Multiple choice questions Agriculture grade 12th unit 1

1. What part of the plant is typically used as food in vegetables?

   A) Roots

   B) Stems

   C) Leaves

   D) All of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of vegetables?

   A) Perishable

   B) Bulky

   C) Harvested at mature stage

   D) Require intensive management

3. Which vegetable is mainly produced for export purposes in Ethiopia?

   A) Cabbage

   B) Tomato

   C) Green beans

   D) Garlic

4. What is the estimated number of households involved in vegetable production in Ethiopia as of 2018?

   A) 5 million

   B) 6.7 million

   C) 7.5 million

   D) 8 million

5. Which of the following vitamins is NOT mentioned as being rich in vegetables?

   A) Vitamin A

   B) Vitamin C

   C) Vitamin D

   D) Folic acid

6. What is a key reason for the increasing demand for vegetables?
   A) Decreasing prices of animal products
   B) Increasing prices of animal products
   C) Longer growth cycle
   D) Lower nutritional value
7. Which of the following is a major benefit of vegetable crops?
   A) Lower productivity than cereal crops
   B) Higher potential to increase employment and household income
   C) Less intensive management required
   D) Longer storage life
8. What is the role of beta carotene in vegetables?
   A) Provides protein
   B) Responsible for the normal functioning of the visual process
   C) Increases shelf life
   D) Enhances flavor
9. Which of the following is NOT a major vegetable crop in Ethiopia?
   A) Pepper
   B) Ethiopian mustard/kale
   C) Broccoli
   D) Potato
10. What is the main reason smallholder farmers choose to grow vegetables?
   A) Longer growth cycle
   B) Higher value compared to cereals
   C) Lower market demand
   D) Less intensive management
11. What is one of the key factors that make Ethiopia suitable for vegetable production?
   A) Limited water resources

B) Favourable climate

C) High cost of labour

D) Lack of suitable regions

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a resource available for vegetable production in Ethiopia?

A) Abundant labour

B) Vast land

C) Advanced technology

D) Water resources

13. What is the altitude range in Ethiopia that contributes to its climatic diversity?

A) 0 to 1000 metres above sea level

B) 126 to 4620 metres above sea level

C) 500 to 3000 metres above sea level

D) 1000 to 4000 metres above sea level

14. Which climate type is NOT mentioned as suitable for vegetable production in Ethiopia?

A) Humid tropics

B) Alpine climates

C) Desert climates

D) None of the above

15. What has contributed to the increase in vegetable production yields per unit area in Ethiopia?

A) Decrease in public awareness about health benefits of vegetables

B) Increase in public awareness about health benefits of vegetables

C) Reduction in government support for investors

D) Decrease in local demand for vegetables

16. Which of the following is NOT a constraint to vegetable production in Ethiopia?

A) Inadequate knowledge of improved methods

B) High cost of production inputs

C) Abundant processing facilities

D) Poor management of vegetables

17. What is one of the incentives provided by the government to support vegetable production?

A) High taxes

B) Tax exemptions

C) Reduced labour force

D) Limited water supply

18. Which of the following is a major problem related to vegetable crop production in Ethiopia?

A) High soil fertility

B) Low consumption of vegetables

C) Abundant processing facilities

D) Low cost of production inputs

19. What is the impact of vegetable production on employment opportunities in Ethiopia?

A) Decreases employment opportunities

B) No impact on employment opportunities

C) Creates a remarkable size of employment opportunity

D) Reduces the need for labour

20. Why is the income per hectare from vegetable crops more promising compared to cereals like teff or maize?

A) Lower market demand for vegetables

B) Higher value and intensive management of vegetable crops

C) Longer growth cycle of vegetable crops

D) Less government support for vegetable production

21. Which of the following is NOT an environmental factor influencing vegetable

production?

A) Temperature

B) Light

C) Soil

D) Altitude E none

22. What process is directly affected by soil temperature?

A) Photosynthesis

B) Seed germination

C) Flowering

D) Respiration

23. What is the term for the process where some vegetable crops require exposure to low temperature before moving from vegetative to reproductive growth stages?

A) Photosynthesis

B) Transpiration

C) Vernalization

D) Germination

24. What percentage of fresh vegetables' weight is typically made up of water?

A) 50 -60%

B) 60 -70%

C) 70 -80%

D) 80 -90%

25. Which of the following is NOT a role of water in crop production?

A) Dissolving organic and inorganic compounds

B) Providing structural support

C) Facilitating photosynthesis

D) Aiding in cell division and enlargement

26. Which type of plants flower when the night is short (usually less than 12 hours)?

A) Short day plants

B) Long day plants

C) Day neutral plants

D) Night neutral plants

27. What is the effect of very high humidity on plants?

A) Increased transpiration

B) Reduced germination of fungal species

C) Overheating due to limited evaporative cooling

D) Enhanced nutrient absorption

28. How does altitude affect temperature and rainfall in an area?

A) With 100m increase in altitude, temperature increases by 0.6°C

B) With 100m increase in altitude, temperature decreases by 0.6°C

C) With 100m increase in altitude, rainfall decreases

D) Altitude has no effect on temperature and rainfall

29. Which soil particle size is the largest?

A) Sand

B) Silt

C) Clay

D) Loam

30. What are biotic factors in vegetable production?

A) Temperature and light

B) Soil texture and structure

C) Bacteria, fungi, nematodes, viruses, weeds, and animals

D) Altitude and humidity

31. Which of the following is a root vegetable?

A) Cabbage

B) Carrot

C) Cauliflower

D) Lettuce

32. Which vegetable is classified as a flower vegetable?

A) Broccoli

B) Swiss chard

C) Celery

D) Radish

33. What temperature range is suitable for warm season vegetables?

A) 10 to 20°C

B) 18 to 29°C

C) 5 to 15°C

D) 25 to 35°C

34. Which of the following is a cool season vegetable?

A) Eggplant

B) Pepper

C) Spinach

D) Watermelon

35. Which vegetable is classified as a very tender warm season crop?

A) Southern pea

B) Snap bean

C) Cucumber

D) Sweet corn

36. What type of vegetable crop completes its life cycle in a single year?

A) Annuals

B) Biennials

C) Perennials

D) Semi hardy

37. Which of the following is an example of a biennial vegetable?

A) Spinach

B) Lettuce

C) Carrot

D) Asparagus

38. Which vegetable production system involves collecting edible parts from wild crops?

A) Home gardening

B) Commercial vegetable production

C) Gathering of wild vegetables

D) Vegetables grown mixed with cereal crops

39. What is a common practice in home gardening?

A) Using machinery for planting

B) Allocating land close to the homestead for vegetable production

C) Growing vegetables only for export

D) Using only chemical fertilizers

40. Which type of vegetable production is market oriented and dependent on market demand?

A) Home gardening

B) Gathering of wild vegetables

C) Commercial vegetable production

D) Vegetables grown mixed with cereal crops

41. Which type of vegetable production involves collecting edible parts from wild crops?

A) Home gardening

B) Commercial vegetable production

C) Gathering of wild vegetables

D) Vegetables grown mixed with cereal crops

42. Which vegetable production system is common around urban centers and is market

oriented?

A) Home gardening

B) Commercial vegetable production

C) Gathering of wild vegetables

D) Vegetables grown mixed with cereal crops

43. What is a key practice in home gardening?

A) Using only chemical fertilizers

B) Allocating land close to the homestead for vegetable production

C) Growing vegetables only for export

D) Using machinery for planting

44. Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider in site selection for vegetable crops?

A) Land use history

B) Soil pollution issues

C) Availability of machinery

D) Quality of water resources

45. What should be accurately recorded to ensure the sustainability of a farm?

A) Crop varieties grown

B) Quantity and type of fertilizer applied

C) Soil analysis results

D) All of the above

46. What is an important factor to consider when selecting planting material?

A) Adaptation to local conditions

B) Resistance to pests and diseases

C) Meeting consumer demand in terms of product quality

D) All of the above

47. What practice can improve disease and pest control in annual vegetable production?

A) Over dependence on chemicals

B) Crop rotation

C) Using only one type of crop

D) Ignoring previous crop protection practices

48. What should be considered when planning fertilizer application?

A) Nutrients coming from organic matter decay

B) Soil nutrient content and soil properties

C) Limiting fertilizer use to the intended crop area

D) All of the above

49. What is important to monitor closely when using irrigation in vegetable production?

A) The amount of fertilizer used

B) The quality of irrigation water

C) The type of machinery used

D) The type of seeds planted

50. What is one of the most important factors that determine the success of vegetable crop production?

A) Marketing

B) Soil type

C) Climate

D) Water availability