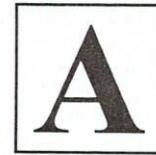


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Sl. No.

14337**Test Booklet Series****K-48****TEST BOOKLET****ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE OFFICER
PAPER-I****Time Allowed : 2 hrs.****Maximum Marks : 100****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
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5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to **select the correct response (answer)** which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by **using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There shall be negative marking for wrong answers with a deduction of 0.25 marks for every wrong answer.**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
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1. Which tillage implement is suitable for breaking the hard pan formed at plough sole layer of soil profile?
- (A) Indigenous plough
(B) Chisel Plough
(C) MB Plough
(D) Blade harrow
2. A tillage system when 15-30% soil surface remains under crop residues cover after planting is called
- (A) Zero tillage
(B) Conservation tillage
(C) Reduced tillage
(D) Intensive tillage
3. The crop(s) known as pseudo cereals is/ are
- (A) *Amaranthus cruentus*
(B) *Fagopyrum esculentum*
(C) *Chenopodium quinoa*
(D) All of these
4. Which one of the following nutrient elements plays essential role in pollen tube germination?
- (A) Nitrogen
(B) Sulphur
(C) Boron
(D) Molybdenum
5. Which one of the following nutrient elements play beneficial roles in sugarcane crop, but is not an essential nutrient element?
- (A) Sodium
(B) Nickel
(C) Vanadium
(D) Silicon
6. Which one of the following fertilizers supplies secondary nutrients along with primary nutrient?
- (A) Di-ammonium phosphate
(B) Muriate of potash
(C) Single super phosphate
(D) Nano urea
7. For which category of following plants, the available soil water decreases gradually from FC to PWP resulting into gradual decrease in yield?
- (A) Xerophytes like cactus
(B) Shallow rooted plants like onion and garlic
(C) Perennial plants like trees
(D) Upland crops like maize in sandy loam soils
8. In which method of irrigation, evaporation loss of water is minimized considerably by adopting land configuration?
- (A) Check basin
(B) Border strip
(C) Sprinkler
(D) Ridge and Furrow

9. Which one of the following instruments is useful to know the right time of applying irrigation to field crops grown in non-saline sandy loam soil?
- (A) Tensiometer
(B) Piezometer
(C) Lux meter
(D) Hygrometer
10. Which one of the following herbicides is commonly used for pre-emergence application in upland crops?
- (A) 2,4-D
(B) Isoproturon
(C) Glyphosate
(D) Pendimethalin
11. The ratio between total cropped area and actual net cultivated area expressed in percentage is known as
- (A) Cropping intensity
(B) Harvest index
(C) Rotational intensity
(D) Land equivalent ratio
12. The practice(s) is/are meant for mid-season correction as a contingent management to overcome moisture stress due to the dry spell in dryland agriculture include(s)
- (A) urea top dressing
(B) thinning of plants
(C) re-sowing for gap filling
(D) all of these
13. All decisions and activities of a farming system emanate from
- (A) Farm household
(B) Farm implements and machineries
(C) Farm livestock
(D) Farm enterprises
14. Yearly sequence and spatial arrangements of crops and crops and fallow on a given piece of land is termed as
- (A) Cropping system
(B) Cropping pattern
(C) Cropping sequence
(D) Crop rotation
15. A rotation of arable crops requiring annual cultivation and artificial pasture occupying field for two years or longer is termed as
- (A) Alley cropping
(B) Inter cropping
(C) Ley farming
(D) Crop rotation
16. Which one of the following is the key underlying issue in the concept of sustainable agriculture?
- (A) Social equity
(B) Gender equity
(C) Inter-generational equity
(D) Economic equity

17. Which one of the following sets of agricultural practices could be ideal to achieve sustainable agriculture?
- (A) Zero tillage, crop residue retention and crop rotation
(B) Intensive tillage, crop residue burning, mono cropping
(C) Zero tillage, crop residue removal, crop rotation
(D) Intensive tillage, crop residue incorporation, crop rotation
18. Principles of health, principles of ecology, principles of fairness and principles of care as four basic principles of organic agriculture are proposed by
- (A) APEDA
(B) IFOAM
(C) ICAR
(D) FAO
19. On which aspect, the organic certification is different from other certification?
- (A) product certification
(B) accreditation
(C) standards
(D) process certification
20. Which one of the following accreditation programmes has been formulated by the Government of India for the certification of organic farming and has been recognized by many countries internationally?
- (A) IFOAM
(B) JAS
(C) NPOP
(D) NOP
21. What is the duration of conversion period required for the establishment of a certified organic farm?
- (A) 1 year
(B) 2-3 years
(C) 4-5 years
(D) 8-10 years
22. Which one of the following types of planting materials is completely prohibited in certified organic farming?
- (A) Certified organic seed and plant materials
(B) Uncertified organic seed and plant materials
(C) Chemically untreated conventional seed and plant materials
(D) Genetically engineered seeds, transgenic plants or plant materials

23. Which one of the following practices does not address management of soil fertility in a certified organic farming?
- (A) Cultivation of legumes
 - (B) Use of green manures
 - (C) Cultivation of shallow rooted crops
 - (D) Crop rotation
24. Which one of the following growth stages of rice is most sensitive to nitrogen deficiency?
- (A) Panicle initiation
 - (B) Flag leaf
 - (C) Milk stage
 - (D) Flowering
25. What is the seed rate of transplanted rice?
- (A) 10 kg/ha
 - (B) 20 kg/ha
 - (C) 30 kg/ha
 - (D) 50 kg/ha
26. Which one of the following growth stage of wheat is most sensitive to soil moisture and nitrogen supply?
- (A) Crown root initiation
 - (B) Tillering
 - (C) Flowering
 - (D) Late jointing
27. In which one of the following cereal crops, earthing up is generally an essential practice particularly when cultivated in rainy season?
- (A) Barley
 - (B) Wheat
 - (C) Paddy
 - (D) Maize
28. Shubhra and Kripa are varieties of
- (A) Chickpea
 - (B) Wheat
 - (C) Cotton
 - (D) Lentil
29. Which one of the following is the most important agrotechnique for the cultivation of rabi pulse crops in India particularly under rainfed condition?
- (A) Deep summer tillage
 - (B) Timely sowing
 - (C) Urea top dressing
 - (D) Thinning
30. Which combination of following fertilizers should be more useful in oilseed crops?
- (A) Urea, DAP, MOP
 - (B) Urea, SSP, MOP
 - (C) Mixed fertilizer (10-26-26), Urea
 - (D) DAP only

31. "Pegging" is an important growth stage and is found in case of
- (A) Groundnut
 - (B) Sesame
 - (C) Cotton
 - (D) Mustard
32. The distance between two rows of sugarcane planted in autumn season is generally followed as
- (A) 40 cm
 - (B) 60 cm
 - (C) 75 cm
 - (D) 90 cm
33. The dormancy of seed tuber of potato can be broken with the treatment of
- (A) Thiourea + IAA
 - (B) Thiourea + IBA
 - (C) Thiourea + GA
 - (D) Thiourea + CO₂
34. What should be right stage of harvesting jute crop for better quality as well as higher yield of jute fibre?
- (A) pre-flowering stage
 - (B) flowering stage
 - (C) small pod stage
 - (D) matured pod stage
35. What is the seed rate of fodder maize sown by broadcast method?
- (A) 20 kg/ha
 - (B) 40 kg/ha
 - (C) 60 kg/ha
 - (D) 80 kg/ha
36. Disease free plants in micro propagation can be obtained through
- (A) Meristem culture
 - (B) Anther culture
 - (C) Embryo culture
 - (D) Cell culture
37. Example of an aggregate fruits is:
- (A) Pineapple
 - (B) Custard apple
 - (C) Apple
 - (D) Orange
38. "Pusa Nanha" dwarf variety of Papaya is developed through
- (A) Hybridization
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Selection
 - (D) Heterosis

39. Which Mango variety is suitable for high density planting?
- (A) Sindhu
(B) Amrapali
(C) Mallika
(D) Ambika
40. Cultivated strawberry is :
- (A) Diploid
(B) Octaploid
(C) Hexaploid
(D) Triploid
41. Vegetative propagation of date palm is through
- (A) Runners
(B) Slips
(C) Suckers
(D) Stolen
42. Indicator plant for tristeza virus in citrus is :
- (A) *Citrus aurantifolia*
(B) *Citrus reticulata*
(C) *Citrus maxima*
(D) *Citrus medica*
43. Guava is generally trained in _____ system
- (A) modified leader
(B) central leader
(C) open leader
(D) modified central leader
44. Sapota is commercially propagated by _____
- (A) inarching
(B) cleft grafting
(C) whip grafting
(D) four-flap grafting
45. Among the following which is the best planting material for banana?
- (A) Water suckers
(B) Sword suckers
(C) Pseudo suckers
(D) Peeper suckers
46. The inception of ripening in grapes is termed as _____
- (A) Verasion phase
(B) Lag phase
(C) Bloom phase
(D) Skin tanning phase

47. Onion is propagated by
- (A) bulb
 - (B) seed
 - (C) layering
 - (D) cutting
48. Pusa Early Synthetic is a cultivar of
- (A) Cabbage
 - (B) Knolkhol
 - (C) Cauliflower
 - (D) Turnip
49. Buck eye rot is associated with
- (A) Tomato
 - (B) Cabbage
 - (C) Onion
 - (D) French bean
50. Kochia is a
- (A) summer season annual flower
 - (B) summer season annual foliage
 - (C) winter season annual flower
 - (D) winter season annual foliage
51. *Zoysia japonica* is commonly used in
- (A) Hedge
 - (B) Edge
 - (C) Lawn
 - (D) Pergola
52. Degreening of citrus fruit is done by the application of _____
- (A) Ethylene
 - (B) Pectin methyl esterase
 - (C) Naphthalene
 - (D) Gibrallic acid
53. The physiological disorder 'Calyx splitting' is associated with
- (A) Marigold
 - (B) Carnation
 - (C) Rose
 - (D) Lily
54. White Flowered Gourd is also known as _____.
- (A) Bottle gourd
 - (B) Ash gourd
 - (C) Sponge gourd
 - (D) Apple gourd

5. Commercially litchi is propagated through _____.
(A) Air layering
(B) Stool layering
(C) Serpentine layering
(D) Trench layering
6. 'Bordeaux mixture' was discovered by
(A) E.F. Smith
(B) Needham
(C) P.M.A. Millardet
(D) None of the above
7. Sesame phyllody disease is caused by
(A) Bacteria
(B) Virus
(C) Fungi
(D) Phytoplasma
8. The vector of Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi is
(A) Aphids
(B) Mites
(C) Whiteflies
(D) Jassids
59. Bacterial genus having strong pectolytic activity is
(A) *Erwinia* sp
(B) *Pseudomonas* sp
(C) *Ralstonia* sp
(D) *Xanthomonas* sp
60. The causal agent of Khaira disease of rice is
(A) Cu deficiency
(B) Zn deficiency
(C) Mn deficiency
(D) Na deficiency
61. An antifungal antibiotic is
(A) Streptomycin
(B) Kasugamycin
(C) Tetracycline
(D) None of these
62. Most of the plant viruses have their nucleic acid as
(A) ssRNA
(B) dsRNA
(C) ssDNA
(D) dsDNA

63. Red rust of mango caused by
- (A) fungi
 - (B) bacteria
 - (C) virus
 - (D) algae
64. Irish Famine is associated with
- (A) Early blight of potato
 - (B) Leaf roll of potato
 - (C) Late blight of potato
 - (D) None of these
65. The pathogen of white rust of mustard belongs to the order
- (A) Uredinales
 - (B) Ustilaginales
 - (C) Peronosporales
 - (D) Erysiphales
66. The pathogen causing black rot of crucifers generally enters into the host through
- (A) Root primordial
 - (B) Lenticels
 - (C) Hydathodes
 - (D) Stomata
67. Which option does not fall under cultural controls of insects?
- (A) Crop rotation
 - (B) Tillage
 - (C) Weeding
 - (D) Bagging
68. Androconia found in the wings of some insects are
- (A) Specialized scales
 - (B) Bristles
 - (C) Spots
 - (D) Specialized glands
69. Which stored grain pest requires lowest moisture content for survival
- (A) *Rhizopertha dominica*
 - (B) *Tribolium castaneum*
 - (C) *Tribolium confusum*
 - (D) *Trogoderma granarium*
70. Tomato pinworm belongs to the family
- (A) Pterophoridae
 - (B) Agromyzidae
 - (C) Pyralidae
 - (D) Gelechidae

71. Rosetting of flowers in cotton is due to
(A) Pink boll worm
(B) American Boll worm
(C) Spotted boll worm
(D) All of these
72. The non-hymenopteran parasitoid recommended for pest management is
(A) *Apanteles sp.*
(B) *Brachymeria sp.*
(C) *Epipyrops sp.*
(D) *Pachycrepoideus sp*
73. Physapodan insects are
(A) White fly
(B) Thrips
(C) Leafhoppers
(D) Aphid
74. From a crop damage function $Y = 729.5 - 4.25 x^2 + 3.5x$ then find the unit insect damage per unit area (where $Y = \text{Kg/ha}$; $x = \text{insect damage per plant}$)
(A) 8 kg/ha
(B) 7 kg/ha
(C) 6 kg/ha
(D) 5 kg/ha
75. Find the EIL of BPH if an average of 20 hoppers/hill caused 500 kg/ha yield loss. The cost of management and market price were Rs. 3000/ha & Rs. 1500 / Qnt resp. and efficiency of chemical treatment is 80% :
(A) 20 hoppers/hill
(B) 15 hoppers/hill
(C) 10 hoppers/hill
(D) 8 hoppers/hill
76. Higher threshold level in pest management is practiced for
(A) Crops having high compensatory ability
(B) Crops having low compensatory ability
(C) Crops having moderate compensatory ability
(D) Crops having no compensatory ability
77. Damage boundary is the lowest level of injury which is caused?
(A) Economic damage
(B) Damage equal to EIL
(C) Damage equal to ETL
(D) Measurable damage
78. "Cry for help" theory in tritropic interaction shows positive interaction in between _____
(A) Host plant and Pests
(B) Predators and Parasites
(C) Both Pests and Predators
(D) Both Host and Predators

79. If the discharge rate of a nozzle is 30 litters /hr, swath width (with normal stretched arm) is 200 cm and speed of the operator is 3 km/hr, then required volume /ha is:
- (A) 300 lit
(B) 400 lit
(C) 500 lit
(D) 600 lit
80. Reducing the width of a bund is a common practice to combat which infestation in the field?
- (A) *Heiroglyphuss banian*
(B) *Bandicota bengalensis*
(C) *Agrotis epsilon*
(D) *Holotrichia consanguinea*
82. Dark spiral streak on cane rind is found to be made of a series punctures lying side by side like beads in a rosary symptom is caused by:
- (A) *Chilo infuscatellus*
(B) *Chilo sacchariphagus indicus*
(C) *Scirpophaga nivella*
(D) *Acigona steniellus*
83. The giant cell formation in infected plant roots is due to
- (A) *Meloidogyne* sp
(B) *Pythium* sp
(C) *Anguina* sp
(D) Virus
81. Smothering of ear head in paddy is the damage symptoms of what?
- (A) *Leptocorisa acuta*
(B) *Brebenia rehi*
(C) *Heiroglyphus banian*
(D) *Scirpophaga incertulas*
84. *Heterodera* avenae is a
- (A) Root knot nematode
(B) Cyst nematode
(C) Lesion nematode
(D) Lance nematode

5. 'Onion Bloat' disease is caused by _____.
(A) *Ditylenchus dipsaci*
(B) *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*
(C) *Rotylenchulus reniformis*
(D) *Pratylenchus sp.*
6. Non-domesticated species of silk worm that produce Chinese tasar is:
(A) *Antheraea mylitta*
(B) *Antheraea royeli*
(C) *Antheraea polyphemus*
(D) *Antheraea pernyi*
7. The weight of cocoons required to produce a kilogram of raw silk is called
(A) Renditta
(B) Denier
(C) Pongee
(D) Noil
8. A silk filament of 1000 m length and weighing 28 centigram then the estimated Denier of the filament is:
(A) 2.80
(B) 2.52
(C) 1.82
(D) 3.00
89. Undegummed silk thread spun by the silkworm; it consists of two filaments that are cemented together by silk sericin is called as _____.
(A) Bave
(B) Brin
(C) Fibril
(D) Cuite
90. 'Black spots' on the lateral body aspect of the infected silkworm larvae is due to infection of _____.
(A) Virus
(B) Bacteria
(C) Fungus
(D) Protozoa
91. Cutting followed by planting of new saplings of tree is _____.
(A) afforestation
(B) deforestation
(C) reforestation
(D) none of these
92. Production of woody plants combined with pasture is referred to _____.
(A) Silvipastoral system
(B) Taungya system
(C) Kangeyan system
(D) Agrisilvipastoral system

93. One of the most common features noticed in forest areas is
- (A) Ecological niche shift
 - (B) Highly productive
 - (C) Ecological succession
 - (D) Poor diversity index
94. Which one of the following is not a green house gas
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Methane
 - (C) Nitrous oxide
 - (D) Hydrogen
95. Which among the following is used for artificial rain making
- (A) Silver iodide
 - (B) Sodium chloride
 - (C) Dry ice
 - (D) All of these
96. Which one of the following is a day neutral plant?
- (A) Barley
 - (B) Cotton
 - (C) Sunflower
 - (D) Maize
97. Line connected between the places with equal sunshine hours is called
- (A) Isotach
 - (B) Isohyet
 - (C) Isohel
 - (D) Isoprecet
98. Out of total radiation received by the earth from the Sun the waves significant to plant life are
- (A) UV, Radio Waves and Visible
 - (B) Radio, UV and Infrared
 - (C) Visible, Radio and Infrared
 - (D) Visible, UV and Infrared
99. In weather satellite the sensor mainly used is
- (A) Photography
 - (B) Line scan
 - (C) Microwave system
 - (D) Both Line scan and microwave
100. Doldrums are
- (A) High pressure areas
 - (B) Low pressure areas
 - (C) Temperate areas
 - (D) All of these

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