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TOP 40 AAD QUESTIONS FOR NABARD GRADE A: PART I

FOR NABARD GRADE A

- 1. Conservation tillage tends to encourage?
- (1) Higher microbial population
- (2) Reduced soil fauna
- (3) Lower population of earthworms
- (4) All of the above
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 1

Solution:

Conservation tillage systems are an important part of a sustainable agricultural system, in that they can be used to decrease soil erosion losses and **enhances microbial population**.

2. Which of the following plant nutrient is critical for nitrogen fixation in legumes?

- (1) Chlorine
- (2) P₂O₅
- (3) Molybdenum
- (4) K₂o
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 3

Solution:

- **Molybdenum** is the component of meta-protein nitrogenase which helps the process of biological nitrogen fixation and acts as essential component which needed for Nitrogen bacteria metabolism.
- 3. Which among the following is American breed of poultry?
- (1) Plymouth Rock
- (2) Rhode Island Red
- (3) Wyandotte
- (4) New Hampshire
- (5) All of the above
- Answer key: 5

Solution:

- Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, New Hampshire, Plymouth Rock are all American breeds of poultry.
- Poultry birds are classified into five major categories, namely, American class, Asiatic class, English class and Mediterranean class.

Poultry Breeds	Examples		
American breed	Rhode Island Red, Dominique, Wyandotte, Jersey		
	Giant, Delaware, New Hampshire, Plymouth Rock and		
	Buck Eye		

4. Which of the following state is the largest cultivator of Joha rice?

(1) Assam



- (2) Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Tamil Nadu
- (4) West Bengal
- (5) Gujarat
- Answer key: 1
- Solution:
- 'Joha' is a special class of Sali rice (winter rice) of Assam in cultivation over centuries and characterized by aromatic endosperm.
- Joha rice is an indigenous rice of Assam.

5. Which of the following vegetable is the best example of temperate vegetable?

- (1) Cauliflower
- (2) Lab-lab
- (3) Snap bean
- (4) Cucurbits
- (5) Tomato

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- The category "temperate crops" refers to crops that grow in the cooler climates in the world.
- Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) is one of the most important vegetable crops of India.

6. Which of the following crop is high tolerant to soil salinity?

- (1) Cotton
- (2) Sugarcane
- (3) Maize
- (4) Wheat
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 1

Solution:

• Cotton is high tolerant to soil salinity.

7. Which among the following is the richest source of iron?

(1) Dry karonda

- (2) Bael
- (3) Mango
- (4) Pomegranate
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

• Karonda(*Carissa carandas*) belongs to Apocynaceae family.



- Dry karonda is the richest source of iron (39.1 per cent) followed by date palm (10.6 per cent).
- 8. Which of the following state is the largest producer of tea in India?
- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Assam
- (3) West Bengal
- (4) Tamil Nadu
- (5) Bihar
- Answer key: 2
- Solution:
- India is one of the largest producers of tea in the world.
- Tea production in Assam was approximately 702 million kilograms in fiscal year 2019, the highest to any other region in the country.

9. Which among the following is/are method of Minimum tillage practices?

- (1) Row zone tillage
- (2) Plough plant tillage
- (3) Wheel track tillage
- (4) All of the above
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 4

Solution:

- Minimum tillage aims at reducing tillage operations to the minimum necessity for ensuring a good seed bed.
- The minimum tillage systems can be grouped into the following categories:
 - Row zone tillage- After primary tillage with MB plough, secondary tillage operations like disking and harrowing are reduced. Secondary tillage is done in row zone only.
 - Plough plant tillage after soil is ploughed a special planter is used and in one run over the field, the row zone is pulverized and seeds are sown.
 - Wheel track tillage- ploughing is done as usual. Tractor is used for sowing and wheels of the tractor pulverize the row zone.

10. Browning of Cauliflower is an important phenomenon which occur due to the deficiency of?

- (1) Nitrogen
- (2) Potassium
- (3) Molybdenum
- (4) Boron
- (5) Zinc

Answer key: 4

Solution:



- Sometimes there is an appearance of water soaked lesions in the steam, leaf and on the surface of the curd which later become rusty and brown in colour.
- This symptom is mainly observed when there is a deficiency of boron in plant or in soil.

11. Yearly sequence of crops on a farm or given land is known as?

- (1) Cropping system
- (2) Cropping pattern
- (3) Mixed farming
- (4) Farming system
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 2

Solution:

- Yearly sequence of crops on a farm or given land is known as cropping pattern.
- In other words, cropping pattern is the proportion of total cropped area allocated to different crops.
 - The cropping pattern depends on farmers' decisions governed by various factors such as productivity, expected profit, input resources etc.
 - This indicates the time and arrangement of crops in a particular land area.
 - Any change in the cropping pattern would cause:
 - Change in the proportion of land under different crops
 - Change in space sequence and time of crops.

12. Which of the following forestry type is defined as a belt of trees and or shrubs maintained for the purpose of shelter from wind, sun, snow drift, etc?

- (1) Mixed forestry
- (2) Linear Strip plantations
- (3) Farm Forestry
- (4) Shelterbelts
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 4

Solution:

Shelterbelts

• Shelterbelt is defined as a belt of trees and or shrubs maintained for the purpose of shelter from wind, sun, snow drift, etc.

13. Choke throat is a physiological disorder of which fruit crop?

- (1) Citrus
- (2) Sapota
- (3) Mango
- (4) Guava
- (5) Banana



Answer key: 5

Solution:

Choke throat

- It is due to low temperature affecting active growth of the banana plant.
- Leaves become yellow and in severe cases, the tissue gets killed. In case of normally flowering plants, the stalk carrying bunches elongates freely so that the entire inflorescence comes out of the pseudostem and hangs down.
- Bunch development is normal, but when the time of flowering synchronizes with low temperature, the bunch is unable to emerge from the pseudostem properly.

14. As per Second Advance Estimates for 2022-23, total Foodgrain production in the country is estimated at record ______.

(1) 4523.25 lakh tonnes

(2) 2389.24 lakh tonnes

- (3) 5235.54 lakh tonnes
- (4) 3235.54 lakh tonnes
- (5) 4235.54 lakh tonnes

Answer key: 4

Solution:

• As per Second Advance Estimates for 2022-23, Total Foodgrain production in the country is estimated at record **3235.54 lakh tonnes** which is higher by 79.38 LMT as compared to previous year 2021-22.

15. The farming system in which land remains fixed in quantity while other factors are increased, is called?

- (1) Extensive farming
- (2) Intensive farming
- (3) Small scale farming
- (4) Large scale farming
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 2

Solution:

• Intensive farming is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system that aims to maximize yields from available land through various means, such as heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

16. Potato (Solanum tuberosum) is a root vegetable native to the ____

- (1) India
- (2) South Americas
- (3) China
- (4) France
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 2



Solution:

• Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) is a root vegetable native to the South Americas

17. Fresh poultry excreta contain how much percentage of water?

(1) 70-80%

(2) 50-60%

- (3) 45%
- (4) 37%

(5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- Fresh chicken manure contains 0.5% to 0.9% nitrogen, 0.4% to 0.5% phosphorus, and 1.2% to 1.7% potassium.
- The fresh poultry manure contains 70-80% moisture.

18. Which among the following nutrient enhances plant's ability to resist diseases?

- (1) Phosphorus
- (2) Nitrogen
- (3) Potassium
- (4) All of the above
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 3

Solution:

- Potassium (K), along with nitrogen and phosphorus, is one of the three essential plant macronutrients, and is taken up by crops from soils in relatively large amounts.
- Potassium also enhances the ability of plants to resist diseases, insect attacks, cold and drought stresses and other adverse conditions.

19. Which among the following indigenous cattle breed is otherwise known as Bhadawari, Desan, Gujarati, Kathiawari, Sorthi, and Surati?

- (1) Sahiwal
- (2) Red Sindhi
- (3) Gir
- (4) Hallikar
- (5) Amritmahal
- Answer key: 3
- Solution:

Gir

- This breed is otherwise known as Bhadawari, Desan, Gujarati, Kathiawari, Sorthi, and Surati.
- Originated inGir forests of South Kathiawar in Gujarat also found in Maharashtra and adjacent Rajasthan.

- Basic colours of skin are white with dark red or chocolate-brown patches or sometimes black or purely red.
- Horns are peculiarly curved, giving a 'half moon' appearance.
- Milk yield ranges from 1200-1800 kgs per lactation.
- Age at first calving 45-54 months and inter calving period from 515 to 600 days.
- This is known for its hardiness and disease resistance.

20. Which of the following tillage is least effective at mixing lime throughout the root zone?

- (1) Minimum tillage
- (2) Conservation tillage
- (3) Conventional tillage
- (4) No-till
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 4

Solution:

- No-till farming (also called zero tillage or direct drilling) is a way of growing crops or pasture from year to year without disturbing the soil through tillage.
- Since the crop is not disturbed in this method so it is the least effective at mixing lime throughout the root zone.

21. Which of the following is a type of Cropping System?

- (1) Mono cropping
- (2) Crop Rotation
- (3) Sequential Cropping
- (4) Inter Cropping
- (5) All of the above
- Answer key: 5

Solution:

- Cropping System is a broader term comprising the crops and cropping pattern along with their interaction with other agricultural components such as resources, machinery, technologies, environment etc.
- The term cropping system refers to the crops, crop sequences and management techniques used on a particular agricultural field over a period of years.
- It includes all spatial and temporal aspects of managing an agricultural system.
- Types of Cropping Systems: Mono cropping; Crop Rotation; Sequential Cropping; Inter Cropping etc.

22. In 2020, which of the following bagged Krishi Karman Award for best-performing state in overall food-grain production for the year 2017-18?

(1) West Bengal

(2) Manipur



- (3) Haryana
- (4) Uttar Pradesh
- (5) Gujarat
- Answer key: 2
- Solution:
- In 2020, Manipur was selected for the prestigious award as the best-performing state in Overall Food-grain Production Category-III (production less than 1 million tone) for the year 2017-18.
- The award carried a trophy, a citation and an amount of Rs. 5 crore.
- For individual crops of Rice, Wheat, Pulses and Coarse Cereals, each award winning State got a trophy, a citation and award amount of Rs. 1 crore.
- 23. Bombai is a variety of which of the following fruit crop?
- (1) Ber
- (2) Litchi
- (3) Pear
- (4) Pomegranate
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 2

Solution:

- The lychee (*Litchi chinensis Sonn.*) belongs to the family Sapindaceae and subfamily Nepheleae.
- Bombai is an important commercial variety cultivated for table purpose in West Bengal.
- It ripens during first to second week of May.
- The trees are vigorous and attain an average height of 6.7 m and spread 78 m.
- It is an early variety; fruits generally mature in the 2nd week of May.

24. The seed or vegetatively propagated material directly controlled by the originating or the sponsoring breeder of institution which is basic seed for recurring increase of foundation seed is known as

- (1) Truthful Labelled seeds
- (2) Foundation seeds
- (3) Breeder seeds
- (4) Registered Seeds
- (5) Certified Seeds
- Answer key: 3

Solution:

• The seed or vegetatively propagated material directly controlled by the originating or the sponsoring breeder of institution which is basic seed for recurring increase of foundation seed is known as **Breeder seeds**.



- 25. Which chemical is used to check sprouting of onion under storage?
- (1) Naphthalene acetic acid (N.A.A.)
- (2) Maleic hydrazide (M.H.)
- (3) Gibberellic acid (G.A.)
- (4) Para-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (P.C.P.A.)
- (5) All of the above
- Answer key: 2

Solution:

- Early harvest results in sprouting of the bulbs and late harvest results in formation of secondary roots during storage.
- The preharvest cultural factors include fertilizer and irrigation regime under which bulbs are raised and use of maleic hydrazide (M.H.) as a sprout suppressant before harvest.
- Maleic hydrazide (MH) has been successfully used to inhibit sprouting of onions during storage. Spraying onion with 2500 ppm MH 2 weeks before harvest completely inhibits sprouting during storage.
- Spraying with 908 g of acid equivalent of MH when 50% of the tops are down gives excellent control of sprouting.

26. Which of the following is the largest component of the soil?

- (1) Mineral Matter
- (2) Organic Matter
- (3) Air
- (4) Water
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 1

Solution:

• The largest component of the soil is mineral matter.

Components of soil

- Mineral matter -45%
- Organic matter-05%
- Soil Water-25%
- Soil Air-25%

27. Which of the following is a salt tolerant rice variety grown in waterlogged coastal regions of Kerala?

(1) Pokkali

- (2) Sannalu
- (3) Swarna
- (4) Maruteru
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1 Solution:



- Pokkali type of rice varieties are highly salt-tolerant and commonly grow in coastal areas of Kerala State, India.
- It is a traditional, tall, susceptible to lodging, photoperiod-sensitive rice variety with low tillering and long, broad, dark, and droopy leaves.
- It has red pericarp and poor grain quality.
- It is highly tolerant of salinity but yielding ability is low.
- It is cultivated using extensive aquaculture in an organic way in the water-logged coastal regions, spread in about 5000 hectares area in Alappuzha, Thrissur and Ernakulam districts of Kerala in Southern India.
- The brand Pokkali has received a GI tag from the Geographical Indications Registry Office, Chennai.

28. Browning of Cauliflower is important phenomena which occur due to the deficiency of?

(1) Nitrogen

(2) Potassium

- (3) Molybdenum
- (4) Boron
- (5) Zinc

Answer key: 4

Solution:

- Sometimes there is an appearance of water soaked lesions in the steam, leaf and on the surface of the curd which later become rusty and brown in colour.
- This symptom is mainly observed when there is a deficiency of boron in plant or in soil. To get rid out of this, soil application of Borax @ 10-15 kg/ hectare is recommended.
- This dose of fertilizer may differ from country to country, type of soil, time of application, methods of application & various other factors.
- If there is acute deficiency, spraying of Borax solution @0.25% to 0.5% is generally recommended.
- This means 2.5 to 5 gram of borax fertilizer on 1 liter of pure water.
- Spraying of fertilizer should be done at the time of early morning or at the time of evening.

29. Which of the following is a type of furrow opener?

- (1) Shovel type
- (2) Shoe type
- (3) Single disc type
- (4) double disc type
- (5) All of the above

Answer key: 5

Solution:

• The furrow openers are provided in a seed drill for opening a furrow.



• The seed tube conducts the seed from the feed mechanism into the boot from where they fall into the furrows.

Type of furrow openers

• There are different type of furrow openers, which are: a) Shovel type, b) Shoe type and c) Disc type (single disc, double disc).

30. Which of the following herbicides is used to control weeds in zero tillage?

- (1) Pendimethalin
- (2) Paraquat
- (3) Fluchloralin
- (4) Alchlor
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 2

Solution:

- It is challenging to manage weeds under Zero Tillage without herbicides.
- The acceptance of no-tillage production of agricultural crops has been dependent on the development of herbicides for providing suitable weed control.
- Three herbicides are commonly used to kill weeds in no-till or zero tillage system: glyphosate, paraquat, and 2,4-D.

31. Which of the following is the top millet producing state?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Jharkhand
- (5) Rajasthan
- Answer key: 5

Solution:

- Top Millets Producing States: Rajasthan > Karnataka > Maharashtra > Madhya Pradesh > Uttar Pradesh
- Jowar: Maharashtra > Karnataka > Madhya Pradesh > Tamil Nadu > Andhra Pradesh.
- **Bajra:** Rajasthan > Uttar Pradesh > Gujarat > Madhya Pradesh > Haryana.
- These are also known as coarse grains, which have high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.
- Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
- 32. Which of the following is a type of surface irrigation?
- (1) Border Strip Method
- (2) Ring Basin Method



- (3) Check basin method
- (4) Furrow Irrigation
- (5) All of the above
- Answer key: 5

Solution:

Types of Surface Irrigation Border Strip Method:

The field is divided into number of long parallel strips by providing small parallel earthen bunds or levees or dykes along both sides of the strips.

Check basin method (beds and channel)

It is the common and simple method of irrigation mainly adopted in levelled land surface. It is also known as Beds and channel method of irrigation.

Ring Basin Method

- Basins around the trees are made.
- It is suitable for fruit trees.

Furrow Irrigation:

- Furrow irrigation is a type of surface irrigation in which trenches or "furrows" are dug between crop rows in a field.
- Farmers flow water down the furrows and it seeps vertically and horizontally to refill the soil reservoir. Flow to each furrow is individually controlled.

Surge Irrigation:

• Surge irrigation is a variant of furrow irrigation where the water supply is pulsed on and off in planned time periods.

33. The process by which water in plant body transfers to the atmosphere in the form of water vapour is known as _____.

- (1) Evapotranspiration
- (2) Transpiration
- (3) Evaporation
- (4) Respiration
- (5) Fermentation
- Answer key: 2
- Solution:

Transpiration

- This is the process by which water in plant body transfers to the atmosphere in the form of water vapour.
- Transpiration is the process by which water evaporates in the form of water vapour from living plant body especially from leaves to atmosphere.
- It involves a continuous movement of water from soil to atmosphere through root, stem and leaves.



34. The size of the Clay particle is less than ______

- (1) 0.02 mm
- (2) 0.05 mm
- (3) 0.002 mm
- (4) 0.0005 mm
- (5) 0.5 mm
- Answer key: 3
- Solution:

Clay:

- Particle size less than 0.002 mm
- Plate like or needle like in shape
- Belong to alumino silicate group of minerals
- Sometimes considerable concentration of fine particles which does not belong to alumino silicates.
- These are secondary minerals derived from primary minerals in the rock
- Flesh of the soil
- 35. Who is known as the Father of Rural sociology?
- (1) Dr. K. N. Singh
- (2) James Stuart
- (3) William Sewell
- (4) J.P. Leagans
- (5) Auguste Comte
- Answer key: 5

Solution:

- Father of Rural sociology is Auguste Comte.
- **Sociology:** Latin word social meaning friends, companion, associates, and logos study.
- **Rural sociology:** It is sociology of rural life in the rural environment.
- 36. The finer operations performed for seedbed preparation is known as?
- (1) Primary tillage
- (2) Strip tillage
- (3) Secondary tillage
- (4) Rotary tillage
- (5) None of the above
- Answer key: 3
- Solution:
- Secondary tillage is done to improve the seedbed by increased soil pulverization, to conserve moisture through destruction of weeds, and to cut up crop residues, is



accomplished by use of various types of harrows, rollers, or pulverizers, and tools for mulching and fallowing.

- Secondary workings are usually shallower and less aggressive than primary tillage.
- In the animal powered system, the second working is normally undertaken with the moldboard plough when the field is fully saturated.
- The final workings are then completed using peg tooth harrows to puddle the soil and leave the surface level and ready for planting.

37. Which of the following is a kharif crop?

(1) Wheat

(2) Rice

(3) mustard

(4) gram

(5) barley

Answer key: 2

Kharif	Sown: June-July	Rice, maize, jowar,	Assam, West Bengal,
	Harvested:	bajra, tur, moong,	coastal regions of Odisha,
	September-	urad, cotton, jute,	Andhra Pradesh,
	October	groundnut, soybean	Telangana, Tamil Nadu,
		etc.	Kerala and Maharashtra

38. Super rice is a plant type to raise the harvest index to around _____.

(1) 0.2

(2) 0.4

(3) 0.6

(4) 0.1

(5) 0.9

Answer key: 3

Solution:

Super rice

- It is a plant type to raise the harvest index to **around 0.6** and the biomass to 22 t/ha.
- Such a plant type is expected to have a yield potential of 13 t/ha.
- To achieve these objectives, the new plant type should have lower tillering capacity of producing 3–4 tillers when direct seeded and 8–10 tillers when transplanted and all other should be ear bearing.
- Each panicle should have 200–250 grains and plants with sturdy stem should grow to the height of 90–100 cm. It should have multiple disease and insect resistance and produce grain of acceptable quality.



39. The term ______is specific to aqua farming or the raising of fish inside of tanks or in house ponds.

- (1) Pisciculture
- (2) Aquaculture
- (3) Mariculture
- (4) Integrated fish farming
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

Pisciculture:

- The term pisciculture is specific to aqua farming or the raising of fish inside of tanks or in house ponds.
- Pisciculture is a form of aquaculture as aquaculture is the scientific rearing and management of all aquatic animals. It is the main type of aquaculture whereas other methods can fall within the framework of mariculture.

40. Which of the following is also known as hedge row intercropping?

- (1) Shift cultivation
- (2) Soil conservation hedges
- (3) Alley cropping
- (4) Silvopastoral system
- (5) Agrosilvopastoral System

Answer key: 3

Solution:

- Alley cropping: Also known as hedge row intercropping.
- This involves to managing rows of woody plants with annuals crops between them.
- These woody plants are cut regularly to facilitate sunlight penetration.

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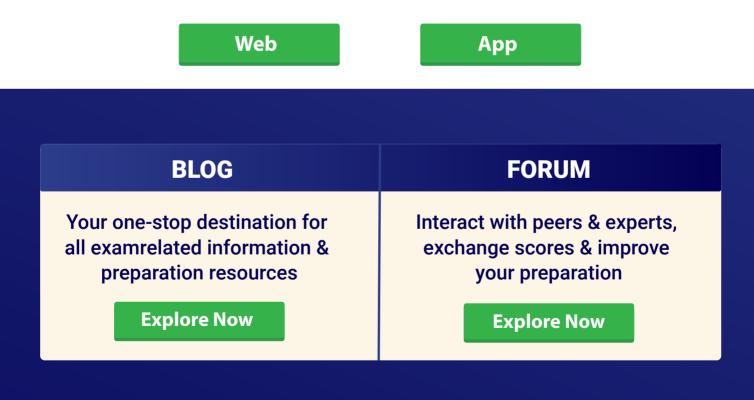






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