Agriculture Grade11th Unit-1Multiple Choice Questions

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1. What is the definition of agriculture? A. The practice of hunting animals and gathering plants for food. B. The deliberate cultivation of crops and rearing of animals.
C. The process of fusing scientific knowledge to grow crops.
D. The temporary cultivation of land for one or two seasons.
2. What is shifting cultivation? A. The continuous use of the same plot of land to grow crops. B. The practice of growing crops and raising livestock for trade.
C. A form of agriculture where an area is cleared,cultivated for afew years,and then abandoned.
D. The use of scientific knowledge to enhance crop yield.
3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of subsistence farming?
A. Producing crops and livestock sufficient for household use.
B. Using advanced techniques to enhance crop yield.
C. Storing excess production for times of poor harvest.
D. Sellingsurplusproducetogenerateincome. 4. What is settled agriculture? A. The practice ofusing the same plot of land continuously over a long period.
B. The temporary cultivation of land for one or two seasons.
C. The practice of hunting animals and gathering plants for food.
D. The deliberate cultivation of crops and rearing of animals.
5. Which of the following is a reason why hunter gatherers might have selected certain plants as food sources?
A. Ease of harvest and transport.
B. High predictability and seasonal distribution.
C. Climatic tolerance and good flavor. D. All of the above.
6. What does the term ‘subsistence farming’ refer to?
A. Farming that produces surplus for trade. B. Farming that produces crops and livestock sufficientonly for one’sown use.
C. Farming that uses scientific knowledge to enhance yield.
D. Farming that involves the continuous use of the same plot of land.

7. Which areas are mentioned as places where hunter gatherer life styles still exist? A. Urban areas and industrial regions.
B. Desert areas,Arctic region,and pockets of tropical rain forest.
C. Agricultural lands and rural areas. D. Coastal regions and mountainous areas.
8. What primarily determines crop production?
A. The type of crop and the environment in which it is grown.

B. The amount of rainfall in a region. C. The number of farmers in an area. D. The type of machinery used.

9. Which of the following is NOT a result of technological advancement in agriculture? A. Access to improved seeds.
B. Better production practices. C. Increasedmanuallabor. D. Better harvesting and storage facilities.

10. What does crop rotation involve? A. Planting thesamecroponthesameploteveryyear.
B. Leaving a plot of land free of crop growth for several seasons.
C. Rotating or shifting between different crops in different growing seasons. D. Using draft animals for ploughing.

11. Which era in agriculture is characterized by the use of biotechnology and information technology?
A. MechanicalEra. C. TraditionalEra.
B. Chemical Era. D. Biotechnology/InformationTechnologyEra.
12. What is one of the principal factors responsible for low crop yields in Ethiopia? A. High use of improved seeds.
B. Soil degradation. C. Advanced farming systems. D. Consistent and predictable rainfall.
13. What percentage of Ethiopia'sarable land is currently cultivated?
A. 10% B. 20% C. 50% D. 75% 14. Which of the following cropsis NOT one of the fivevmajor crops grown in Ethiopia? A. Teff B. Wheat C. Rice D. Barley

15. What is fallowing in agriculture? A. Continuous cultivation of the same plot of land. B. Leaving a plot of land free of crop growthvfor 2 or 3 seasons.
C. Using draft animals for ploughing. D. Rotating between different crops in different seasons.
16. Which of the following is a characteristic of modern agricultural practices? A. Use of primitive tools.
B. Relianceonmanuallabor. C. Use of efficient technologies like machinery and bio technology. D. Limited use of agricultural inputs.
17. What is the main source of calories for the Ethiopian population?
A. Fruits and vegetables. B. Meat and dairy products. C. Grain crops such as teff, wheat, maize, sorghum, and barley. D. Fish and sea food. 18. Which of the

following is NOT one of the four major categories of crop plants? A . Food crops B. Oil crops C. Fiber crops D. Medicinal crops

19. What are the three most important food crops globally interms of volume of production? A. Teff,wheat,andmaize B. Wheat,rice,andmaize C. Sorghum,barley,andoats D. Soybean,peanut,andbeans

20. In Ethiopia, which crop is NOT among the top five major crops interms of area of cultivation? A. Teff B. Wheat C. Rice D. Barley

21. Where do monocot crops primarily store their food?
A. In their cotyledons B. In their endosperm C. In their roots
D. In their leaves

22. Which of the following is a major oil crop? A. Wheat B. Barley C. Olive D. Oats

23. What are triglycerides composed of? A. Glycerine and three fattyacids B. Starch and protein C. Vitamins and minerals D. Carbohydrates and fiber

24. Which plantis NOT a major forage crop? A. Alfalfa B. Cotton C. Elephant grass D. Rhodes grass

25. What is the first stable carbon compound formed in the C_3 photosynthetic pathway? A. Acompound with 3carbon atoms
B. A compound with 4carbon atoms C. A compound with 5carbon atoms D. A compound with 6 carbon atoms

26. Which of the following is a characteristic of C_4 plants compared to C_3 plants? A. Higher photosynthetic rates at low levels of CO_2
B. Lower efficiency in using water C. Higher nitrogen requirement D. Lower photo synthetic rates at a given temperature

27. Which of the following crops is an example of a C_4 plant?
A. Wheat B. Barley C. Sorghum D. Soybean

28. What is mono-cropping? A. Growing multiple crops on the same piece of land. B. Growing a single crop type in a given plot of land. C. Rotating crops in different seasons. D. Planting crops in relay.

29. Which of the following is an advantage of mono-cropping?
A. Reduces soil fertility. B. Increases the risk of total crop failure. C. Enables uniform management and increases efficiency.
D. Breaks the cycle of crop pests and diseases. 30. What is mixed cropping? A. Growing a single crop type in a given plot of land. B. Growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land. C. Rotating crops in different seasons. D. Planting crops in relay.

31. What is inter cropping? A. Planting more than one crop in regular rows on the same field at the same time. B. Planting a single crop type in a given plot of land.
C. Rotating crops in different seasons. D. Leaving a plot of land free of crop growth for several seasons.

32.What is relay planting? A. Planting a single crop type in a given plot of land. B. Growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land. C. Planting a second crop after the first crop has grown alone for acertain period. D. Rotating crops in different seasons.
33. What is crop rotation? A. Growing different crop species on the same plot of land sequentially.
B. Growing a single crop type in a given plot of land.
C. Growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land.
D. Planting crops in relay.
34. Which of the following is NOT an objective of crop rotation?
A. Improving soil fertility. B. Controlling some crop pests and diseases. C. Developing resistant diseases and weeds. D. Enhancing crop yield..
35.What is indigenous knowledge? A. Scientific knowledge developed through research. B. Traditional or local knowledge accumulated over generations.
C. Knowledge obtained from modern agricultural practices.
D. Information derived from technological advancements.
36. Which of the following is an example of indigenous knowledge in agriculture? A. Use of chemical fertilizers.
B. Traditional terracing to protect against soil erosion.
C. Use of advanced machinery for ploughing.
D. Geneticbmodification of crops.
37. What is one of the benefits of indigenous knowledge in crop production? A. It relies on modern scientific research.

B.It includes beliefs and traditions that preserve relationships with culture and landscape. C. It uses advanced technology to increase crop yield. D. It depends on large scale commercial farming practices

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