Q. Which of the following is an advantage of the drainage?
a. It removes the free gravity water that is not directly available to the plants
b. It decrease the volume of soil from which the roots can obtain food
c. It decreases air circulation
d. It decreases bacterial activity
Q. Which technique of water distribution in farms is also called trickle irrigation?
a. Border flooding
b. Sprinkler irrigation
c. Drip irrigation
d. Free flooding
Q. An irrigation canal is $\mathbf{8 0} \mathbf{k m}$ long. It has an average surface width of 15 m . If the evaporation measured in a Class A pan is $5 \mathrm{~mm} /$ day, the volume of water evaporated in a month of $\mathbf{3 0}$ days is:

- ${ }_{\operatorname{sen} 0} \boldsymbol{m}^{3}$
-. ${ }_{128000} \boldsymbol{m}^{\mathbf{3}}$
- ${ }^{180000} \boldsymbol{m}^{\mathbf{3}}$
${ }_{\text {d. }}^{12000} \boldsymbol{m}^{3}$
Q. Which of the following is also called inundation irrigation?
a. Flow irrigation

b. Combined scheme

c. Storage irrigation
d. Diversion irrigation
Q. The process of water being lost from the leaves of the plants from the pores is known as-
a. Evaporation
b. Transpiration
c. Precipitation
d. Run off
Q. Identify, from the options, the nonautomatic rain gauge used for measurement of rainfall.
a. Weighing bucket rain gauge
b. Tipping bucket rain gauge
c. Symons rain gauge
d. Float type rain gauge
Q. The first watering after the crop was grown by a few centimeters is known as:
a. None of these
b. Kor watering
c. Initial watering
d. Primary watering
Q. For row crops, the most commonly adopted method of surface irrigation is :
a. Furrow and corrugation irrigation
b. Base flooding

c. Free flooding
d. Check flooding
Q. 70\% index of wetness means-
a. Rain excess of $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$
b. Rain deficiency of $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$
c. Rain deficiency of 70\%
d. None of the above
Q. Which one is the best method of reclamation of the alkaline soil?
a. Addition of gypsum to soil
b. Addition of gypsum to soil and leaching
c. Leaching
d. Providing good drainage system
Q. On rolling land, the method of applying water is $\qquad$ :
a. Check flooding
b. Free flooding
c. Border flooding
d. Furrow flooding
Q. The method of growing crop on running on the sides of water ditches used in certain agricultural field is called as?
a.

Drip irrigation
b. Flood irrigation

c. Furrow irrigation
d. Check irrigation
Q. The conjunctive use of water in a basin means:
a. Combined use of water for irrigation and hydropower generation
b. Use of water by farmers cooperative. Depth of drain below the ground surface
c. Use of water for irrigation both Rabi and Kharif crops
d. Combined use of surface and ground water
resources
Q. Which of the following has the maximum water application efficiency?
a. Surface Irrigation
b. Lift Irrigation
c. Sprinkler Irrigation
d. Sub-surface Irrigation
Q. Isohyet is a line joining points having
a. Equal evaporation rate
b. Equal barometric pressure
c. Equal height above MSL
d. Equal rainfall depth of given duration
Q. Which of the following methods of irrigation has minimum wastage of water?
a. Furrow irrigation
b. Check basin irrigation
c. Sprinkler irrigation
d. Border method of irrigation
Q. Which of the following is true?
a. Precipitation = infiltration + runoff
b. Evaportion = precipitation + runoff
c. $\quad$ Runoof $=$ Evaportion + precipitation
d. Precipitation = evaporation + runoff
Q. Calculate the evaporation (mm) from a pond, if the pan evaporation is 45 mm . The pan coefficient is $\mathbf{0 . 7 0}$.
a. $\quad 13.5$
b. $\quad 19.28$
c. $\quad 31.5$
d. $\quad 64.28$
Q. The intensity of the rainfall for successive 1 hours period of a 6 hours storm are 2, 6, 8, 9, 7 and $3 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{hr}$. The runoff is $4 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{hr}$. Calculate the $\varnothing$-index ( $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{hr}$ ).

b. $\quad 3.5$
c. $4.6 \square \square$ 78274555078
d. $\quad 7.67$
Q. If $B=\mathbf{1 0 0}$ day and $D=1400$ hactares/cumec, then delta will be:
a. $\quad 61.71 \mathrm{~cm}$
b. $\quad 65.71 \mathrm{~cm}$
c. $\quad 51.71 \mathrm{~cm}$
d. $\quad 55.71 \mathrm{~cm}$

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## Q. 1 cumec day = ?

a. 8.64 hactare-metres
b. $\mathbf{8 6 4}$ hactare-metres
c. $\quad 86.4$ hactare-metres
d. $\quad 0.86$ hactare-metres
Q. With respect to irrigation efficiencies, the ratio of the quantity of water stored into the root zones of crops to the quantity of water actually delivered into the field is called:
a. Water-conveyance efficiency
b. Water-application efficiency
c. Water-storage efficiency
d. Water-use efficiency
Q. Find the data for a crop when its duty is 864 hectares/cumec on the field and the base period of the crop is $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ days.
a. $\quad \mathbf{3 1 0} \mathbf{c m}$
b. $\quad 120 \mathrm{~cm}$
c. $\quad 864 \mathrm{~cm}$
d. $\quad 400 \mathrm{~cm}$
Q. The quantity of water consumed in evaporation, transpiration and metabolic processes during crops growth, including water consumed by accompanying weed growth is known as
a. Conveyance Water Use
b. Water Application Use
c. Plan Growth Use
d. Consumptive Water Use
Q. With an increase in the supply of irrigation water, yields of the crops $\qquad$
a. Decrease continuously
b. Increase continuously
c. Increase up to a certain limit and then becomes constant
d. Increase up to a certain limit and then
decrease
Q. Available moisture is the difference in Water content of soil between field capacity and............
a. Gravitational water
b. Permanent wilting point
c. Saturation capacity
d.

Ultimate wilting point
Q. Method of applying water directly to the root zone of the plant is called.
a. Check flooding
b. Drip method
c. Furrow method
d. Sprinkle irrigation
Q. Eutrophication of water bodies is caused bY
a. Discharge of toxic substance
b. Excessive discharge of nutrients
c. Excessive discharge of suspended solids
d. Excessive discharge of chlorides
Q. Irrigation water having SAR value of 20 , is called
a. Very high sodium water
b. High sodium water
c. Medium sodium water
d. Low sodium water
Q. The outlet discharge for a particular crop is given by :
a. Area / outlet factor
b. Outlet factor / area
c. Area $\times$ outlet factor
d. None of the above


