multiple-choice questions

On Field Crops Production and Management:

I. Choice the correct answer

1. Which factor is the principal determinant of crop production?

A. Amount of fertilizer used

B. Selection of crop site

C. Type of irrigation system

D. Pest control strategies

2. What is the main characteristic of cereal crops?

A. They are dicots

B. They are grown mainly for their edible seeds

C. They require high fertility soils

D. They are perennial crops

3. Which of the following is NOT a management practice for maximum yield?

A. Appropriate planting time

B. Deciding planting distance

C. Pest control strategies

D. Selection of crop site

4. Which cereal crop is native to Ethiopia and used as a staple food?

a) Maize b) Wheat c) Teff d) Barley

5. What is the recommended fertilizer application for teff production per hectare?

A. 60 kg nitrogen and 26 kg phosphorus

B. 50 kg nitrogen and 30 kg phosphorus

C. 70 kg nitrogen and 20 kg phosphorus

D. 80 kg nitrogen and 25 kg phosphorus

6. Which herbicide is used to control broadleaf weeds in teff fields?

a) Glyphosate b) Atrazine c) 2,4-D d) Paraquat

7. What is the average national yield for teff in Ethiopia?

A. 10.6 quintals per hectare

B. 12.6 quintals per hectare

C. 14.6 quintals per hectare

D. 16.6 quintals per hectare

8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of teff?

A. It contains gluten

B. It can be stored for a long time

C. It is less affected by pests and diseases

D. It is a high-value crop

9. What is the common planting time for teff?

A) May/June B) July/August C) September/October D) November/December

10. Which soil type is suitable for teff production?

A) Sandy soil B) Loam and clay soils C) Rocky soil D) Peaty soil

11. Where did maize most likely originate?

a) Africa b) Asia c) Central America d) Europe

12. Which of the following is NOT a beneficial feature of maize?

A. High yield per unit area

B. Seeds are covered by husk

C. Shatters easily upon drying

D. Can be harvested at late maturity without shattering loss

13. What is maize mainly produced for?

A) Animal feed B) Industrial starch and oil C) Firewood D) Staple food

14. At what altitudes does maize grow well?

A. 100 to 500 meters above sea level

B. 500 to 2400 meters above sea level

C. 1500 to 3000 meters above sea level

D. 2000 to 3500 meters above sea level

1 5. What type of soil is better for maize production?

A. Sandy soil

B. Loam soil that does not accumulate excess moisture

C. Clay soil

D. Silt soil

1 6. What is the recommended spacing for row planting of maize?

A. 10 cm between seeds and 50 cm between rows

B. 20 cm between seeds and 60 cm between rows

C. 25 cm between seeds and 75 cm between rows

D. 30 cm between seeds and 80 cm between rows

17. When is the most common maize planting time?

A) January to February B) March to April C) May to June D) July to August

18. What is the recommended fertilizer application for maize per hectare?

A. 30 kg nitrogen and 15 kg phosphorus

B. 41 kg nitrogen and 20 kg phosphorus

C. 50 kg nitrogen and 25 kg phosphorus

D. 60 kg nitrogen and 30 kg phosphorus

19. Which herbicide is used as a pre-emergence herbicide for maize?

A) Glyphosate B) Atrazine C) 2,4-D D) Paraquat

20. What is the average national yield of maize in Ethiopia?

A. 20.5 quintals per hectare

B. 25.5 quintals per hectare

C. 30.5 quintals per hectare

D. 32.5 quintals per hectare

21. Where did sorghum originate?

A) Asia B) Europe C) Africa D) South America

22. What is a unique feature of sorghum that makes it well-adapted to dry areas?

A. High yield per unit area

B. Ability to remain dormant during dry periods

C. High nutrient requirement

D. Short growing season

23. What type of soil is suitable for sorghum production?

A) Sandy soil B) Well-drained, fertile clay soil C) Rocky soil D) Peaty soil

24. What is the common planting time for sorghum?

A) January to February B) March to May C) June to July D) August to September

25. What is the recommended fertilizer application for sorghum per hectare?

A. 20 kg nitrogen and 5 kg phosphorus

B. 32 kg nitrogen and 10 kg phosphorus

C. 40 kg nitrogen and 15 kg phosphorus

D. 50 kg nitrogen and 20 kg phosphorus

26. Which parasitic weed is a major problem in sorghum production?

a) Striga b) Dandelion c) Crabgrass d) Bindweed

27. What is the average national yield for sorghum in Ethiopia?

a) 15 quintals per hectare b) 20 quintals per hectare c) 23 quintals per hectare

d) 25 quintals per hectare

28. How is sorghum commonly planted?

A. By broadcasting or in planting rows

B. By direct seeding only

C. By transplanting seedlings

D. By hydroponics

29. What is the depth at which sorghum seeds are sown?

a) 1 cm b) 2.5 cm c) 5 cm d) 7 cm

30. What is one of the uses of sorghum stalks in rural Ethiopia?

a) Making paper b) Construction of fences and houses c) Producing biofuel

d) Manufacturing textiles

31. What are pulses primarily grown for?

a) Their edible seeds b) Their leaves c) Their flowers d) Their roots

32. Which of the following is a benefit of pulse crops in crop rotation?

A. They increase soil acidity

B. They fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil

C. They require minimal water

D. They grow faster than cereals

33. What is the main reason for low yields of pulse crops in Ethiopia?

a) Excessive use of fertilizers b) Poor weed control and minimal soil cultivation

c) High pest resistance d) Over-irrigation

34. Which of the following is NOT a major pulse crop in Ethiopia?

a) Faba bean b) Field pea c) Haricot bean d) Rice

35. At what altitudes does faba bean grow well?

A. 500 to 1500 meters above sea level

B. 1000 to 2000 meters above sea level

C. 1800 to 3000 meters above sea level

D. 2000 to 3500 meters above sea level

36. What is the average national yield for faba bean in Ethiopia?

a) 10 quintals per hectare b) 15 quintals per hectare

c) 19 quintals per hectare d) 25 quintals per hectare

37. Which insect pest commonly affects both faba bean and field pea?

a) Maize stalk borer b) Aphids c) Army worm d) Weevil

38. What is the recommended spacing for row planting of field pea?

a) 10 cm between rows and 2 to 5 cm between plants

b) 20 cm between rows and 5 to 10 cm between plants

c) 30 cm between rows and 5 to 10 cm between plants

d) 40 cm between rows and 10 to 15 cm between plants

39. What is the main use of faba bean at the green stage?

a) As animal feed b) As firewood c) As a vegetable d) For making oil

40. What is the average national yield for field pea in Ethiopia?

a) 10 quintals per hectare b) 12 quintals per hectare

c) 14 quintals per hectare d) 16 quintals per hectare

41. Which cereal crop is native to Ethiopia and used as a staple food?

a) Maize b) Wheat c) Teff d) Barley

42. What is the recommended fertilizer application for maize per hectare?

a) 30 kg nitrogen and 15 kg phosphorus

b) 41 kg nitrogen and 20 kg phosphorus

c) 50 kg nitrogen and 25 kg phosphorus

d) 60 kg nitrogen and 30 kg phosphorus

43. Which parasitic weed is a major problem in sorghum production?

a) Striga b) Dandelion c) Crabgrass d) Bindweed

44. What is the average national yield for sorghum in Ethiopia?

a) 15 quintals per hectare

b) 20 quintals per hectare

c) 23 quintals per hectare

d) 25 quintals per hectare

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a) 10 quintals per hectare b) 12 quintals per hectar

c) 14 quintals per hectare d) 16 quintals per hectare

4 7. Which insect pest commonly affects both faba bean and field pea?

a) Maize stalk borer b) Aphids c) Army worm d) Weevil

48. What is the recommended spacing for row planting of haricot bean?

a) 10 cm between rows and 2 to 5 cm between plants

b) 20 cm between rows and 5 to 10 cm between plants

c) 30 cm between rows and 5 to 10 cm between plants

d) 40 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants

49. What is the average national yield for haricot beans in Ethiopia?

a) 10 quintals per hectare b) 12 quintals per hectare

c) 14 quintals per hectare d) 16 quintals per hectare

50. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of cereal crops?

a) They are monocots

b) They are rich in carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and fibers

c) They are dicots

d) They are adapted to specific agro ecologies

51. What is the main benefit of integrating cereals with legumes in cropping systems?

a) Reduces soil acidity b) Improves nitrogen availability for cereals

c) Increases water retention in soil d) Enhances pest resistance

52. Which cereal crop is more adapted to lowland and moisture deficit areas?

a) Wheat b) Barley c) Teff d) Sorghum

53. What is the common planting time for sorghum?

a) January to February b) March to May c) June to July d) August to September

54. What is the depth at which sorghum seeds are sown?

a) 1 cm

b) 2.5 cm

c) 5 cm

d) 7 cm

55. What is the main use of maize residues in rural areas?

a) Making paper

b) Construction material

c) Firewood

d) Producing biofuel