

Banking Daily Quiz Blog - December 23



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1. Which branch of agriculture deals with ornamental plants?

A Fishery

B Ranching

C Horticulture

D Farming

E Aquafarming

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Horticulture, the branch of plant agriculture dealing with garden crops, generally fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants.
- Horticulture is the science and art of the development, sustainable production, marketing and use of high-value, intensively cultivated food and ornamental plants.
- Horticulture contributes to quality of life, and the beauty, sustainability and rehabilitation of our environment and the human condition. Plants, crops and green spaces sustain and enrich our lives

by providing nutritious food, enhancing the beauty of our homes and communities and reducing our carbon footprint.

- Horticultural crops are diverse, including:
- Annual and perennial species,
- Fruits and vegetables,
- Decorative indoor plants and
- Landscape plants

2. Which of the following is a major nutrient?

A Proteins

B Minerals

C Lipids

D Phosphorous

E Carbohydrates

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Plants require 17 essential elements for growth: carbon (C), hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), sulfur (S), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), boron (B), chlorine (Cl), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni), and zinc (Zn).
- Phosphorus is responsible for assisting with the growth of roots and flowers.
- Phosphorus also helps plants withstand environmental stress and harsh winters

3. Which nutrient can be found in maximum concentration in cattle manure?

A Nitrogen

B Minerals

C Vitamins

D Proteins

E Carbohydrates

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Cattle manure is a valuable source of key nutrients including nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K) sulphur (S) magnesium (Mg), and calcium (Ca) as well as certain micronutrients.
- Nitrogen is the nutrient which normally produces the greatest yield response in crop plants, promoting rapid vegetative growth and giving the plant a healthy green color.
- Nitrogen-fixing soil organisms (rhizobium) associated with the roots of legumes capture atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to

the plant.

- Nitrogen is an important component of many essential structural, genetic and metabolic compounds in plant cells. It is also an elementary constituent of numerous important organic compounds including amino acids, proteins, nucleic acids, enzymes, and the chlorophyll molecule.

4. There are Different factors that affect water relations of plant, which of the following is a soil factor?

A parent material

B Soil fertility

C relief or topography

D climate

E time

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Soil fertility refers to the ability of soil to sustain agricultural plant growth, i.e. to provide plant habitat and result in sustained and consistent yields of high quality.
- A fertile soil has the following properties.
- The ability to supply essential plant nutrients and water in adequate amounts and proportions for plant growth and reproduction; and The absence of toxic substances which may inhibit plant growth.

- The following properties contribute to soil fertility in most situations:
- Sufficient soil depth for adequate root growth and water retention;
- Good internal drainage, allowing sufficient aeration for optimal root growth (although some plants, such as rice, tolerate waterlogging);
- Topsoil or horizon O is with sufficient soil organic matter for healthy soil structure and soil moisture retention;
- Soil pH in the range 5.5 to 7.0 (suitable for most plants but some prefer or tolerate more acid or alkaline conditions);
- Adequate concentrations of essential plant nutrients in plant-available forms;
- Presence of a range of microorganisms that support plant growth.

5. Which of the following soils has highest available water capacity?

A Heavy clay

B Silt

C clay-loam

D Sand

E Gravel and sand (old alluvium)

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Clay-rich soils have the largest pore space, hence the greatest total water holding capacity.
- Clay loam is a soil mixture that contains more clay than other types of rock or minerals.
- A loam is a soil mixtures that is named for the type of soil that is present in the greatest amount. The particles of clay are very small, which is one of its most important characteristics.
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- A loam is a soil mixture that is named for the type of soil that is present in the greatest amount. The particles of clay are very small, which is one of its most important characteristics.
- For this reason, loams that contain a great deal of clay tend to be heavy, because they are so dense.
- While this soil type can be difficult to work with, it can also be improved to be a very good growing medium.

6. Which of the following breed is classified as layer?

A Minorca

B Orphington

C Babcock 300

D New Hampshire

E White Plymouth Rock

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Based on the utility and performance many hybrid strains of poultry have been developed and commercially produced. Layer – Babcock 300, Hyline-WS 36, Bovans. Broiler – Ross, Vencobb, Hybro.
- The Babcock laying hens are adaptable to multiple climates and housing systems.
- The Babcock chickens are well known and globally recognized for their outstanding livability and egg production.
- The high amount of saleable eggs that the Babcock birds are able to produce can bring added value to egg producers all around the

world.

7. Which animal's milk has maximum SNF(solid not fat)?

A Cow

B Camel

C Sheep

D Goat

E Buffalo

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Buffalo milk had the highest SNF, calcium, magnesium, and phosphorous content, which was followed by goat milk and lowest in cow milk.
- Buffalo milk is extremely nutritional.
- It is richer in calcium and protein than cow's milk, and has less cholesterol and sodium.
- Buffalo milk is great for healthy bones, dental health and cardiovascular health.

- It is also a good source of minerals, such as magnesium, potassium and phosphorus.

8. Paddy cum fish culture has rearing period of ?

A 4-6 months.

B 4-9 months.

C 5-7 months.

D 7-8 months.

E 3-6 months

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- The fish rearing period varied from 3-6 months and the paddy rearing period is 5-7 months.
- Paddy Cum Fish Culture (PFC) is the integration of fish farming with paddy. This system is profitable and sustainable, as two crops i.e. paddy and fish can be harvested from a unit cultivable area. The wet terrace rice fields where surface and ground water is sufficiently available can be utilized for development of PFC.
- This culture system is being practiced in the State since decades especially in the districts of Kohima and Phek.

- The adoption of PFC will open avenues for self-employment , supplement the income of the agriculture farmers and enhance fish production in the State.

9. Which of the following is not a cereal based on economic use?

A wheat

B Red gram

C maize

D barley

E oats

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Cereals are seeds/grains of grasses and are cultivated in order to obtain the largest bounty of their fruit (seed) which consists of germ, endosperm and bran, and is also referred to as the caryopsis. Important cereals are wheat, rice, maize, oat, barley, rye, millet and sorghum.
- The seven principal cereals grown in the world are wheat, maize, rice, barley, oats, rye and sorghum. Wheat became very popular because of the bread produced.
- Red gram Is Not A Cereal.

- Redgram/Pigeonpea is a backbone of nutritional security of our country.
- India has virtual monopoly in its production by bagging 80 per cent of world's total production.
- Pigeonpea like other pulses is considered a subsidiary crop. It is often grown on marginal lands and is usually intercropped with crops as sorghum and cotton, etc. As a crop of secondary importance in many of these systems, it receives little or no purchased inputs. However, farmers in some redgram growing areas are growing more sole crops of pigeonpeas and the crop is increasingly gaining status as a cash crop. Besides, it supplements the important component of protein particularly to Indian population where their diet is based on cereal itself.

10. **Dug-out canoes are used for fishing in which of the following states?**

A Goa

B Karnataka

C Kerala

D Maharashtra

E A & C

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- The traditional fishing craft of Goa is dugout canoes and planked boats with large out riggers.
- There is a rudimentary keel in the dugouts. The size of the boat varies from 7-8 m.
- Single logs of trees like mango and aini are scooped for its construction.
- Fishing boats of Kerala:
 1. Dugout
 2. Plank built canoe

3. Raft Catamaran

4. Three types of dugouts are found to be in operation. They are:

1. Large ones are known as Odam – 11.6 m length.
2. Medium ones are known as Thonies – 8 m length
3. Smaller ones are known as Bepu thoni – 7.5 m length
4. They are propelled by paddles and sails. Sails are either square or sprit type. No rudder is used. Steering is utilizing big paddle one-quarter side.
5. Larger ones operate boat seines and smaller one's gill nets and lines



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