

QUIZ BANK

COURSE: B. Voc Agriculture Semester II

Subject: Irrigation and weed management in Agriculture

Subject Code: AGR-509

1. Contact herbicides that disrupt cell membranes (**True** /False)
2. 2,4 D weedicide mimics the auxin hormone and act as a growth regulator herbicide. (**True**/False)
3. Glyphosate (**inhibit** /promote) the amino acid synthesis in weed plant.
4. With change in chloroplast, triazine resistant biotypes are able to continue normal photosynthesis upon exposure to triazine herbicides (**True**/False)
5. Spray drift of 2,4 D causes..... (hyponasty/**epinasty**) on cotton plants.
6. When atrazine is added to glyphosate solution and sprayed the glyphosate activity shows.....(**Antagonistic** /Synergistic effect)
7. Calcium chloride rich water reduces glyphosate phytotoxicity. (**True**/False)
8. Continuous wet weather may induce herbicide injury in certain crops by turning them highly(**succulent**/proliferated)
9. The activity of glyphosate is..... (decreases / **increases**) when ammonium sulphate is tank mixed.
10. Flat fan nozzle is used in weedicide application. (**True**/False)

11. Knapsack sprayer used in weedicide spray is a..... (High volume sprayer /low volume sprayer)
12. CDA stands for
- I. Caution direction and application
 - II. Controlled direct application
 - III. Controlled droplet application**
 - IV. None of the above
13. The process to find out the exact quantity of carrier (water) required for spraying a given area under a set of conditions is known as
(**Calibration**/Emulsification).
14. Precaution during weedicide applications includes-
- I. Apply dust in early morning & late evening
 - II. Spray operations should preferably be avoided during noon
 - III. Do not spray on a windy day to avoid spray drift
 - IV. All of the above**
15. Irritant hairs of the Fabaceae family of weed are mixed with food to get rid of rats. (**True**/False)

- 16..... (**Eutrophication**/denitrification) is a process in which weeds block the flow of water in canals, water-transport systems and drainage systems.
- 17.Field capacity is defined as the level of soil moisture left in the soil after drainage of the gravitational water (**True**/False)
- 18.....(**Wilting point** /Capillary point) reveals the soil moisture content at which plants are unable to remove water from the soil
19. Less than(**1 %** /10 %) of the water withdrawn by the plant actually is used in photosynthesis.
20. In plants, water moves from more negative soil moisture tension to less negative tension in the atmosphere. (True /**False**)
- 21.In the growing season, plants extract less water from the upper part /quarter of the root zone than the lower part. (True /**False**)
22. Crop water use is also called as evapotranspiration (**True** /False)
23. Average crop water use is **minimum**/**maximum** in reproduction /seed set stage.
24. PET stands for
- I. **Potential evapotranspiration**
 - II. Pure evapotranspiration
 - III. Poly emulsion translocation
 - IV. None of the above

25. Lysimeter is used in measuring Evapotranspiration. (**True /False**)
26. Micro Tubing is a drip irrigation device. (**True /False**)
27. Trickle emitters also called.....Spark sprays/**spider sprays**
28. Under the subsurface, Irrigation by natural processes is called(**natural sub irrigation**/Sprinkler Irrigation).
29. In perennial source of irrigation gets water supplies from melting snow (**True /False**)
- 30.....(**River canal /Tank Irrigation**)is the most common scheme for Irrigation in India.
31. First watering before the sowing is known as (**Paleo/delta**).
32. Intensity of irrigation is called as the percentage of C.C.A irrigated at a time in one crop season (**True /False**)
- 33.A part of the water that moves out of the soil, if there is proper drainage is known as..... (absorption /superfluous water).
34. Hygroscopic water and gravitational water cannot be absorbed by the root zone. (**True /False**)
35. The total quantity of water required by the crop for its complete growth can be expressed in terms of depth of water standing on the field is called ...(kor/**delta**).
- 36.The effectiveness of irrigation is measured by its uniformity coefficient or Water distribution efficiency (**True /False**)
37.(Gravity /**Capillary**) water is the part of field capacity water.
- 38.OMC is the moisture content at which the yield of the crop is... (minimum /**maximum**)
- 39.water application efficiency is the ratio of water stored in the root zone to the water actually delivered to the field (**True /False**)

40. Effective rainfall is that portion of precipitation that remains in the soil and is available for(directing /**consumptive**)use.
41. Inflow-outflow method is a direct method of moisture measurement in field (**True**/False)
42. Penman's equation is widely used in India for measuring crop consumptive use. (**True** /False)
43. Capillary water is available to plants and hygroscopic water is not (**True** /False)
44. Canal irrigation is also called(**Direct irrigation**/navigation).
45. Full supply coefficient is also called duty on capacity. (**True** /False)
46. The range of water lost in conveyance for loose sandy soil is 10.04- 15.2. (**True** /**False**)
47. Head regulator indicates the regulation of water discharge in the canal (**True** /False)
48. Infiltration is the process by which the water seeps into the surface strata of the earth to meet **soil moisture deficiencies** /wilting point.
49. A minor irrigation scheme serves up to..... (10000/ **2000**) hectares.
50. Flow rate in micro irrigation is(20 /150 L) /hr.

Question No	Answers
1	TRUE
2	TRUE
3	Inhibit
4	TRUE
5	epinasty
6	Antagonistic
7	TRUE
8	succulent
9	increases
10	TRUE
11	High volume sprayer
12	III
13	Calibration
14	IV
15	TRUE
16	eutrophication
17	TRUE
18	wilting point
19	1%
20	FALSE
21	TRUE
22	TRUE
23	maximum
24	I
25	TRUE
26	True
27	spider sprays
28	natural sub irrigation
29	TRUE
30	river canal
31	paleo
32	TRUE
33	superfluous water
34	True
35	delta

36	True
37	capillary
38	maximum
39	TRUE
40	consumptive
41	TRUE
42	TRUE
43	TRUE
44	direct irrigation
45	TRUE
46	FALSE
47	TRUE
48	soil moisture deficiencies
49	2000 hectares
50	150 l h