

INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: AGRICULTURE MARKETING TRADE & PRACTICE

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1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED)?

- A) Organizing and promoting the marketing of agricultural produce
- B) Distributing agricultural machinery and implements
- C) Undertaking inter-state and international trade
- D) Setting agricultural price policies for the country

Correct answer: D) Setting agricultural price policies for the country

2. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) was established under which act?

- A) Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956
- B) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- C) Food Corporations Act, 1964
- D) Warehousing Corporation Act, 1958

Correct answer: A) Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956

3. AGMARK is a certification mark used for which type of products?

- A) Industrial goods
- B) Agricultural produce
- C) Handicrafts
- D) Electronic items

Correct answer: B) Agricultural produce

4. The producer's surplus consists of which two types of surpluses?

- A) Marketable surplus and marketed surplus
- B) Consumable surplus and marketable surplus
- C) Marketed surplus and consumable surplus
- D) Internal surplus and external surplus

Correct answer: A) Marketable surplus and marketed surplus

5. A _____ is the quantity of produce which can be made available by the farmers to the non-farm population.

- A) Marketable surplus

- B) Marketed surplus
- C) Producer's surplus
- D) Consumable surplus

Correct answer: A) Marketable surplus

6. Which of the following factors does NOT influence the marketable surplus of a crop?

- A) Size of the holding
- B) Price of the commodity
- C) Production levels
- D) Frequency of rainfall

Correct answer: D) Frequency of rainfall

7. Marketing channels are best defined as:

- A) The intermediaries involved in the marketing process
- B) The routes through which agricultural products move from producers to consumers
- C) The various markets where agricultural products are sold
- D) The transportation means used for moving agricultural products

Correct answer: B) The routes through which agricultural products move from producers to consumers

8. Market integration refers to:

- A) The expansion of firms by consolidating additional marketing functions under a single management
- B) The integration of different markets across a region
- C) The integration of agricultural markets with financial markets
- D) The integration of domestic markets with international markets

Correct answer: A) The expansion of firms by consolidating additional marketing functions under a single management

9. When a firm performs more than one activity in the sequence of the marketing process, it is an example of:

- A) Horizontal integration
- B) Vertical integration
- C) Conglomeration
- D) Market segmentation

Correct answer: B) Vertical integration

10. Which of the following is an example of a facilitative function in marketing?

- A) Grading and standardization
- B) Transportation
- C) Processing
- D) Storage

Correct answer: A) Grading and standardization

11. The practice of buying or selling futures to offset an equal and opposite position in the cash market is known as:

- A) Speculation
- B) Arbitrage
- C) Hedging
- D) Forward trading

Correct answer: C) Hedging

12. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established in which year?

- A) 1945
- B) 1947
- C) 1950
- D) 1955

Correct answer: B) 1947

13. Under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, which of the following is exempt from Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) calculations?

- A) Amber box subsidies
- B) Red box subsidies
- C) Blue box subsidies
- D) Yellow box subsidies

Correct answer: C) Blue box subsidies

14. The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement deals with which of the following?

- A) Patents and copyrights
- B) Environmental regulations
- C) Labor standards
- D) Investment policies

Correct answer: A) Patents and copyrights

15. Which agency is responsible for implementing the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937?

- A) Food Corporation of India

B) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

C) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

D) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation

Correct answer: C) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

16. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established in which year?

A) 1955

B) 1960

C) 1965

D) 1970

Correct answer: C) 1965

17. Which of the following is NOT a measure taken by the government to stabilize agricultural prices?

A) Procurement operations

B) Public distribution of food grains

C) Imposition of restrictions on the movement of food grains

D) Complete deregulation of agricultural markets

Correct answer: D) Complete deregulation of agricultural markets

18. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends which of the following prices?

A) Minimum support prices

B) Procurement prices

C) Issue prices

D) All of the above

Correct answer: D) All of the above

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of agricultural product prices?

A) Seasonal fluctuations

B) Variation across regions

C) Uniform prices for all grades

D) Influence of supply and demand factors

Correct answer: C) Uniform prices for all grades

20. _____ refers to the difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the farmer.

A) Price spread

B) Marketing margin

C) Price volatility

D) Price parity

Correct answer: A) Price spread

21. The practice of selling goods at a higher price in the market with the intention of selling them later when prices are low is known as:

A) Hoarding

B) Speculation

C) Hedging

D) Arbitrage

Correct answer: B) Speculation

22. Which of the following is an example of a physical risk in marketing?

A) Changes in government policies

B) Fluctuations in market prices

C) Damage to goods during storage

D) Changes in consumer preferences

Correct answer: C) Damage to goods during storage

23. Contract farming is an arrangement between:

A) Farmers and government agencies

B) Farmers and financial institutions

C) Farmers and agribusiness firms

D) Farmers and marketing cooperatives

Correct answer: C) Farmers and agribusiness firms

24. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of warehousing?

A) Scientific storage of goods

B) Financing against warehouse receipts

C) Guaranteed price stability

D) Market intelligence for sellers

Correct answer: C) Guaranteed price stability

25. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act was passed in which year?

A) 1927

B) 1937

C) 1947

D) 1957

Correct answer: B) 1937

26. The headquarters of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is located in:

- A) Mumbai
- B) New Delhi
- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

Correct answer: B) New Delhi

27. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures food grains from farmers at:

- A) Minimum support prices
- B) Market prices
- C) Procurement prices
- D) Issue prices

Correct answer: A) Minimum support prices

28. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP)?

- A) Recommending minimum support prices
- B) Formulating agricultural price policies
- C) Procuring food grains for buffer stocks

D) Analyzing the cost of production of agricultural commodities

Correct answer: C) Procuring food grains for buffer stocks

29. The difference between the marketable surplus and the marketed surplus arises due to:

- A) Losses during transportation
- B) Retention of surplus produce by farmers
- C) Consumption by farmers' families
- D) Government procurement

Correct answer: B) Retention of surplus produce by farmers

30. Which of the following is an example of vertical integration in marketing?

- A) A wholesale firm acquiring another wholesale firm
- B) A processing firm engaging in retailing
- C) Two retail firms merging their operations
- D) A marketing firm diversifying into unrelated businesses

Correct answer: B) A processing firm engaging in retailing

31. The efficiency of a marketing system can be assessed based on:

- A) The number of intermediaries involved
- B) The geographical area covered
- C) The cost of performing marketing functions
- D) The volume of products handled

Correct answer: C) The cost of performing marketing functions

32. Which of the following factors does NOT contribute to the high marketing costs of agricultural commodities?

- A) Perishability of products
- B) Seasonal nature of production
- C) Bulkiness of products
- D) Presence of organized retail chains

Correct answer: D) Presence of organized retail chains

33. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in:

- A) 1945
- B) 1965
- C) 1985

D) 1995

Correct answer: D) 1995

34. Under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, developing countries were required to reduce their export subsidies by:

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 24%
- D) 36%

Correct answer: C) 24%

35. The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures under the WTO deal with:

- A) Food safety and animal and plant health
- B) Intellectual property rights
- C) Investment policies
- D) Environmental regulations

Correct answer: A) Food safety and animal and plant health

36. Which of the following is NOT a form of intellectual property recognized under the TRIPS agreement?

- A) Patents

B) Copyrights

C) Trademarks

D) Franchises

Correct answer: D) Franchises

37. The Marketing Efficiency (ME) index proposed by Shepherd is calculated as:

A) $(\text{Value of goods sold} - \text{Marketing costs}) / \text{Marketing costs}$

B) $\text{Marketing costs} / \text{Value of goods sold}$

C) $(\text{Value of goods sold} / \text{Marketing costs}) - 1$

D) $\text{Marketing costs} / (\text{Value of goods sold} - \text{Marketing costs})$

Correct answer: C) $(\text{Value of goods sold} / \text{Marketing costs}) - 1$

38. _____ is a market condition in which the prices are determined by the interaction of supply and demand, without any external intervention.

A) Monopoly

B) Perfect competition

C) Oligopoly

D) Monopsony

Correct answer: B) Perfect competition

39. A situation where a few firms control the majority of the market share is known as:

A) Monopolistic competition

B) Pure competition

C) Oligopoly

D) Duopoly

Correct answer: C) Oligopoly

40. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of agricultural products that affects their marketing?

A) Perishability

B) Bulkiness

C) Seasonal production

D) Brand loyalty

Correct answer: D) Brand loyalty

41. The primary objective of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 is to:

A) Regulate the export of agricultural produce

B) Set minimum support prices for agricultural produce

C) Establish quality standards for agricultural produce

D) Nationalize the agricultural marketing system

Correct answer: C) Establish quality standards for agricultural produce

42. Which of the following is an example of a market inefficiency that can be addressed through government intervention?

A) Seasonal fluctuations in prices

B) High transportation costs

C) Presence of middlemen in the supply chain

D) Lack of market information for farmers

Correct answer: D) Lack of market information for farmers

43. The Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act regulates the marketing of agricultural produce through:

A) Minimum support prices

B) Direct government procurement

C) Licensing of market functionaries

D) Cooperative marketing societies

Correct answer: C) Licensing of market functionaries

44. _____ is the price at which the government purchases agricultural produce from farmers for maintaining buffer stocks.

A) Minimum support price

B) Procurement price

C) Issue price

D) Market price

Correct answer: B) Procurement price

45. The practice of selling goods forward at a predetermined price for delivery and payment at a specified future date is known as:

A) Contract farming

B) Futures trading

C) Speculation

D) Hedging

Correct answer: B) Futures trading

46. Which of the following is a measure to mitigate price risk in agricultural marketing?

A) Diversification of crops

B) Irrigation

C) Crop insurance

D) Futures trading

Correct answer: D) Futures trading

47. The Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations led to the establishment of:

A) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

B) World Trade Organization (WTO)

C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

D) World Bank

Correct answer: B) World Trade Organization (WTO)

48. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)?

A) Recommending minimum support prices for agricultural commodities

B) Analyzing the cost of production of agricultural commodities

C) Formulating agricultural price policies

D) Procuring agricultural commodities for buffer stocks

Correct answer: D) Procuring agricultural commodities for buffer stocks

49. The Price Support Policy of the government aims to:

A) Ensure remunerative prices for farmers

B) Provide subsidies to consumers

C) Stabilize market prices of essential commodities

D) Both A and C

Correct answer: D) Both A and C

50. Which of the following best describes the concept of market structure?

A) The physical location of the market

B) The number of buyers and sellers in the market

C) The organizational characteristics of a market that influence competition and pricing

D) The types of goods traded in the market

Correct Answer: C) The organizational characteristics of a market that influence competition and pricing



51. _____ is the economic result that flows from an industry as each firm pursues its particular line of conduct.

- A) Market intelligence
- B) Market conduct
- C) Market structure
- D) Market performance

Correct Answer: D) Market performance

52. Secondary wholesale markets are generally located in:

- A) Villages
- B) Seaports
- C) District headquarters or important trade centers
- D) Metropolitan cities

Correct Answer: C) District headquarters or important trade centers

53. Which of the following is the largest market from an area perspective?

- A) Local markets
- B) Regional markets
- C) National markets
- D) World markets

Correct Answer: D) World markets

54. Markets held for a few hours are known as:

- A) Short period markets
- B) Secular markets
- C) Terminal markets
- D) Retail markets

Correct Answer: A) Short period markets

55. In which type of market are commodities bought and sold in large lots or in bulk?

- A) Retail markets
- B) Wholesale markets
- C) Specialized markets
- D) Cash markets

Correct Answer: B) Wholesale markets

56. A market situation with only one seller of a commodity is termed as:

- A) Monopoly
- B) Monopsony
- C) Duopoly
- D) Oligopoly

Correct Answer: A) Monopoly

57. When a large number of sellers deal in heterogeneous and differentiated forms of a commodity, the situation is called:

- A) Perfect competition
- B) Monopolistic competition
- C) Oligopoly
- D) Duopsony

Correct Answer: B) Monopolistic competition

58. Markets in which bonds, shares, and securities are bought and sold are known as:

- A) Capital markets
- B) Commodity markets
- C) Produce markets
- D) Consumer markets

Correct Answer: A) Capital markets

59. Markets that collect produce for final disposal to the consuming population are called _____ markets.

- A) Wholesale
- B) Producer

C) Consumer

D) Regulated

Correct Answer: C) Consumer

60. For superior goods, there is a _____ relationship between income and demand.

- A) Direct
- B) Inverse
- C) No
- D) Logarithmic

Correct Answer: A) Direct

61. The difference between the amount a producer is willing to supply goods for and the actual amount received when a trade is made is called:

- A) Consumer surplus
- B) Marketable surplus
- C) Marketed surplus
- D) Producer surplus

Correct Answer: D) Producer surplus

62. Marketable surplus is equal to:

- A) Total production + Total requirement
- B) Total production - Total requirement

C) Total requirement - Total production

D) Total production \times Total requirement

Correct Answer: B) Total production - Total requirement

63. Which of the following hypotheses proposed an inverse relationship between prices and marketable surplus?

A) V.M. Dandekar hypothesis

B) Rajkrishna hypothesis

C) P.N. Mathur and M. Ezekiel hypothesis

D) Kohl's and Uhl hypothesis

Correct Answer: C) P.N. Mathur and M. Ezekiel hypothesis

64. The first process in the marketing sequence is:

A) Equalization

B) Dispersion

C) Concentration

D) Exchange

Correct Answer: C) Concentration

65. Middlemen who assist in the transfer of ownership to consumers but

do not take title to the goods are known as:

A) Merchant middlemen

B) Functional middlemen

C) Speculative middlemen

D) Agent middlemen

Correct Answer: B) Functional middlemen

66. Which of the following is NOT a part of the marketing mix?

A) Product

B) Price

C) Promotion

D) Profit

Correct Answer: D) Profit

67. The stage in a product's life cycle where brand differentiation and feature diversification are emphasized to maintain market share is:

A) Introduction stage

B) Growth stage

C) Maturity stage

D) Saturation stage

Correct Answer: C) Maturity stage

68. Under the cost-based pricing method, the price of a product is fixed by:

- A) Adding the desired profit margin to the product cost
- B) Subtracting the desired profit margin from the product cost
- C) Multiplying the product cost by the desired profit margin
- D) Dividing the product cost by the desired profit margin

Correct Answer: A) Adding the desired profit margin to the product cost

69. _____ is the most effective promotional tool for industrial goods.

- A) Advertising
- B) Publicity
- C) Personal selling
- D) Sales promotion

Correct Answer: C) Personal selling

70. The concept of market segmentation was coined by:

- A) Philip Kotler

B) Michael Porter

C) Wendell R. Smith

D) Theodore Levitt

Correct Answer: C) Wendell R. Smith

71. Dividing a market based on the audience's personality, lifestyle, and attitude is called:

- A) Geographic segmentation
- B) Demographic segmentation
- C) Behavioral segmentation
- D) Psychographic segmentation

Correct Answer: D) Psychographic segmentation

72. When a firm performs more than one activity in the sequence of the marketing process, it is an example of:

- A) Horizontal integration
- B) Vertical integration
- C) Conglomeration
- D) Market segmentation

Correct Answer: B) Vertical integration

73. The efficiency obtained when sellers get the true value for their produce and

consumers receive the true worth for their money is known as:

- A) Technical efficiency
- B) Pricing efficiency
- C) Operational efficiency
- D) Allocative efficiency

Correct Answer: B) Pricing efficiency

74. The difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the farmer is called:

- A) Marketing cost
- B) Marketing margin
- C) Price spread
- D) Absolute margin

Correct Answer: C) Price spread

75. Regulated markets have been established by:

- A) Central government
- B) State government
- C) Local authorities
- D) Private sector

Correct Answer: B) State government

76. The basic philosophy behind the establishment of regulated markets is:

- A) Increase in market fees
- B) Establishment of private markets
- C) Elimination of malpractices
- D) Encouragement of middlemen

Correct Answer: C) Elimination of malpractices

77. A specified portion of a market area where sale, purchase, storage, and processing of agricultural commodities are carried out is called a _____.

- A) Market yard
- B) Sub-market yard
- C) Principal market yard
- D) Terminal market

Correct Answer: A) Market yard

78. The Bombay Cotton Market Act was enacted in:

- A) 1897
- B) 1917
- C) 1927
- D) 1937

Correct Answer: C) 1927

79. Which of the following is NOT a function of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs)?

- A) Ensuring payment for agricultural produce on the same day
- B) Providing market-led extension services to farmers
- C) Setting minimum support prices for agricultural commodities
- D) Promoting agricultural processing and value addition

Correct Answer: C) Setting minimum support prices for agricultural commodities

80. The model APMC Act of 2003 provided for:

- A) Increased market fees
- B) Restriction on farmer's freedom to sell produce
- C) Establishment of private markets
- D) Monopoly of APMCs in agricultural marketing

Correct Answer: C) Establishment of private markets

81. For facilitating effective marketing, which of the following is most important?

- A) Infrastructure
- B) Information
- C) Intermediaries
- D) Regulation

Correct Answer: B) Information

82. In modern marketing systems, the degree of personal involvement of marketing agencies is:

- A) Maximum
- B) Moderate
- C) Minimum
- D) Variable

Correct Answer: C) Minimum

83. Warehouses are scientific storage structures constructed for:

- A) Processing of agricultural products
- B) Grading of agricultural products
- C) Packaging of agricultural products
- D) Protecting the quality and quantity of stored products

Correct Answer: D) Protecting the quality and quantity of stored products

84. The warehousing scheme in India is an integrated scheme of:

- A) Scientific storage, rural credit, price stabilization, and market intelligence
- B) Scientific storage, urban credit, price fluctuation, and market regulation
- C) Traditional storage, rural credit, price stabilization, and market intelligence
- D) Traditional storage, urban credit, price fluctuation, and market regulation

Correct Answer: A) Scientific storage, rural credit, price stabilization, and market intelligence

85. According to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act of 1956, which of the following organizations was NOT established?

- A) National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board
- B) Central Warehousing Corporation
- C) State Warehousing Corporations
- D) Food Corporation of India

Correct Answer: D) Food Corporation of India

86. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) was established in:

- A) 1955
- B) 1956
- C) 1957
- D) 1958

Correct Answer: C) 1957

87. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was set up on:

- A) 14 January 1964
- B) 14 January 1965
- C) 14 January 1966
- D) 14 January 1967

Correct Answer: B) 14 January 1965

88. FCI procures roughly _____ of India's wheat output and _____ of its rice output.

- A) 10-15%, 8-12%
- B) 15-20%, 12-15%
- C) 20-25%, 15-20%
- D) 25-30%, 20-25%

Correct Answer: B) 15-20%, 12-15%

89. The headquarters of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) is located at:

- A) New Delhi
- B) Mumbai
- C) Kolkata
- D) Faridabad

Correct Answer: D) Faridabad

90. The Central Agmark Laboratory is located at:

- A) New Delhi
- B) Nagpur
- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

Correct Answer: B) Nagpur

90. _____ is an internationally recognized food safety system.

- A) ISO
- B) FSSAI
- C) HACCP
- D) GMP

Correct Answer: C) HACCP

91. The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a joint commission of:

- A) WHO and WTO
- B) FAO and WHO
- C) FAO and WTO
- D) WHO and UNCTAD

Correct Answer: B) FAO and WHO

92. Pretty merchants who move from village to village and directly purchase produce from cultivators are called:

- A) Retailers
- B) Wholesalers
- C) Itinerant traders
- D) Brokers

Correct Answer: C) Itinerant traders

93. Agent middlemen who act primarily for sellers, including farmers, are known as:

- A) Kaccha arhatiyas
- B) Pacca arhatiyas
- C) Brokers
- D) Auctioneers

Correct Answer: A) Kaccha arhatiyas

94. The middlemen who sort products into different grades are called:

- A) Auctioneers
- B) Brokers
- C) Graders
- D) Processors

Correct Answer: C) Graders

95. Which of the following is NOT a function of auctioneers?

- A) Helping in the exchange function
- B) Putting produce up for auction
- C) Bidding on behalf of buyers
- D) Facilitating price discovery

Correct Answer: C) Bidding on behalf of buyers

96. Marketing channels are the routes through which agricultural products move from:

- A) Producers to middlemen
- B) Middlemen to consumers
- C) Producers to consumers
- D) Processors to consumers

Correct Answer: C) Producers to consumers

97. Supply chain management encompasses:

- A) Planning of sourcing and procurement activities
- B) Management of conversion activities
- C) Planning and management of logistics activities
- D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D) All of the above

98. The final stage in a product's life cycle is:

- A) Introduction
- B) Growth
- C) Maturity
- D) Saturation

Correct Answer: D) Saturation

99. Under competition-based pricing, the price is fixed:

- A) Higher than the price of competing brands
- B) Lower than the price of competing brands

C) Closer to the price of competing brands

D) Independent of the price of competing brands

Correct Answer: C) Closer to the price of competing brands

100. Competition-based pricing is also known as _____ pricing.

A) Cost-plus

B) Marginal

C) Going-rate

D) Skimming

Correct Answer: C) Going-rate

101. Market segmentation based on age group is an effective strategy for:

A) Mass marketing

B) Niche marketing

C) Differentiated marketing

D) Personalized marketing

Correct Answer: D) Personalized marketing

102. Which of the following is an example of geographic segmentation?

A) Segmentation based on age

B) Segmentation based on income

C) Segmentation based on religion

D) Segmentation based on climate

Correct Answer: D) Segmentation based on climate

103. Market integration refers to:

A) Combining different markets into one

B) Firms expanding by consolidating marketing functions under a single management

C) Integration of production and marketing activities

D) Vertical coordination of marketing channels

Correct Answer: B) Firms expanding by consolidating marketing functions under a single management

104. A combination of agencies operating under a united management system is known as:

A) Vertical integration

B) Horizontal integration

C) Conglomeration

D) Market segmentation

Correct Answer: C) Conglomeration

105. The actual expenses incurred in bringing goods from producers to consumers are called:

A) Marketing costs

B) Marketing margins

C) Price spread

D) Marketing efficiency

Correct Answer: A) Marketing costs

106. The percentage margin is calculated as:

A) $(\text{Selling price} - \text{Purchase price}) / \text{Selling price}$

B) $(\text{Selling price} - \text{Purchase price}) / \text{Purchase price}$

C) $(\text{Selling price} + \text{Purchase price}) / \text{Selling price}$

D) $(\text{Selling price} + \text{Purchase price}) / \text{Purchase price}$

Correct Answer: A) $(\text{Selling price} - \text{Purchase price}) / \text{Selling price}$

107. Which of the following is NOT a measure to minimize price risk?

A) Fixation of minimum and maximum prices by the government

B) Dissemination of price information

C) Effective system of advertising

D) Reduction of marketing costs

Correct Answer: D) Reduction of marketing costs

108. Hedging is defined as:

A) Buying and selling simultaneously in the futures market

B) Buying in the spot market and selling in the futures market

C) Buying or selling futures to offset an equal and opposite position in the cash market

D) Buying in the futures market and selling in the spot market

Correct Answer: C) Buying or selling futures to offset an equal and opposite position in the cash market

109. Hedging helps to avoid the risk of _____ in prices.

A) Stability

B) Certainty

C) Uncertainty

D) Fluctuations

Correct Answer: C) Uncertainty

110. A market where the purchase and sale of a commodity takes place at one time, but the exchange of the commodity takes place on a specified future date, is called a:

A) Spot market

B) Forward market

C) Futures market

D) Cash market

Correct Answer: B) Forward market

111. The regulatory body for commodity exchanges in India is:

A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

C) Forward Markets Commission (FMC)

D) Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

Correct Answer: C) Forward Markets Commission (FMC)

112. The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) was established in:

A) 1955

B) 1965

C) 1975

D) 1985

Correct Answer: B) 1965

113. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures food grains from producers at:

A) Minimum support prices

B) Procurement prices

C) Issue prices

D) Market prices

Correct Answer: B) Procurement prices

114. The price at which commodities are made available to consumers at fair price shops is called:

A) Minimum support price

B) Procurement price

C) Issue price

D) Market price

Correct Answer: C) Issue price

115. International trade refers to:

A) Trade within a country

B) Trade between states

C) Trade between countries

D) Trade between continents

Correct Answer: C) Trade between countries

116. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established in:

A) 1945

B) 1947

C) 1950

D) 1955

Correct Answer: B) 1947

117. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on _____.

A) January 1, 1990

B) January 1, 1995

C) January 1, 2000

D) January 1, 2005

Correct Answer: B) January 1, 1995

118. The headquarters of the WTO is located in:

A) New York

B) Geneva

C) Paris

D) London

Correct Answer: B) Geneva

119. The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) was signed as a part of:

A) Tokyo Round

B) Doha Round

C) Uruguay Round

D) Geneva Round

Correct Answer: C) Uruguay Round

120. Which of the following subsidies are exempt from Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) reduction commitments?

A) Green box and Blue box subsidies

B) Amber box and Green box subsidies

C) Blue box and Amber box subsidies

D) Red box and Amber box subsidies

Correct Answer: A) Green box and Blue box subsidies

121. The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures deal with:

A) Intellectual property rights

- B) Environmental standards
- C) Food safety and animal and plant health
- D) Labor standards

Correct Answer: C) Food safety and animal and plant health

122. Patents are granted to inventors for:

- A) Discoveries
- B) Innovations
- C) Inventions
- D) Creations

Correct Answer: C) Inventions

123. Copyright is valid for _____ years after the author's death.

- A) 30
- B) 40
- C) 50
- D) 60

Correct Answer: D) 60

124. A trademark is a sign that:

- A) Indicates the quality of a product

- B) Distinguishes the goods of one enterprise from those of its competitors

- C) Identifies the manufacturer of a product

- D) Represents the price of a product

Correct Answer: B) Distinguishes the goods of one enterprise from those of its competitors

125. An agreement between an employer and an employee to keep research information secret is called a _____.

- A) Patent
- B) Copyright
- C) Trademark
- D) Trade secret

Correct Answer: D) Trade secret

126. Geographical Indications are place names used to identify products that:

- A) Are produced using traditional methods
- B) Have specific characteristics associated with that place
- C) Are made from locally sourced ingredients

D) Have a long history of production in that region

Correct Answer: B) Have specific characteristics associated with that place

127. Which of the following is an example of a direct marketing channel?

- A) Producer - Consumer
- B) Producer - Retailer - Consumer
- C) Producer - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer
- D) Producer - Agent - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer

Correct Answer: A) Producer - Consumer

128. The quantity of produce that a farmer actually sells in the market, irrespective of his home consumption and other requirements, is called:

- A) Marketable surplus
- B) Marketed surplus
- C) Production surplus
- D) Consumable surplus

Correct Answer: B) Marketed surplus

129. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of agricultural products that affects their marketing?

- A) Seasonality
- B) Perishability
- C) Bulkiness
- D) Brand loyalty

Correct Answer: D) Brand loyalty

130. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act was passed in:

- A) 1927
- B) 1937
- C) 1947
- D) 1957

Correct Answer: B) 1937

131. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Food Corporation of India (FCI)?

- A) Procurement of food grains
- B) Distribution of food grains
- C) Maintenance of buffer stocks
- D) Regulation of agricultural markets

Correct Answer: D) Regulation of agricultural markets

132. The practice of buying or selling futures contracts to offset the risk exposure in the cash market is known as:

- A) Speculation
- B) Arbitrage
- C) Hedging
- D) Diversification

Correct Answer: C) Hedging

133. The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) was set up based on the recommendations of:

- A) Jha Committee
- B) Dantwala Committee
- C) Abhijit Sen Committee
- D) Swaminathan Committee

Correct Answer: A) Jha Committee

134. The price at which the government sells food grains to consumers through the public distribution system is called the _____ price.

- A) Minimum support

B) Procurement

C) Issue

D) Market

Correct Answer: C) Issue

135. The Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations led to the establishment of:

- A) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- D) World Bank

Correct Answer: B) World Trade Organization (WTO)

136. Green box subsidies under the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) include:

- A) Price support measures
- B) Export subsidies
- C) Research and extension services
- D) Input subsidies

Correct Answer: C) Research and extension services

137. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures are based on:

- A) Economic considerations
- B) Political considerations
- C) Scientific risk assessment
- D) Social considerations

Correct Answer: C) Scientific risk assessment

138. Which of the following is NOT a form of intellectual property recognized under the TRIPS agreement?

- A) Patents
- B) Copyrights
- C) Trademarks
- D) Franchises

Correct Answer: D) Franchises

139. Geographical Indications are protected under:

- A) Patents
- B) Copyrights
- C) Trademarks
- D) Sui generis system

Correct Answer: D) Sui generis system

140. The difference between the marketable surplus and the marketed surplus arises due to:

- A) Losses during transportation
- B) Consumption by the farmer's family
- C) Retention of surplus produce by the farmer
- D) Government procurement

Correct Answer: C) Retention of surplus produce by the farmer

141. Which of the following is an example of vertical integration in agricultural marketing?

- A) A farmer selling directly to consumers
- B) A wholesaler acquiring another wholesaler
- C) A processing firm engaging in retailing
- D) A marketing cooperative providing credit to farmers

Correct Answer: C) A processing firm engaging in retailing

142. The most effective way to reduce price risk in agricultural marketing is through:

- A) Government intervention

B) Improved transportation facilities

C) Futures trading

D) Cooperative marketing

Correct Answer: C) Futures trading

143. The _____ is the apex organization for agricultural marketing in India.

A) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI)

B) Food Corporation of India (FCI)

C) Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC)

D) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

Correct Answer: A) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI)

144. The Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act regulates agricultural marketing through:

A) Minimum support prices

B) Direct government procurement

C) Licensing of market functionaries

D) Cooperative marketing societies

Correct Answer: C) Licensing of market functionaries

145. The HACCP system of food safety is recognized by:

A) World Health Organization (WHO)

B) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

C) Codex Alimentarius Commission

D) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Correct Answer: C) Codex Alimentarius Commission

146. The price at which the government procures food grains from farmers for buffer stock operations is called the:

A) Minimum support price

B) Procurement price

C) Issue price

D) Market price

Correct Answer: B) Procurement price

147. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is responsible for:

A) Regulating agricultural markets

B) Setting food safety standards

C) Implementing the public distribution system

D) Providing agricultural subsidies

Correct Answer: B) Setting food safety standards

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INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: COTTON SPECIAL

NOTE: THIS IS A DEMO QUESTION BANK OF UPCOMING CCI Jr. CE & Jr. Asst COMPLETE QUESTION BANK ON WWW.INDIANIQ.COM

1. Which country is the largest producer of cotton in the world?

- A. India
- B. China
- C. United States
- D. Brazil

Correct Answer: A

2. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is a public sector undertaking under the:

- A. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- B. Ministry of Textiles
- C. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- D. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Correct Answer: B

3. Which state has the highest area under cotton cultivation in India?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Telangana
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: A

4. The minimum support price (MSP) for medium staple cotton for the 2024-25 season was fixed at:

- A. Rs. 7,121 per quintal
- B. Rs. 6,726 per quintal
- C. Rs. 6,925 per quintal
- D. Rs. 6,025 per quintal

Correct Answer: A

5. Which of the following is NOT a major cotton producing state in India?

- A. Punjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Odisha

Correct Answer: D

6. The Cotton Advisory Board, which provides estimates of cotton production, is chaired by:

- A. Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- B. Minister of Textiles
- C. Cabinet Secretary
- D. Chief Economic Advisor

Correct Answer: B

7. The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton was initiated in:

- A. 1967
- B. 1975
- C. 1980
- D. 1985

Correct Answer: A

8. The Cotton Association of India (CAI) is headquartered in:

- A. New Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Coimbatore

Correct Answer: B

9. The Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa is an initiative of:

- A. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- B. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- C. International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)
- D. African Cotton Association (ACA)

Correct Answer: C

10. The Technology Mission on Cotton was launched in:

- A. 1999
- B. 2000
- C. 2001
- D. 2002

Correct Answer: B

11. Which of the following is a cotton research institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)?

- A. Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
- B. Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai
- C. National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata
- D. Indian Institute of Natural Fibres Engineering, Kolkata

Correct Answer: A

12. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) was established in:

- A. 1960
- B. 1970
- C. 1980
- D. 1990

Correct Answer: B

13. Which of the following countries is the largest importer of cotton?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Vietnam
- C. China
- D. Indonesia

Correct Answer: C

14. The Cotton LEADS program is a joint initiative of:

- A. India and China

- B. Australia and Brazil
- C. United States and Canada
- D. Pakistan and Turkey

Correct Answer: C

15. The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) is headquartered in:

- A. Washington D.C., United States
- B. London, United Kingdom
- C. Geneva, Switzerland
- D. Paris, France

Correct Answer: A

16. "The Cotton" Incorporated is a:

- A. Government agency for cotton research and promotion
- B. Non-profit organization for cotton research and promotion
- C. Private company for cotton trading
- D. Multinational corporation for cotton processing

Correct Answer: B

17. Which of the following is NOT a major cotton exporting country?

- A. United States
- B. Brazil
- C. Australia
- D. Bangladesh

Correct Answer: D

18. The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) aims to promote:

- A. Organic cotton farming
- B. Genetically modified cotton
- C. Sustainable cotton production
- D. Cotton processing technologies

Correct Answer: C

19. The Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) is located in:

- A. New Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Nagpur
- D. Coimbatore

Correct Answer: B

20. The global cotton production in 2023-24 was estimated at:

- A. 112 million bales
- B. 120 million bales
- C. 130 million bales
- D. 140 million bales

Correct Answer: A

INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: CROP PEST & THEIR MANAGEMENT**NOTE: THIS IS A DEMO QUESTION BANK OF UPCOMING CCI Jr. CE & Jr. Asst COMPLETE QUESTION BANK**

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Rice stem borer female moth?

- a) Bright yellowish-brown fore wings
- b) Clear single black spot on the wings
- c) Tuft of yellowish hair at the anal end
- d) Orange-red abdomen

Answer: d) Orange-red abdomen

2. The study of insects that are variously related to the welfare of mankind is called:

- a) Forensic entomology
- b) Medical entomology
- c) Agricultural entomology
- d) Economic entomology

Answer: d) Economic entomology

3. Which of the following is an example of an insect that injects venom into our body by stinging?

- a) Mosquitoes
- b) Houseflies
- c) Bees
- d) Bedbugs

Answer: c) Bees

4. The Horse bot fly is an example of an insect that acts as a _____ on the alimentary canal.

- a) Ectoparasite
- b) Endoparasite
- c) Hyperparasite
- d) Inter parasite

Answer: d) Inter parasite

5. Insects are classified into how many groups from the point of view of their economic nature?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Answer: b) 3

6. In the case of Rice stem borer, the symptoms of infestation are:

- a) Dead hearts at vegetative stage and black ears at heading stage
- b) White ears at vegetative stage and dead hearts at heading stage
- c) Dead hearts at vegetative stage and white ears at heading stage
- d) White ears at vegetative stage and black ears at heading stage

Answer: c) Dead hearts at vegetative stage and white ears at heading stage

7. Which of the following paddy varieties is resistant to the yellow stem borer?

- a) Swarnamukhi
- b) Varsha
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

Answer: c) Both a and b

8. Clipping the tips of seedlings prior to transplantation helps in the elimination of _____ of the Rice stem borer.

- a) Larvae
- b) Pupae
- c) Adults
- d) Egg masses

Answer: d) Egg masses

9. *Goniozus indicus* is a _____ on the rice stem borer.

- a) Egg parasitoid
- b) Larval parasitoid
- c) Pupal parasitoid
- d) Adult parasitoid

Answer: b) Larval parasitoid

10. The Rice gall midge belongs to which family?

- a) Cecidomyiidae
- b) Agromyzidae
- c) Pyralidae
- d) Noctuidae

Answer: a) Cecidomyiidae

11. In the case of Rice gall midge, the female has:

- a) Bright orange-red abdomen and a telescopic body
- b) Bright yellowish-brown abdomen and a non-telescopic body
- c) Dull orange-red abdomen and a non-telescopic body
- d) Dull yellowish-brown abdomen and a telescopic body

Answer: a) Bright orange-red abdomen and a telescopic body

12. A hollow whitish to pale green cylindrical tube in tillers caused by Rice gall midge is called:

- a) Gall
- b) Silver shoot
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

Answer: c) Both a and b

13. A gall in rice is a modified:

- a) Stem
- b) Leaf
- c) Leaf sheath

d) Root

Answer: c) Leaf sheath

14. To manage Rice gall midge, which of the following practices should be avoided in endemic areas?

- a) Early transplanting
- b) Late transplanting
- c) Timely transplanting
- d) Staggered transplanting

Answer: b) Late transplanting

15. A biological strain of an organism that is morphologically indistinguishable from other members of its species but exhibits distinctive physiological characteristics is called a:

- a) Biotype
- b) Ecotype
- c) Phenotype
- d) Genotype

Answer: a) Biotype

16. Larvae of rice gall midge are naturally parasitized by:

- a) Trichogramma japonicum
- b) Platygaster oryzae
- c) Telenomus dignus
- d) Tetrastichus schoenobii

Answer: b) Platygaster oryzae

17. Brown planthopper (BPH) injects _____ while feeding, resulting in hopper burn.

- a) Digestive enzymes
- b) Plant growth hormones
- c) Toxic saliva
- d) Viral particles

Answer: c) Toxic saliva

18. Which of the following planthoppers dominates during the vegetative phase of the rice crop?

- a) Brown planthopper
- b) White-backed planthopper
- c) Small brown planthopper
- d) Zigzag leafhopper

Answer: b) White-backed planthopper

19. The symptom of BPH infestation where drying of plants spreads in a circular fashion is called:

- a) Hopper burn
- b) Circular drying
- c) Patch drying
- d) Concentric drying

Answer: a) Hopper burn

20. For the management of BPH, the formation of alleys should be done for every _____ of planting.

- a) 1m
- b) 2m
- c) 3m
- d) 4m

Answer: b) 2m

21. Rice hispa beetle is:

- a) Small, square-shaped, bluish-black, and shiny with spines on thorax and elytra
- b) Large, rectangular-shaped, greenish-black, and dull with spines on thorax and elytra
- c) Small, square-shaped, bluish-black, and shiny without spines on thorax and elytra
- d) Large, rectangular-shaped, greenish-black, and dull without spines on thorax and elytra

Answer: a) Small, square-shaped, bluish-black, and shiny with spines on thorax and elytra

22. Rice leaf folder lays eggs:

- a) In clusters on the upper surface of mature leaves
- b) Singly on the upper surface of tender leaves
- c) In clusters on the under surface of mature leaves
- d) Singly on the under surface of tender leaves

Answer: d) Singly on the under surface of tender leaves

23. The symptom of Rice leaf folder infestation is:

- a) Whitish membranous folded leaves with typical brown streaks
- b) Brownish membranous folded leaves with typical white streaks
- c) Whitish membranous folded leaves with typical white streaks
- d) Brownish membranous folded leaves with typical brown streaks

Answer: c) Whitish membranous folded leaves with typical white streaks

24. The Rice whorl maggot belongs to which family?

- a) Ephydriidae
- b) Cecidomyiidae
- c) Agromyzidae
- d) Chloropidae

Answer: a) Ephydriidae

25. _____ is the natural enemy of Brown planthopper (BPH).

- a) Tytthus parviceps
- b) Cyrtorhinus lividipennis
- c) Anagrus optabilis
- d) Oligosita nephotetticum

Answer: b) Cyrtorhinus lividipennis

INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: ENTOMOLOGY**NOTE: THIS IS A DEMO QUESTION BANK OF UPCOMING CCI Jr. CE & Jr. Asst COMPLETE QUESTION BANK**

1. Which of the following is the branch of science that deals with the study of insects?

- a) Entomology
- b) Ornithology
- c) Herpetology
- d) Ichthyology

Answer: a) Entomology

2. The word "insect" is derived from which Latin word?

- a) Insectum
- b) Insecare
- c) Insectare
- d) Insectivora

Answer: b) Insecare

3. Who published an account of lac insects?

- a) J.C. Fabricus
- b) Dr. Kerr
- c) Rev Hope
- d) Dr. Rothney

Answer: b) Dr. Kerr

4. The discovery of the malarial parasite in Anopheles mosquito was made by:

- a) T.B. Fletcher

b) T.V. Ramakrishna Ayyar

c) Sir Ronald Ross

d) Dr. Rothney

Answer: c) Sir Ronald Ross

5. Which of the following is the most diverse order of insects?

- a) Lepidoptera
- b) Hymenoptera
- c) Diptera
- d) Coleoptera

Answer: d) Coleoptera

7. The insect body wall is made up of a cuticular protein called:

- a) Keratin
- b) Collagen
- c) Chitin
- d) Elastin

Answer: c) Chitin

8. Which of the following refers to the egg-laying capacity of female insects?

- a) Fertility
- b) Fecundity
- c) Oviposition
- d) Reproduction

Answer: b) Fecundity

9. In which subclass of insects is metamorphosis simple or absent?

- a) Pterygota
- b) Apterygota
- c) Exopterygota
- d) Endopterygota

Answer: b) Apterygota

10. Stick insects belong to the order:

- a) Phasmida
- b) Hemiptera
- c) Coleoptera
- d) Orthoptera

Answer: a) Phasmida

11. The outermost layer of the integument secreted by the epidermis is called:

- a) Endocuticle
- b) Exocuticle
- c) Epicuticle
- d) Cuticle

Answer: d) Cuticle

12. Which of the following layers of the insect cuticle is resistant to acids and organic solvents?

- a) Wax layer
- b) Polyphenol layer
- c) Chitin layer
- d) Protein layer

Answer: b) Polyphenol layer

13. The conversion of arthropodin into sclerotin is known as:

- a) Sclerotization
- b) Tanning
- c) Melanization
- d) Chitinization

Answer: a) Sclerotization

14. Setae in insects are _____ in origin.

- a) Multicellular
- b) Unicellular
- c) Acellular
- d) Extracellular

Answer: b) Unicellular

15. The dissolution of the old cuticle and formation of a new one is known as:

- a) Ecdysis
- b) Apolysis
- c) Molting
- d) Metamorphosis

Answer: b) Apolysis

16. Juvenile hormone in insects is produced from:

- a) Prothoracic glands
- b) Corpora allata
- c) Corpora cardiaca

d) Neurosecretory cells

Answer: b) Corpora allata

17. The grouping of body segments into regions in insects is called:

a) Somites

b) Metameres

c) Tagmosis

d) Segmentation

Answer: c) Tagmosis

18. Which of the following types of head is present in grasshoppers and cockroaches?

a) Prognathous

b) Hypognathous

c) Opisthognathous

d) Opisthorhynchous

Answer: b) Hypognathous

19. The area between the two compound eyes on an insect's head is called:

a) Frons

b) Vertex

c) Gena

d) Occiput

Answer: b) Vertex

20. The sclerite of the dorsal region of the thorax in insects is called:

a) Sternum

b) Pleuron

c) Tergum

d) Notum

Answer: c) Tergum

INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: FARM POWER AND MACHINERY**NOTE: THIS IS A DEMO QUESTION BANK OF UPCOMING CCI Jr. CE & Jr. Asst COMPLETE QUESTION BANK**

1. What is the purpose of the thermostat valve in a water cooling system of an IC engine?

- A. To maintain the correct engine temperature
- B. To circulate water through the radiator
- C. To prevent the engine from overheating
- D. To cool the water in the radiator

Correct Answer: A. To maintain the correct engine temperature

2. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of animal power for farm work?

- A. Easily available
- B. Low initial investment
- C. Very efficient
- D. Supplies manure to the field

Correct Answer: C. Very efficient

3. The specific fuel consumption of a diesel engine is _____ that of a petrol engine.

- A. higher than
- B. the same as
- C. slightly lower than

D. much lower than

Correct Answer: D. much lower than

4. In a four-stroke engine, the crankshaft completes _____ revolution(s) for every _____ stroke(s) of the piston.

- A. one, two
- B. two, one
- C. one, four
- D. two, four

Correct Answer: D. two, four

5. Which of the following is NOT a component of the fuel supply system in a diesel engine?

- A. Fuel filter
- B. Fuel injection pump
- C. Carburetor
- D. Fuel injectors

Correct Answer: C. Carburetor

6. The engine component that converts reciprocating motion of the piston into rotary motion of the flywheel is the:

- A. Connecting rod
- B. Crankshaft

C. Camshaft

D. Cylinder

Correct Answer: B. Crankshaft

7. Air cooled engines are preferred over water cooled engines in:

A. High altitude areas

B. Tropical climates

C. Temperate regions

D. Coastal areas

Correct Answer: A. High altitude areas

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of the clutch in a tractor?

A. To connect and disconnect the engine from the transmission

B. To change the gears

C. To stop the belt pulley without stopping the engine

D. To engage and disengage the PTO shaft

Correct Answer: D. To engage and disengage the PTO shaft

9. The component in the power transmission system of a tractor that allows one rear wheel to rotate slower or faster than the other during turning is the:

A. Differential

B. Final drive

C. Transmission gears

D. Rear axle

Correct Answer: A. Differential

10. Frequent clogging with roots and weeds is a serious problem associated with which of the following implements?

A. Disc plough

B. Mould board plough

C. Blade harrow

D. Cultivator

Correct Answer: C. Blade harrow

11. The horizontal component of pull parallel to the line of motion in a farm implement is called:

A. Torque

B. Speed

C. Draft

D. Power

Correct Answer: C. Draft

12. Theoretical field capacity of a farm machine is the rate of field coverage based on:

A. Actual field conditions

B. 100% of rated width and speed

C. Average working speed

D. Effective field capacity and field efficiency

Correct Answer: B. 100% of rated width and speed

13. A mould board plough that lifts and inverts the furrow slice with minimal soil pulverization is the:

A. General purpose type

B. Stubble type

C. Sod type

D. Slat type

Correct Answer: C. Sod type

14. Disc angle and tilt angle in a disc plough are adjusted to control:

A. Width of cut only

B. Depth of ploughing only

C. Both width and depth of ploughing

D. Direction of ploughing

Correct Answer: C. Both width and depth of ploughing

15. Which of the following is a component of a mould board plough that helps in stabilizing it while in operation?

A. Share

B. Frog

C. Mould board

D. Landside

Correct Answer: D. Landside

16. The major difference between a disc plough and a mould board plough is that the disc plough:

A. Is forced into the ground by its weight

B. Leaves the soil in a finer tilth

C. Cannot be used in hard, dry soils

D. Is unsuitable for deep ploughing

Correct Answer: A. Is forced into the ground by its weight

17. The distance between the share point and lower position of the beam in a mould board plough is called:

A. Vertical suction

B. Horizontal suction

C. Throat clearance

D. Plough size

Correct Answer: C. Throat clearance

18. Which of the following statements about disc harrows is correct?

A. Gang angle does not affect penetration

B. Decreasing disc angle improves penetration

C. Adding weight to the frame reduces penetration

D. Penetration is better at higher speeds

Correct Answer: B. Decreasing disc angle improves penetration

19. In a seed drill, the mechanism used to drop seeds at selected rates from the hopper is:

A. Furrow opener

B. Seed metering mechanism

C. Ground wheel

D. Covering device

Correct Answer: B. Seed metering mechanism

20. Seed drills with _____ furrow openers are suitable for directly drilling in uncultivated trashy lands.

A. shovel type

B. shoe type

C. single disc type

D. double disc type

Correct Answer: D. double disc type

INDIAN IQ CCI SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BANK: PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURAL AGRONOMY**NOTE: THIS IS A DEMO QUESTION BANK OF UPCOMING CCI Jr. CE & Jr. Asst COMPLETE QUESTION BANK**

1. Which of the following is true about New Plant Types (NPTs) of cereal crops?

- a) They are also called Adaptable Varieties
- b) They are tall in nature
- c) They are less responsive to fertilizers
- d) They are capable of yielding 50% more grain yield compared to local tall improved types

Answer: a) They are also called Adaptable Varieties

2. The district with the highest rice productivity in Andhra Pradesh is:

- a) Guntur
- b) Krishna
- c) East Godavari
- d) West Godavari

Answer: a) Guntur

3. The somatic chromosome number of *Oryza sativa* is:

- a) $2n = 12$
- b) $2n = 24$
- c) $2n = 36$
- d) $2n = 48$

Answer: b) $2n = 24$

a) Seeding stage

- b) Tillering stage
- c) Panicle initiation
- d) Flowering stage

Answer: c) Panicle initiation

5. Rice is a _____ plant.

- a) Short day
- b) Long day
- c) Day neutral
- d) Photoperiod insensitive

Answer: a) Short day

6. The optimum day length for rice cultivation is:

- a) 6 hours
- b) 9 hours
- c) 12 hours
- d) 15 hours

Answer: b) 9 hours

7. The stage at which the sheath of the flag leaf bulges due to the developing panicles is called:

- a) Heading
- b) Booting
- c) Flowering
- d) Milking

Answer: b) Booting

8. The number of panicles in rice is determined during the:

- a) Vegetative phase
- b) Reproductive phase
- c) Ripening phase
- d) Harvesting phase

Answer: a) Vegetative phase

9. The preferred soil pH range for rice cultivation is:

- a) 4.0-5.0
- b) 5.5-6.5
- c) 7.0-8.0
- d) 8.5-9.5

Answer: b) 5.5-6.5

10. The most limiting nutritional factor in rice growing areas is:

- a) Phosphorus
- b) Potassium
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Sulfur

Answer: c) Nitrogen

11. Azolla is a:

- a) Biofertilizer
- b) Bioherbicide
- c) Biopesticide
- d) Biofungicide

Answer: a) Biofertilizer

12. The water productivity of rice is:

- a) 2.5 kg/ha-mm
- b) 3.7 kg/ha-mm
- c) 4.9 kg/ha-mm
- d) 6.1 kg/ha-mm

Answer: b) 3.7 kg/ha-mm

13. The amount of water needed for rice nursery bed preparation is:

- a) 50-100 mm
- b) 100-150 mm
- c) 150-200 mm
- d) 200-250 mm

Answer: c) 150-200 mm

14. The critical period of rice for irrigation is:

- a) Seedling stage
- b) Tillering stage
- c) Primordia development
- d) Flowering stage

Answer: c) Primordia development

15. The kharif season rice crop grown in the Rayalaseema region is called:

- a) Vanakaru
- b) Kathera
- c) Dalwa
- d) Boro

Answer: a) Vanakaru

16. The gene responsible for dwarfness in new plant types of rice is:

- a) Dee-Gee-Woo-Gen
- b) Norin 10
- c) IR8
- d) TN1

Answer: a) Dee-Gee-Woo-Gen

17. The rice variety resistant to Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) is:

- a) MTU-1010
- b) MTU-2067
- c) MTU-7029
- d) MTU-1001

Answer: b) MTU-2067

18. The accumulated starch in rice plants before flowering is later transformed into:

- a) Proteins
- b) Lipids
- c) Sugars
- d) Amino acids

Answer: c) Sugars

19. The best soil type for rice cultivation is:

- a) Sandy soil
- b) Loamy soil
- c) Clay loamy soil
- d) Laterite soil

Answer: c) Clay loamy soil

20. The summer season rice crop grown in Telangana region is known as:

- a) Vanakaru
- b) Kathera
- c) Dalwa
- d) Boro

Answer: b) Kathera

21. Water Use Efficiency is defined as:

- a) Yield of marketable crop produced per unit of water applied
- b) Yield of marketable crop produced per unit of water used in evapotranspiration
- c) Yield of marketable crop produced per unit of water stored in the soil
- d) Yield of marketable crop produced per unit of water lost through percolation

Answer: b) Yield of marketable crop produced per unit of water used in evapotranspiration

22. The Rabi season rice crop grown in coastal Andhra Pradesh is called:

- a) Vanakaru
- b) Kathera
- c) Dalwa
- d) Boro

Answer: c) Dalwa

23. The favourable night temperature for rice crop is:

- a) 5-10°C
- b) 10-15°C
- c) 15-20°C
- d) 20-25°C

Answer: c) 15-20°C

24. The grain to straw ratio of rice crop is:

- a) 1:0.5
- b) 1:1
- c) 1:1.5
- d) 1:2

Answer: b) 1:1

25. _____ is more critical for upland rice than for lowland rice.

- a) Temperature variability
- b) Rainfall variability
- c) Solar radiation variability
- d) Wind speed variability

Answer: b) Rainfall variability