GENERAL

# agricultural mcq in exam with answer

Published: September 19, 2026 | Index ID: #-

## Introduction

In the competitive world of agricultural education and professional certification, multiple-choice questions (MCQs) have become a cornerstone of assessment. Whether you are a student preparing for the National Eligibility Test in Agriculture (NET-AG), a candidate for the Agricultural Extension Officer exam, or a professional seeking a diploma in agribusiness, a strong grasp of MCQs can significantly boost your performance. This guide dives deep into the landscape of agricultural MCQs, offering practical strategies, sample questions with detailed answers, and essential tips to help you master the format and content.

## Why MCQs Matter in Agricultural Exams

MCQs evaluate not only your factual knowledge but also your analytical thinking, decision-making speed, and the ability to distinguish subtle differences in concepts. They are favored in agricultural exams for several reasons:

- Objectivity – Answers are clearly correct or incorrect, reducing examiner bias.
- Coverage – A single MCQ can assess understanding across multiple subtopics.
- Time Efficiency – Large volumes of content can be tested in a relatively short period.
- Diagnostic Value – Incorrect choices often reveal common misconceptions, guiding targeted revision.

Mastering MCQs means mastering the art of quick, accurate decision-making—an invaluable skill for any agronomist, farmer, or agricultural consultant.

## Types of Agricultural Exams Using MCQs

Several national and state-level exams in India and abroad rely heavily on MCQs. Understanding the exam structure helps tailor your preparation:

- National Eligibility Test in Agriculture (NET-AG) – A competitive exam for Ph.D. admissions and research positions.
- Agricultural Extension Officer (AEO) Examination – Tests knowledge of crop production, pest management, and extension strategies.
- Diploma in Agriculture (DAG) and B.Sc. in Agriculture Entrance Exams – Focus on core agricultural sciences.
- International Agricultural Certifications – Such as the FAO's International Training for Agricultural Extension Officers.

Each exam varies in question count, difficulty level, and subject emphasis, but all share the common feature of requiring a solid MCQ skill set.

## Key Topics Covered in Agricultural MCQs

While the exact syllabus differs among exams, the core topics generally include:

### Crop Production and Management

Questions in this area assess knowledge of crop physiology, sowing dates, irrigation scheduling, and yield optimization techniques.

### Soil Science and Fertility

Topics cover soil classification, nutrient management, pH adjustments, and soil conservation practices.

### Plant Pathology and Pest Management

Examining disease cycles, integrated pest management (IPM), and pesticide usage guidelines.

### Agri-Business and Economics

Focus on market dynamics, supply chain logistics, cost-benefit analysis, and agricultural policy.

### Agricultural Engineering and Technology

Encompasses machinery operation, precision agriculture, irrigation technology, and post-harvest handling.

## Sample Agricultural MCQs with Answers

Below are 15 carefully selected MCQs that reflect the breadth of topics typically found in agricultural exams. Each question is followed by the correct answer and a concise explanation.

- A) Use of fungicide sprays during the heading stage
- B) Crop rotation with non-host cereals
- C) Applying high levels of nitrogen fertilizer
- D) Irrigation during the night

**Answer: B**– Crop rotation disrupts the life cycle of many fungal pathogens, reducing inoculum levels in the soil. While fungicides help, rotation is the most sustainable approach.

**Which soil texture has the highest water-holding capacity?**

- A) Sandy loam
- B) Clay loam
- C) Loam
- D) Sandy

**Answer: B**– Clay soils have fine particles that hold water tightly, leading to higher water-holding capacity compared to sandy soils.

**In precision agriculture, the term “yield mapping” refers to:**

- A) Mapping the geographic distribution of crop yields across a field
- B) Tracking the yield of a single plant over time
- C) Estimating the yield of a crop before planting
- D) Calculating the average yield of a region

**Answer: A**– Yield mapping uses GPS and sensor data to create detailed spatial yield maps, guiding variable-rate management.

**Which of the following nutrients is considered a micronutrient?**

- A) Nitrogen
- B) Phosphorus
- C) Zinc
- D) Potassium

**Answer: C**– Zinc is a micronutrient required in trace amounts, unlike macronutrients such as nitrogen or

phosphorus.

**Which of these is a primary benefit of using drip irrigation?**

- A) Reduced evaporation losses
- B) Easier weed control
- C) Lower initial installation cost
- D) Greater uniformity in soil salinity

**Answer: A**– Drip irrigation delivers water directly to the root zone, minimizing evaporation and improving water-use efficiency.

**In the context of agribusiness, "market basket" refers to:**

- A) A collection of crops grown together for intercropping
- B) A set of commodities traded in a single market transaction
- C) A list of staple foods for a region
- D) A government program to subsidize farmers

**Answer: B** – A market basket aggregates multiple commodities, facilitating bulk transactions and price stabilization.

**Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-balanced crop rotation system?**

- A) Continuous sowing of the same crop each season
- B) Alternating crops with similar nutrient demands
- C) Inclusion of a leguminous crop to fix nitrogen
- D) Planting crops only in the dry season

**Answer: C** – Legumes contribute nitrogen to the soil, improving fertility and breaking pest cycles.

**Which disease is commonly associated with the fungal pathogen Puccinia graminis?**

- A) Tomato blight
- B) Wheat stem rust
- C) Rice blast
- D) Maize wilt

**Answer: B** – *Puccinia graminis* causes wheat stem rust, a severe disease affecting yield.

**What is the primary purpose of using a soil test before fertilization?**

- A) To determine the pH level only
- B) To identify pest infestations
- C) To quantify nutrient status and guide fertilizer application
- D) To assess the soil's water-holding capacity

**Answer: C** – Soil tests provide nutrient profiles, enabling precise and economical fertilization.

**Which of the following best describes the "green revolution"?**

- A) A movement to promote organic farming worldwide
- B) The adoption of high-yielding varieties and modern agronomic practices in the 1960s-70s
- C) A policy to ban chemical pesticides
- D) A campaign to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture

**Answer: B**– The green revolution introduced high-yielding varieties, fertilizers, and irrigation, drastically increasing

crop production.

**Which of the following is a key indicator of soil health?**

- A) Soil pH only
- B) Bulk density only
- C) Soil organic matter content
- D) Color of the soil

**Answer: C** – Soil organic matter reflects microbial activity, nutrient availability, and overall soil fertility.

**Which technology is commonly used to detect pest infestations in real-time?**

- A) Soil moisture sensors
- B) Remote sensing via drones
- C) Handheld calipers
- D) Weather stations

**Answer: B** – Drones equipped with multispectral cameras can identify pest damage before it becomes severe.

**Which of the following is a major component of a sustainable irrigation system?**

- A) Use of only chemical fertilizers
- B) Over-irrigation to ensure crop growth
- C) Integration of water harvesting techniques
- D) Ignoring soil salinity levels

**Answer: C** – Water harvesting and efficient irrigation reduce water consumption and enhance sustainability.

**Which of the following best describes "pest pressure"?**

- A) The number of pests present in a field
- B) The economic damage caused by pests
- C) The intensity of pest attack relative to crop tolerance
- D) The cost of pest management practices

**Answer: C** – Pest pressure considers both pest density and crop susceptibility, guiding management decisions.

**In the context of post-harvest technology, "cold chain" refers to:**

- A) A system that ensures continuous refrigeration from farm to market
- B) A method of drying crops using solar energy
- C) A technique for sorting produce by size
- D) A type of packaging material

**Answer: A**– The cold chain preserves freshness by maintaining low temperatures throughout storage and transport.

## How to Prepare for Agricultural MCQs

Effective preparation combines a solid understanding of core concepts with targeted practice. Here's a step-by-step roadmap:

### Study Resources

## Baca Juga (Artikel Terkait)

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics solution manual edition hardcover by balanis constantine a published by wiley**

  URL: http://dtrainderailed.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-solution-manual-edition-hardcover-by-balanis-constantine-a-published-by-wiley.pdf

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics solutions manual**

  URL: http://dtrainderailed.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-solutions-manual.pdf

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics wiley 1989 grading**

  URL: http://dtrainderailed.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-wiley-1989-grading.pdf

- **advanced engineering fluid mechanics by biswas**

  URL: http://dtrainderailed.com/advanced-engineering-fluid-mechanics-by-biswas.pdf