram
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: e**

**12. In chick pea sour taste of leaves and pods is due to the presence of**

- a) Malic acid
- b) Oxalic acid
- c) Oleic acid
- d) Ascorbic acid
- e) Both a and b

**Answer: e**

Malic acid = 90-96%

Oxalic acid = 04-10%

**13. Gram is the C3 long day plant and it is highly susceptible for frost at which stage**

- a) Pre flowering
- b) Pod formation
- c) Flowering
- d) Seedling
- e) All of the above

**Answer: c**

**14. Rough seed bed is required for which of the following crop to provide good aeration**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Black gram
- e) Chick pea

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**Answer: e**

**15. Desi or brown gram widely cultivated India and seeds are smaller in size. What is the test weight desi gram(Cicer arietinum)**

- a) 140-200g
- b) 340-375g
- c) 100-200g
- d) 300-500g
- e) 240-340g

**Answer: a**

Test weight for kabuli/white gram(Cicer kabulium)= 340-375g

**16. Topping is the most important practice in chick pea. Topping performed how many days after sowing**

- a) 10-20
- b) 30-50
- c) 50-60
- d) 25-35
- e) 60-80

**Answer: c**

**17. Which of the following is the most important pulse crop of india and also known as king of pulses**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Black gram
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: e**

India is the largest producer of chick pea sharing 65% area and 70% of the total global production.

**18. Madhya pradesh is the largest producer of chick pea in India. What is the optimum sowing time for chick pea in India**

- a) 1st fortnight October
- b) 2nd fortnight September
- c) 1st fortnight September
- d) 2nd fortnight October
- e) 1st fortnight August

**Answer: a**

**19. What is the optimum sowing time for pigeonpea in India**

- a) 1st fortnight October
- b) 2nd fortnight September
- c) 1st fortnight June
- d) 2nd fortnight October
- e) 1st fortnight August

**Answer: c**

**20. Spacing for pigeon pea is 60x15cm. Which of the following is the long duration variety of pigeon pea**

- a) UPAS-120
- b) ICPH-8
- c) Prabhat
- d) PUSA-9
- e) PPH-4

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**Answer: d**

**21. Most important disease of arhar is sterility mosaic virus. What is the vector for sterility mosaic virus**

- a) White fly
- b) Aphids
- c) Leaf hopper
- d) Tur Pod fly
- e) Eiophyid mite

**Answer: e**

Tur Pod fly is the specific pest of arhar

**22. Which of the following is/are the mutant variety of mungbean(green gram)**

- a) Dhulia
- b) Pant mung2
- c) MUM-2
- d) All of the above
- e) NOTA

**Answer: d**

**23. Which of the following is/are the mutant variety of urdbean(black gram)**

- a) CO1
- b) Sarala
- c) Hans
- d) Rosica
- e) Both a and b

**Answer: e**

Hans = Pea

Rosica = Mango

**24. T9 is first released variety of urdbean. It is released in which year**

- a) 1945
- b) 1948
- c) 1959
- d) 1950
- e) 1961

**Answer: b**

**25. Origin of urdbean is India. What is the test weight of urdbean(gram)**

- a) 40
- b) 45
- c) 22
- d) 35
- e) 30

**Answer: a**

**26. T1 is first released variety of mungbean. It is released in which year**

- a) 1945
- b) 1948
- c) 1959
- d) 1950
- e) 1961

**Answer: b**

**27. Which of the following is/are the early maturing variety of mungbean**

- a) Pusa baisakhi
- b) PS16

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- c) K851
- d) All of the above
- e) NOTA

**Answer: d**

**28. Protein content of mungbean is 25%. What is the sowing depth of greengram**

- a) 2 cm
- b) 5 cm
- c) 8 cm
- d) 3 cm
- e) NOTA

**Answer: a**

**29. Which of the following pulse crop is also known as cover crop and dryland crop**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Lentil
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: d**

**30. Which of the following crop is called as a mini fertilizer crop**

- a) Red gram
- b) Green gram
- c) Soybean
- d) Lentil
- e) Chick pea

**Answer: a**

**31. Chickpea has tap root system. What is the shelling percentage of chickpea**

- a) 20
- b) 35
- c) 49
- d) 25
- e) 59

**Answer: c**

**32. Average rainfall required for blackgram is 400-600mm. what is the optimum temperature for growth of blackgram**

- a) 10-15 dc
- b) 20-25 dc
- c) 27-30 dc
- d) 30-35 dc
- e) 15-20 dc

**Answer: c**

**33. Which of the following is the second important pulse crop after gram**

- a) Pigeon pea
- b) Lentil
- c) Green gram
- d) Black gram
- e) Cowpea

**Answer: a**

**34. Arhar seeds are the rich source of**

- a) Iron and Iodine
- b) Chlorin and Phosphorus
- c) Ca and Mn

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- d) Cu and B  
e) NOTA

**Answer: a**

**35. Pulses are symbiotically nitrogen fixing crops, Upto**

- a) 40 kg/ha  
b) 30 kg/ha  
c) 20 kg/ha  
d) 50 kg/ha  
e) 60 kg/ha

**Answer: b**

**9. OIL SEEDS**

**1. Groundnut is the self pollinated crop. Which of the following is/are the other names of groundnut**

- a) Peanut  
b) Earthnut  
c) Monkeynut  
d) Goober  
e) All the above

**Answer: e**

**2. Groundnut oilcake contains about 7.3% nitrogen. What is oil and protein content of groundnut kernels respectively**

- a) 45% ,26%  
b) 26% ,45%  
c) 30% ,35%  
d) 50% ,25%  
e) 25% ,30%

**Answer: a**

**3. Spacing of groundnut is 30x10cm. what is the shelling percentage of groundnut**

- a) 50%  
b) 60%  
c) 66%  
d) 70%  
e) 48%

**Answer: d**

**4. Major pest of groundnut is white grub. Bud necrosis in groundnut is due to**

- a) Thrips  
b) Whitefly  
c) Aphids  
d) Mites  
e) Fruitflies

**Answer: a**

**5. Origin of groundnut is brazil. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut**

- a) Tamilnadu  
b) Madhya pradesh  
c) Karnataka  
d) Gujarat  
e) Kerala

**Answer: d**

**Highest productivity = Tamilnadu**

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6. Fruit of groundnut is known as pods. Rosette (viral disease) disease of groundnut is transmitted by

- a) Thrips
- b) Whitefly
- c) Aphids
- d) Mites
- e) Fruitflies

**Answer: c**

7. Which of the following is the semi-spreading type variety of groundnut

- a) Jyoti
- b) AK-10
- c) RS-1
- d) TMV-2
- e) Chandra

**Answer: b**

8. Depth of sowing of groundnut is 5cm. What is the seed rate for spreading variety of groundnut

- a) 80-100kg/ha
- b) 60-80kg/ha
- c) 40-60kg/ha
- d) 100-120kg/ha
- e) 20-40kg/ha

**Answer: b**

Seed rate for bunch type variety of groundnut : 80-100kg/ha

9. Sandy loam soil is best suitable soil for groundnut cultivation. Yellowing of groundnut leaves is due to the deficiency of

- a) Zinc
- b) Calcium
- c) Iron
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Nitrogen

**Answer: c**

10. Bitterness of groundnut kernel is due to aflatoxin. For management of aflatoxin groundnut kernels are stored at

- a) 8% moisture level
- b) 5% moisture level
- c) 10% moisture level
- d) 12% moisture level
- e) 14% moisture level

**Answer: a**

11. Pods without kernels or unfilled grains in groundnut is called popping it is due to the deficiency of

- a) Zinc
- b) Calcium
- c) Iron
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Nitrogen

**Answer: b**



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**12. Which of the following fertilizer should be applied in pre-flowering stage for effective pod formation and development**

- a) FYM
- b) Gypsum
- c)  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- d) Cow dung
- e) Bone meal

**Answer: b**

Gypsum @ 250kg/ha

**13. Tok E-25 is the herbicide used for groundnut. In groundnut pegging comes how many days after sowing**

- a) 45
- b) 35
- c) 55
- d) 65
- e) 60

**Answer: c**

Tok E-25 is also known as Nitrofen

**14. Which of the following oil seed crop is called as wonder crop**

- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: b**

Soybean is also called as yellow jewel

**15. Which of the following crop is top source of vegetable oil in the world**

- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: b**

**16. Soybean is a short day plant. What is the sowing time for soybean**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> fortnight of July
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> fortnight of October
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> week of June
- d) 2<sup>nd</sup> fortnight of October
- e) Either a or c

**Answer: e**

**17. Variety of soybean which is not introduced from the USA**

- a) Bragg
- b) Kent
- c) Monato
- d) Black heart
- e) Lee

**Answer: c**

**18. Depth of sowing of soybean is 3 cm. What is the early post emergence herbicide used for soybean**

- a) Imazethapyr
- b) Atrazin

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- c) Alachlor
- d) Fluchlorin
- e) 2,4-D

**Answer: a**

**19. Raceme is the inflorescence soybean.**

**Percentage of protein content present in soybean**

- a) 42
- b) 35
- c) 50
- d) 25
- e) 40

**Answer: a**

Soybean protein is rich in lysine and soybean contain 20% of oil.

**20. Which of the following is the major oilseed crop in the world and it accounts 50% of the total area and production**

- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: b**

**21. Which of the following is the first hybrid variety of mustard in India**

- a) Basanti
- b) NRCHB-506
- c) NRCHB-101

- d) Double zero
- e) Pusa jai kisan

**Answer: b**

NRCHB-506 is the first hybrid variety of mustard in India developed from Directorate of rapeseed and mustard research, Bharatpur, Rajasthan

**22. Which one is the first variety of *Brassica juncea* developed in the world**

- a) Basanti
- b) NRCHB-506
- c) NRCHB-101
- d) Double zero
- e) Pusa jai kisan

**Answer: e**

It is developed by V.L.Chopra et al. and developed through somatic hybridization

**23. Which of the following is the oldest oilseed crop grown in the world**

- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: e**

Sesame is also known as Butter of the Middle East

**24. Which crop is called as queen of oil seeds due to its high degree of resistance to oxidation and rancidity**

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- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: e**

Groundnut is known as king of oilseeds

**25. Phyllody is the most destructive disease of sesame. It is caused by**

- a) Spiroplasma
- b) Phytoplasma
- c) Fungus
- d) Virus
- e) Bacteria

**Answer: b**

Phyllody is transmitted by Leaf hopper

**26. Which of the following oil seed contains highest PUFA**

- a) Sunflower
- b) Soybean
- c) Safflower
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: c**

Linoleic acid = 78.50%

**27. Modern is dwarf and short duration variety of sunflower. What is the seed rate of sunflower**

- a) 5-6kg/ha
- b) 8-10kg/ha

- c) 10-12kg/ha
- d) 12-15kg/ha
- e) 2-3kg/ha

**Answer: b**

**28. Castor plant is monocious in nature. Which of the following is the first hybrid variety of castor**

- a) Aruna
- b) GAUCH-4
- c) TMVCH
- d) NPH-1
- e) Both a and d

**Answer: e**

**29. Which of the following crop is used as both oil seed and fibre crop**

- a) Sunflower
- b) Linseed
- c) Safflower
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: b**

Linseed grown for fibre purpose is called as Flax

Linseed contains 33-47% of oil

**30. Which of the following is not anti oxidative agent of sesame**

- a) Sesamin
- b) Sesamol
- c) Resin

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- d) Seamolin
- e) NOTA

**Answer: c**

**31. Sesame seeds should be harvested at dry stage and stored at \_\_\_\_\_ moisture level**

- a) 10%
- b) 12%
- c) 8%
- d) 15%
- e) 6%

**Answer: e**

**32. Protein of soybean is known as**

- a) Glycinin
- b) Keratin
- c) Gluten
- d) Fibroin
- e) Zein

**Answer: a**

**33. Which of the following is also known as manali nut?**

- a) Groundnut
- b) Soybean
- c) Mustard
- d) Castor
- e) Sesame

**Answer: a**

**34. Seed rate of mustard is 5kg/ha. The fruit of mustard is called as**

- a) Hip
- b) Achene
- c) Siliqua
- d) Pod
- e) Peg

**Answer: c**

**35. Flower, peg and pods ratio of the groundnut**

- a) 7:4:1
- b) 8:4:2
- c) 7:7:2
- d) 5:2:1
- e) 8:2:7

**Answer: a**

**36. Sunflower contains 40% of protein.**

**Sunflower oil is suitable for**

- a) Cancer patient
- b) Ulcer patient
- c) Heart patient
- d) DB patient
- e) NOTA

**Answer: c**

**37. In sunflower seeds remain empty due to the deficiency of**

- a) Zinc
- b) Calcium
- c) Iron
- d) Potassium
- e) Nitrogen

**Answer: d**

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**38. Seed multiplication ratio of sunflower 1:50.**

**Which of the following state is the top producer of sunflower**

- a) Tamilnadu
- b) Madhya pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Gujarat
- e) Kerala

**Answer: c**

**39. Castor is originated from Africa. What is the suitable temperature for castor cultivation**

- a) 20-27 dc
- b) 30-37 dc
- c) 15-20 dc
- d) 10-15 dc
- e) 30-40 dc

**Answer: a**

**40. Process which is used to increase the growth of castor plant**

- a) Topping
- b) Nipping
- c) Jerking
- d) Pinching
- e) Flooping

**Answer: b**

**10. FORAGE CROPS**

**1. Lucerne yellowing is the physiological disorder. It is caused due to deficiency of**

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Boron
- c) Zinc
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Fe

**Answer: b**

**2. Pusa giant is the hybrid variety of**

- a) Oats
- b) Fodder maize
- c) Lucerne
- d) Napier grass
- e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: d**

**3. Which of the following crop is called king of fodder**

- a) Oats
- b) Berseem
- c) Lucerne
- d) Napier grass
- e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: b**

**4. Which of the following fodder is called as Egyptian clover**

- a) Oats
- b) Berseem
- c) Lucerne
- d) Napier grass

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e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: b**

**5. Which of the following is not a variety of oats**

- a) Moopa
- b) Kent
- c) Carig
- d) UPD-90
- e) Afterlee

**Answer: a**

Moopa is the variety of Lucerne

**6. African tall is the variety of which of the following fodder crop**

- a) Oats
- b) Berseem
- c) Fodder maize
- d) Napier grass
- e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: c**

**7. Dhurin/HCN is a toxin harmful to animals. It is present in**

- a) Oats
- b) Berseem
- c) Fodder maize
- d) Napier grass
- e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: e**

**8. Which of the following is queen of fodder**

- a) Lucerne

b) Berseem

c) Fodder maize

d) Napier grass

e) Fodder sorghum

**Answer: a**

**9. What is the another name of Lucerne**

- a) Egyptian clover
- b) Alfalfa
- c) Chari
- d) Oats
- e) Avena

**Answer: b**

**10. What is the ratio of mixing diploid and tetraploid varieties of berseem**

- a) 1:1
- b) 2:1
- c) 1:2
- d) 3:1
- e) Both a and b

**Answer: e**

**11. Broadcasting is the method used for sowing of berseem. Seed rate of berseem?**

- a) 10-15 kg/ha
- b) 15-20 kg/ha
- c) 20-25 kg/ha
- d) 25-30 kg/ha
- e) 30-35 kg/ha

**Answer: d**

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**12. What is the best stage for harvesting of oats**

- a) Milky stage
- b) Dough stage
- c) Flowering stage
- d) Emerging stage
- e) None

**Answer: b**

**13. Rhizobium trifolium is used for seed treatment in berseem. Which of the following is the objectionable weed of berseem**

- a) Dodder
- b) Cuscuta
- c) Kasni
- d) Abutilon
- e) Loranthus

**Answer: c**

Scientific name - Chicorium intybus

**14. Which of the following is/are the variety of berseem**

- a) Vardan
- b) Chindwara
- c) BL-1
- d) Pusa giant
- e) All of the above

**Answer: e**

**15. Which of the following oats variety is used for both fodder and grain purpose**

- a) Kent
- b) HFO 114

c) Algerian

d) UPO 50

e) Afterlee

**Answer: b**

**16. Which of the following fodder crop is not belongs to poaceae**

- a) Oats
- b) Napier grass
- c) Fodder sorghum
- d) Lucerne
- e) Fodder maize

**Answer: d**

**17. Which of the following fodder crop having highest nitrogen fixing capacity**

- a) Oats
- b) Napier grass
- c) Fodder sorghum
- d) Lucerne
- e) Berseem

**Answer: d**

**18. Berseem is harvested for how many days after sowing**

- a) 40-50 DAS
- b) 50-55 DAS
- c) 55-60 DAS
- d) 60-70 DAS
- e) 70-80 DAS

**Answer: c**

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**19. What is suitable sowing time for Napier grass**

- a) Feb
- b) Mar
- c) June
- d) Oct
- e) Dec

**Answer: d**

**20. Origin of oats is Asia minor. What is the seed rate used for small seeded oats**

- a) 60-70 kg/ha
- b) 80-90 kg/ha
- c) 100-120 kg/ha
- d) 50-60 kg/ha
- e) 90-100 kg/ha

**Answer: b**

**11. IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT**

**1. Which of the following irrigation method is most suitable for fruit crops**

- a) Flood irrigation
- b) Check basin
- c) Ring basin
- d) Border strip
- e) Furrow method

**Answer: c**

**2. Which of the following irrigation method is suitable for all close growing crops on medium to heavy textured soils**

- a) Corrugation
- b) Check basin
- c) Ring basin
- d) Border strip method
- e) Surge irrigation

**Answer: d**

**3. Small and shallow furrow irrigation which is suitable for close growing crops like wheat and ground nut.**

- a) Corrugation
- b) Check basin
- c) Ring basin
- d) Border strip method
- e) Surge irrigation

**Answer: a**

**4. What is sloping range for border strip irrigation method**

- a) 0.5 - 1 %
- b) < 1 %
- c) 1 - 2 %
- d) 2 - 2.5 %
- e) 2.5 - 3.0 %

**Answer: a**

**5. The intermittent application of water to the field surface under gravity flow which results in a series of on & off modes. This type of irrigation is called?**

- a) Corrugation
- b) Check basin



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- c) Ring basin
- d) Border strip method
- e) Surge irrigation

**Answer: e**

**6. 1 cumec of irrigation water is equal to how many liters**

- a) 1000 liters
- b) 28.3 liters
- c) 10000 liters
- d) 100000 liters
- e) 100 liters

**Answer: a**

1 cusec - 28.3 l

1 cumec - 1000 l

1 ha mm - 10000 l

1 ha cm - 100000 l

1 ha m - 10000000 l

**7. Sub surface irrigation method is commonly practiced in which of the following state**

- a) Kerala
- b) Gujarat
- c) Kashmir
- d) Maharashtra
- e) All except d

**Answer: e**

**8. What is the area coverage of sub-macro watershed**

- a) >50000 ha
- b) 10000-50000 ha

- c) 1000-10000 ha
- d) 100-1000 ha
- e) 10-100 ha

**Answer: b**

**9. What is the area coverage of micro watershed**

- a) >50000 ha
- b) 10000-50000 ha
- c) 1000-10000 ha
- d) 100-1000 ha
- e) 10-100 ha

**Answer: d**

>50000 ha - Macro watershed

10000-50000 ha - Sub macro watershed

1000-10000 ha - Milli watershed

100-1000 ha - Micro watershed

10-100 ha - Mini watershed

**10. What is the artificial application water to partially meet the crop evapo-transpiration requirement**

- a) Irrigation
- b) Agronomy
- c) Seepage
- d) Transpiration
- e) Watershed

**Answer: a**

**11. Which of the following irrigation method used for field with slope upto 3 percent**

- a) Corrugation
- b) Check basin

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- c) Ring basin
- d) Border strip method
- e) Surge irrigation

**Answer: b**

**12. Which Irrigation method suitable for undulated topography and sandy soils**

- a) Drip irrigation
- b) Sprinkler irrigation
- c) Typhoon irrigation
- d) Ring basin
- e) Corrugation

**Answer: b**

**13. What is the water use efficiency of the sprinkler method of irrigation**

- a) 60 %
- b) 70 %
- c) 80 %
- d) 90 %
- e) 50 %

**Answer: a**

**14. Drip irrigation is originated and introduced from which of the following country**

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) Israel
- d) Egypt
- e) Africa

**Answer: c**

**15. What is the discharge rate of water per dripper in drip irrigation method**

- a) 2-5 lit/hr
- b) 1-8 lit/hr
- c) 8-10 lit/hr
- d) 10-15 lit/hr
- e) 20-25 lit/hr

**Answer: b**

**16. What is the water saving percentage of drip irrigation in compared to surface irrigation**

- a) 40-60 %
- b) 50-70 %
- c) 70-80 %
- d) 80-100 %
- e) 30-50 %

**Answer: b**

**17. Horizontal flow of water in irrigation channels or through canals is called**

- a) Infiltration
- b) Seepage
- c) Percolation
- d) Runoff
- e) Palco

**Answer: b**

**18. Downward movement of nutrients and salts from the root zone with the water is called**

- a) Infiltration
- b) Seepage
- c) Percolation

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- d) Runoff
- e) Leaching

**Answer: e**

**19. The flow of excess water from the field after saturation of soil is known as**

- a) Infiltration
- b) Seepage
- c) Percolation
- d) Runoff
- e) Leaching

**Answer: d**

**20. Total depth of water required by a crop during its duration in the field is called**

- a) Delta
- b) Palco
- c) Kor watering
- d) Base period
- e) Rostering

**Answer: a**

**21. Irrigation before sowing of crops to reduce percolation of water is called**

- a) Infiltration
- b) Seepage
- c) Pudling
- d) Runoff
- e) Leaching

**Answer: c**

**22. First irrigation before sowing the crop for seed germination and seedling establishment is called**

- a) Delta
- b) Palco
- c) Kor watering
- d) Base period
- e) Rostering

**Answer: b**

**23. Volume or quantity of water required for irrigation to bring a crop to maturity is called**

- a) Delta
- b) Palco
- c) Kor watering
- d) Duty of water
- e) Rostering

**Answer: d**

**24. The period (days) during which irrigation water is supplied to the crop is called**

- a) Delta
- b) Base period
- c) Kor watering
- d) Duty of water
- e) Rostering

**Answer: b**

**25. Which of the following method is used for laboratory measurement of soil moisture potential**

- a) Tensio meter

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- b) Irrrometer
- c) Neutron moisture meter
- d) Pressure plate apparatus
- e) Gypsum block

**Answer: d**

**12. SOIL MOISTURE CONSTANTS**

**1. The capacity of the soil to retain water against the downward pull of the force of gravity is called**

- a) Field capacity
- b) Wilting co-efficient
- c) Hygroscopic co-efficient
- d) Available water capacity
- e) Maximum water holding capacity

**Answer: a**

**2. The maximum amount of hygroscopic water absorbed by 100g of dry soil under standard conditions is called**

- a) Field capacity
- b) Wilting co-efficient
- c) Hygroscopic co-efficient
- d) Available water capacity
- e) Maximum water holding capacity

**Answer: c**

**3. The amount water required to apply to a soil at the wilting point to reach the field capacity is called**

- a) Field capacity
- b) Wilting co-efficient
- c) Hygroscopic co-efficient
- d) Available water capacity

e) Maximum water holding capacity

**Answer: d**

**4. What is the soil moisture tension for hygroscopic co-efficient(atm/bar)**

- a) 31-10000
- b) 31
- c) 15
- d) 60
- e) 1/3 to 1

**Answer: b**

**5. What is the soil moisture tension for hygroscopic water**

- a) 31-10000
- b) 31
- c) 15
- d) 60
- e) 1/3 to 1

**Answer: a**

**6. What is the soil moisture tension at maximum water holding capacity**

- a) 31-10000
- b) 31
- c) Almost 0
- d) 60
- e) 1/3 to 1

**Answer: c**

**7. What is the soil moisture tension at permanent wilting point**

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- a) 1-10000
- b) 31
- c) 15
- d) 60
- e) 1/3 to 1

**Answer: c**

**8. What is soil moisture tension of capillary or available water**

- a) 1-10000
- b) 1/3 to -31
- c) 15
- d) 60
- e) 1/3 to 1

**Answer: b**

**9. What is the pF value of permanent wilting point**

- a) 4.50-7.00
- b) 4.20
- c) 2.54
- d) 2.70
- e) 4.50

**Answer: b**

**10. What is the pF value of field capacity**

- a) 4.50-7.00
- b) 4.20
- c) 2.54
- d) 2.70
- e) 4.50

**Answer: c**

**11. Climatologically approach or IW/CPE approach is also known as**

- a) Transpiration ratio approach
- b) Soil moisture deficit approach
- c) Critical stage approach
- d) Moisture index approach
- e) NOTA

**Answer: d**

**12. Which of the following crop having highest IW/CPE ratio**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Sunflower
- d) Safflower
- e) Pigeon pea

**Answer: a**

IW/CPE Ratio for rice - 1.2

**13. Which of the following crop having lowest IW/CPE ratio**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Sunflower
- d) Safflower
- e) Pigeon pea

**Answer: d**

IW/CPE ratio for safflower - 0.4

**14. What is the IW/CPE ratio for cotton crop**

- a) 0.6

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- b) 0.7
- c) 0.4
- d) 0.9
- e) 1.2

**Answer: b**

15. What is the IW/CPE ratio for Gram, Groundnut and Pigeon pea

- a) 0.6
- b) 0.7
- c) 0.4
- d) 0.9
- e) 1.2

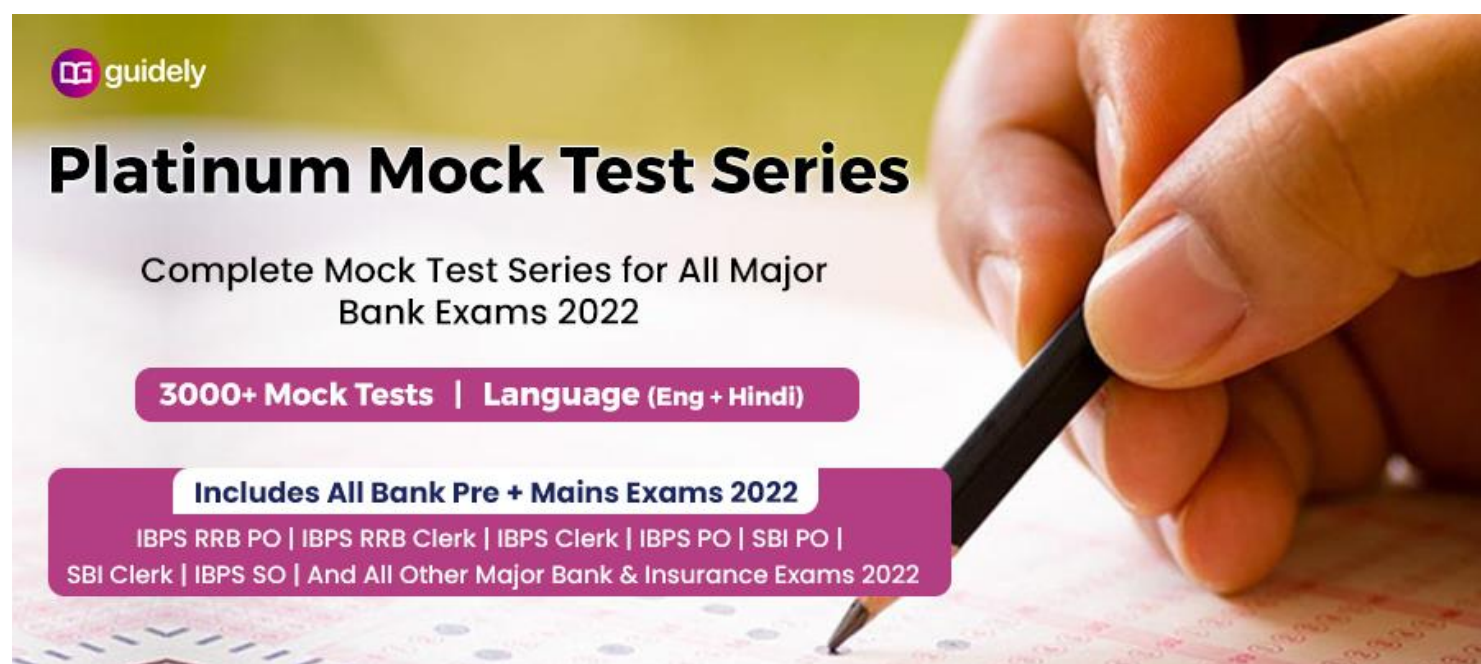
**Answer: a**



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