1. Terracing is an affective method of soil conservation:
A. Plains  
B. Hilly areas
C. Desert areas  
D. Riverine areas
Answer: B

2. Deforestation causes:
A. Pollution  
B. No floods
C. Soil erosion  
D. None of these
Answer: C

3. Which is the main causative factor for desertification?
A. Tourism  
B. Overgrazing
C. Irrigated agriculture  
D. Developmental activities
Answer: B

4. One of the following crops is the most effective in controlling soil erosion:
A. Maize  
B. Cotton
C. Green gram  
D. Pigeon pea
Answer: D

5. Sheet erosion is caused by:
A. Wind  
B. Glaciers
C. Heavy rains  
D. Fast running rivers
Answer: C

6. Soil conservation means:
A. Prevention of spread of desert  
B. To check soil erosion by afforestation
C. To check soil erosion by wind and rains  
D. All of these
Answer: D

7. Soil conservation can best achieved by having:
   A. Wind screens  
   B. Low rainfall  
   C. Good plant covers  
   D. Restricted human activity

Answer: C

8. Main indicator of soil erosion is:
   A. Ozone layer  
   B. Deforestation  
   C. Afforestation  
   D. Goats and grazing animals

Answer: B

9. Contour binding is done to check:
   A. Sheeterision  
   B. Rill erosion  
   C. Gully erosion  
   D. Ravine formation

Answer: A

10. The soil binding is done in the best way by:
    A. Algae  
    B. Grasses  
    C. Mycorrhizae  
    D. All of these

Answer: B

11. When trees and shrubs are planted in long rows along streams, they are described as:
    A. Wind breaks  
    B. Shelter belts  
    C. Soil binders  
    D. Basin blisters

Answer: B
12. Digging pits on the slopes just for the accumulation of run off is called as:
A. Contour trenching  
B. Contour terracing  
C. Beach terrasing  
D. None of these

Answer: A

13. Which of the following prevents afforestation in deserts:
A. Low rainfall  
B. Local resident  
C. Unfertility of soil  
D. Goat and grazing animals

Answer: A

14. Eroded soils are:
A. Rich in plant nutrients  
B. Devoid of plant nutrients  
C. Unaltered in plant nutrients  
D. All of these

Answer: B

15. Fifth of June is celebrated as:
A. Darwin's birthday  
B. World population day  
C. World environment day  
D. World health and hygiene day

Answer: C

16. Mulching helps in:
A. Weed control  
B. Moisture conservation  
C. Increasing soil fertility  
D. Improvement of soil structure

Answer: B

17. The ecological equilibrium in mined areas can be achieved by:
A. Introducing agriculture  
B. Preventing overgrazing  
C. Preventing soil erosion  
D. Developing a vegetational cover

Answer: A
18. Agrostology is related with the study of:
A. Grasses  
C. Nematode disease
B. Epiphytes  
D. Agricultural growth
Answer: A

19. What is the major cause of diminishing wild life?
A. Cannibalism  
C. Habitat destruction
B. Felling of trees  
D. Paucity of drinking water
Answer: C

20. Rotation of crop is essential for:
A. Increasing fertility of soil  
C. Increasing quality of minerals
B. Increasing quality of protein  
D. Getting different kinds of crops
Answer: A

21. Soil erosion can be reduced by:
A. Making dams  
C. Reducing over grazing
B. Planting proper plants  
D. All of those
Answer: D

22. Soil erosion can be prevented by:
A. Heavy rains  
C. Afforestation
B. Over grazing  
D. Deforestation
Answer: C
23. If there is a little slope in the field, the soil erosion can be prevented by:
A. Contour farming  
B. Contour terracing  
C. Contour strip cropping  
D. All of these  
Answer: C

24. The fertility level of any soil is generally determined by:
A. Aeration and hydration  
B. Humus and mineral contents  
C. Humus, mineral and hydration level  
D. All of these  
Answer: D

25. The most common method used for cultivation on hills:
A. Bench terracing  
B. Ridge terracing  
C. Channel terracing  
D. Levelling  
Answer: A

26. The disadvantage of ploughing in arid and semi-arid zones is:
A. Loss of soil water  
B. Soil organisms are exposed  
C. Soil particles became smaller  
D. All of these  
Answer: A

27. Gullies are removed by:
A. Levelling  
B. Pan breaking  
C. Ridge terracing  
D. All of these  
Answer: A

28. An important agrostological technique to check soil erosion in the initial stages is:
A. Contour farming  
B. Land retirement  
C. Basin listing  
D. Ley farming  
Answer: B
29. The most significant and initial requirement for dry farming is:
   A. Crop selection  
   B. Animal husbandry  
   C. Shallow ploughing  
   D. Development of textures  
   Answer: A

30. The soil permeability can be decreased due to blockers called:
   A. Clods  
   B. Pans  
   C. Peds  
   D. None of these  
   Answer: B

31. The removal of weeds by ploughing is called:
   A. Tilling  
   B. Mulching  
   C. Fallowing  
   D. Contour farming  
   Answer: A

32. Which of the following plants is used as windbreak?
   A. Delonix  
   B. Prosopis  
   C. Mangifera  
   D. Eucalyptus  
   Answer: B

33. "Chipko Movement" is related to:
   A. Project tiger  
   B. Animal breeding  
   C. Operation flood  
   D. Plant conservation  
   Answer: D
34. In order to maintain proper ecological balance:
A. A tree should be planted in place of one to be cut
B. The existing forests should be cleared and new ones should be planted
C. Some quick growing annuals should be planted if a tree must be cut for other uses
D. Tree must be cut whenever necessary because the underground part performs the useful purpose

Answer: A

35. Side effect of heavy and constant grazing is that the:
A. Upper layers of soil are loosened and are eroded
B. Lower compact layers make root penetration difficult
C. Lower layers are made more compact and root respiration is interfered with
D. All of the above

Answer: D

36. Constant grazing and browsing in an area may ultimately result in the formation of:
A. Desert
B. Grassland
C. Dense forest
D. Bushy vegetation

Answer: A

37. The possible beneficial effect of the grazing animals is:
A. Removal of wild plants
B. Eradication of weeds
C. Removal of wild animals
D. Addition of their excreta to the soil

Answer: D

38. When young plants are grazed too heavily they get killed because:
A. The roots are starved
B. Of the mechanical injury to roots
C. Most of the aerial parts are eaten away
D. All of the above

Answer: A

39. Soil erosion can be prevented by:
A. Increasing fertility
B. Making the land slopy
C. Growing plants to form a soil cover  
D. Allowing herbivorous animals to graze excessively

Answer: C

40. The grazing animals can change the type of vegetation by:
A. Cross pollination  
B. Selective grazing  
C. Bringing in plant pathogens  
D. Bringing the seeds of other plants

Answer: B

41. Over-all mineral level of soil recedes due to:
A. Leaching only  
B. Utilization by plants  
C. Both (a) and (b)  
D. Chemical reactions

Answer: C

42. Odum has described soil erosion as:
A. Soil pollution  
B. Loss of feeding zone  
C. Loss of living stratum  
D. Creeping death of soil

Answer: A

43. A sloopy land on account of continued rainfall initially under goes:
A. Gully erosion  
B. Sheet erosion  
C. Rill erosion  
D. All of these

Answer: C

44. The chief cause of accelerated erosion is:
A. Overfelling and overgrazing  
B. Excessive rains  
C. Wind storms  
D. All of the above

Answer: A
45. Wave erosion is more prevalent and well marked:
A. Along rivers  
B. In water falls  
C. At the sea shore  
D. In all these places

Answer: C

46. Soil conservation is the process where:
A. Soil is aerated  
B. Soil erosion is allowed  
C. Soil is protected against loss  
D. Sterile soil is converted into fertile soil

Answer: C

47. The plants commonly sown for crop rotation are:
A. Trigonella and Trifolium  
B. Cajanus and Dalbergia  
C. Dalbergia and trigonella  
D. Cajanus and Aeschynomene

Answer: A

48. In dry farming initially the fertility of the land can be increased by:
A. Agrostology  
B. Basin listing  
C. Animal husbandry  
D. Growing grazing fields

Answer: C

49. The cutting of trees from the forests of hill near a catchment area:
A. Will have no effect on causing floods in plain  
B. May cause flood in plains in rainy season  
C. Will benefit the mankind for more area for cultivation  
D. Will have no effect on climatic condition of that area

Answer: B

50. Grasses possess great regenerative power because they are:
A. Fast growing  
B. Rhizomatous  
C. Dominat species  
D. Constantly grazed
51. To prevent wind and water erosion, the crop is sometimes harvested in such a way that a basal stub of the plant is left behind. This phenomenon is called:
A. Mulching  
B. Ley farming  
C. Basin listing  
D. Strip cropping

Answer: A

52. Soil erosion in plains consequent to rain fall is initiated by:
A. Rill erosion  
B. Gully erosion  
C. Sheet erosion  
D. All of these

Answer: C

53. The term riparian erosion is applied to:
A. Slip erosion  
B. Gully erosion  
C. Wind erosion  
D. Stream bank erosion

Answer: D

54. It occurs under normal conditions:
A. Surface creep  
B. Geological erosion  
C. Both (a) and (b)  
D. Accelerated erosion

Answer: B

55. Erosion of very fine particles is seen on account of:
A. Saltation  
B. Suspension  
C. Surface creep  
D. Shifting of dunes

Answer: A

56. If the top soil has been eroded, we retire a land and grow over it:
A. Grasses  
C. Legumes  

Answer: A

57. If the same crop is repeatedly grown in a field:
A. Water level in soil will recede  
B. Nitrogen starvation may result  
C. Soil will become prone to diseases  
D. Specific mineral deficiency may arise

Answer: D

58. Bunds, dams and drains are constructed to prevent:
A. Gully erosion  
B. Slip erosion  
C. Sheet erosion  
D. Stream bank erosion

Answer: A

59. Soil erosion is a Three phase phenomena
A. Detachments  
B. Transportation  
C. Deposition  
D. All

Answer: D

60. Gully erosion is the
A. Last stage of rill formation  
B. Advanced stage of rill formation  
C. Pre stage  
D. None of these

Answer: A

61. The sequence of water erosion is
A. Splash, sheet, rill, gully  
B. Sheet, gully, rill  
C. Rill, Splash, sheet  
D. Gully erosion, Splash, sheet, rill

Answer: A
62. Gully development is accomplished under
A. Four  
B. Three  
C. Two  
D. One  
Answer: A

63. Gabion structure are
A. Flexible  
B. Permeable  
C. Both  
D. None of these  
Answer: C

64. Wind erosion will be higher from
A. A barren sandy soil  
B. Clay soil  
C. Sandy soil  
D. Loam soil  
Answer: A

65. Wind velocity is less at
A. Ground surface  
B. Above the ground  
C. Below the ground  
D. All of the above  
Answer: A

66. Wind velocity higher at
A. 50 m height from the ground  
B. 80 m height from the ground  
C. 100 m height from the ground  
D. 150 m height from the ground  
Answer: A

67. Wind turbulence is increases with increase in
A. Friction velocity  
B. Velocity  
C. Pressure  
D. Temperature  
Answer: A
68. Wind turbulence is greater on
A. Rough surface  
B. Smooth surface  
C. Undulating surface  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

69. The magnitude of wind turbulence is greater at
A. Ground surface  
B. Rough surface  
C. Smooth surface  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

70. Soil erosion is the function of
A. Erosivity  
B. Erodibility  
C. Both  
D. None of these

Answer: C

71. Erosivity is the function of
A. Rainfall intensity  
B. Rainfall  
C. Runoff  
D. Temperature

Answer: A

72. Land capability unit refers to the
A. Classifying the land  
B. Grade the land  
C. Both  
D. None of these

Answer: A
73. Class-III lands of LUCC are
A. Moderately good for cultivation  
B. Good for cultivation  
C. Not good for cultivation  
D. None of the above

Answer: A

74. Mulch tillage increases
A. Moisture content in the soil  
B. Presence of air  
C. Flow of water  
D. All of the above

Answer: A

75. Bunds are constructed for the purpose of
A. Retaining water  
B. Controlling soil loss  
C. Both  
D. None of these

Answer: C

76. Rill erosion is also called as
A. Micro channel irrigation  
B. Major channel irrigation  
C. None of the above  
D. All of Above

Answer: A