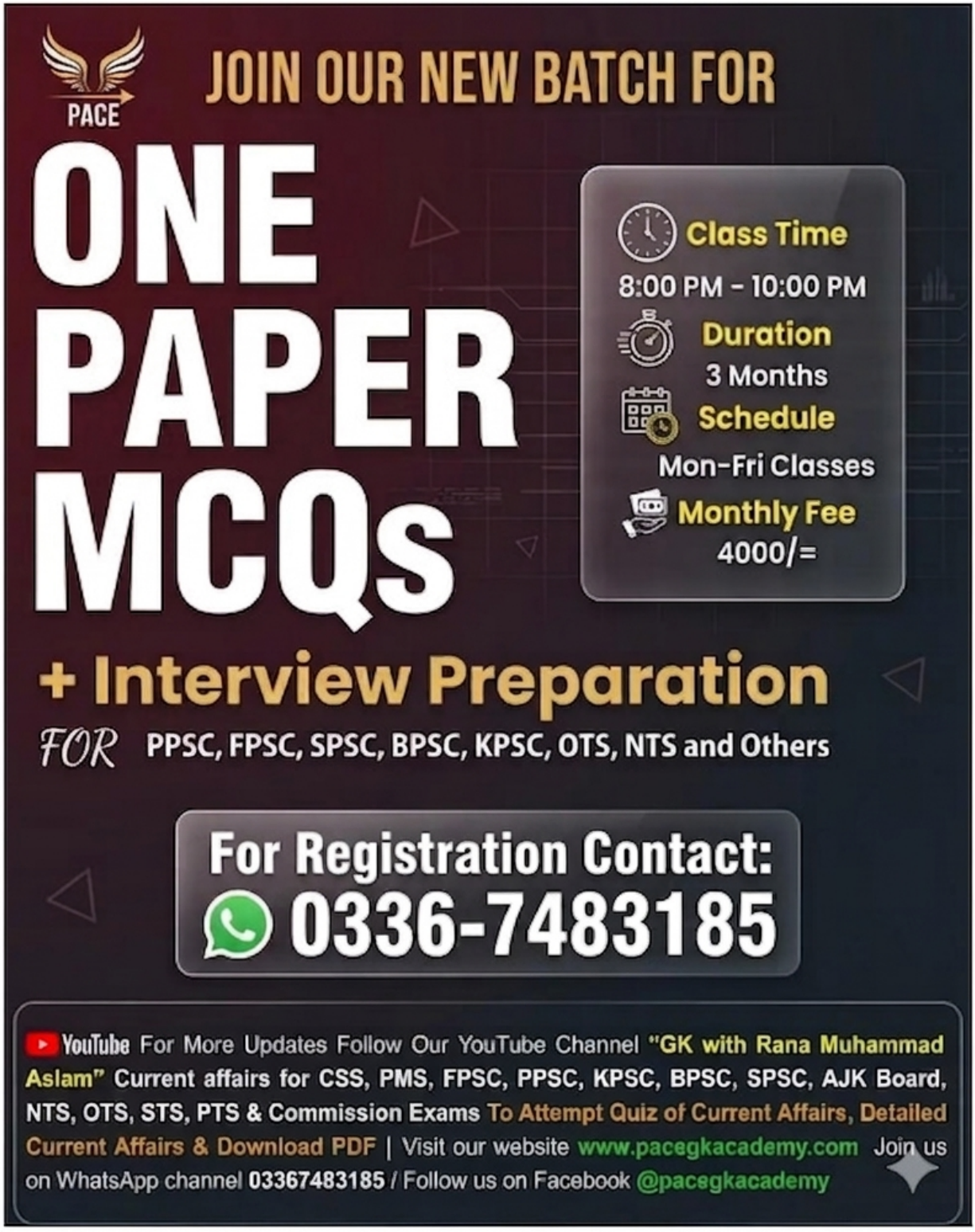
Soil Science



Soil Science

Q.1: Which soil is suitable for rice____?
A. **Fine textured**
B. Sandy
C. Course texture
D. None of these

Q.2: Which particles have property to stick
A. **Clay**
B. Stone
C. Sand
D. Silt

Q.3: Soil particles having diameter greater thin 2 mm are called____?
A. Clay
B. Silt
C. Sand
D. **Gravel**

Q.4: Which soil has low nutrient contents
A. **Sandy**
B. Silty
C. Stony
D. Claying

Q.5: Which soil holds more water?
A. Sandy
B. Stony
C. **Clayey**
D. Silty

Q.6: Size of mineral is____?
A. **>2mm**
B. <2mm
C. 2-10 mm
D. None of these

Q.7: Most widely spread mineral in world is____?
A. **Kaolinite**
B. Iron
C. Salt
D. None of these

Q.8: Color of gypsum____?
A. White
B. Yellowish-Pink
C. Yellowish white
D. **All of these**

Q.9: Horizon, which resist water movement
A. Mollic
B. Podzolic
C. **petrocalcle**
D. None of these

Q.10: In Indus river plain of Pakistan also have developed from_____?
A. Calcareous
B. **Alluvium**
C. Loess
D. All of these

Q.11: Apical oxygen means____?
A. Ionic form
B. **Unshared**
C. Non-polar
D. None of these

Q.12: Basal oxygen means____?
A. **Shared**
B. Covalent bonding
C. Transferred
D. None of these

Q.13: Mineral is _____?
A. Organic substance
B. **Inorganic substance**
C. Metallic
D. None of these

Q.14: Process of mixing soil by fauna & Hora ?
A. Lessivage
B. **Pedoturbation**
C. Leaching
D. Enrichment

Q.15: Which is physical property of soil?
A. Hydration
B. Oxidation
C. Reduction
D. **None of these**

Q.16: Size of the individual soil particles?
A. **Texture**
B. Porosity
C. Structure
D. Bulk density

Q.17: Which silica mineral is present in soil in abundant quantity?
A. **Quartz**
B. NaCl
C. Smectite
D. Gypsum

Q.18: Attraction b/w similar particles are called.
A. Adhesion
B. Vander wall
C. **Cohesion**
D. All of these

Q.19: Permanent charge is due to
A. Ionic bonding
B. Covalent bonding
C. ph change
D. **Isomorphic substitution**

Q.20: Size of clay
A. **<0.2 um**
B. >0.2 um
C. <0.10 um
D. All of these

Q.21: Which element can be fixed by smecitite
A. Mg+
B. NH4
C. **k+**
D. Both b & c

Q.22: Shrinking & swelling is property of
A. Clay
B. Iron
C. Water
D. **Smectite**

Q.23: Slipperiness is due to___?
A. Covalent bond
B. **Vander walls forces**
C. Wire bond
D. None of these

Q.24: Kaolinite can be identified by
A. Spectrophotometer
B. Boiling
C. **X-ray Diffraction**
D. Breaking

Q.25: Who characterized soil formation as set of "4" process
A. Jinney
B. Newton
C. Zikig
D. **Simonson**

Q.26: Soil age can be found by.
A. Watch
B. Sunlight
C. **Tree ring counts**
D. None of these

Q.27: Catena mean____?
A. **Contiguous soil extending from hill**
B. Slow movement of water
C. Eruption of volcano
D. None of these

Q.28: Mollic refers to____?
A. B Horizon
B. C Horizon
C. U Horizon
D. **Surface horizon**

Q.29: Allelopathy is____?
A. **Related to plant treatment**
B. It is fungal disease
C. It is weathering
D. None of these

Q.30: Deposits in quite water of lake are called____?
A. Eolian
B. Wouvial
C. Alluvial
D. **Lacustrine**

Q.31: Material deposited by wind is called.
A. Regolith
B. Colluvial
C. Alluvium
D. **Eolian**

Q.32: Which is passive factor of weathering?
A. Climate
B. Organisms
C. **Parent material**
D. Temperature

Q.33: Who gave the equation for study of soil property?
A. Ziebig
B. Neil
C. Newton
D. **Hans Jenny**

Q.34: Product of microorganism that appears to chelate calcium?
A. Pyruvic acid
B. **2-ketogluconic acid**
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Phosphoric acid

Q.35: Relationship, which exists between lichen.
A. Parasitic
B. **Symbiotic**
C. Host-guest
D. Saprophytic

Q.36: Expansion of water on freezing is ____?
A. 1%
B. 0.9%
C. **9%**
D. 3%

Q.37: Weathering is___?
A. Destructive process
B. Constructive process
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of these

Q.38: Geochemical weathering processes occurs
A. On surface
B. **Below soil solum**
C. At the level
D. On the mountain

Q.39: Weathering will___?
A. Cease after complete formation of soil
B. **It is continuous process**
C. It occurs according to requirement
D. All of the above.

Q.40: No. Of mineral deposits found in Pakistan is:
A. 100
B. **60**
C. 3
D. None of these

Q.41: Which compound is mostly used in Pakistan for the reclamation of Saline-Sodic & Sodic soils.
A. Apatite
B. Dolomite
C. **gypsum**
D. Calcite

Q.42: Which mineral contains Phosphorus___?
A. Igneous
B. Metamorphic
C. **Apatite**
D. None of these

Q.43: Color of muscovite is___?
A. **White**
B. Black
C. Yellow
D. Light Green

Q.44: (Ca) NaAlSi3Og is formula of____?
A. **Plagioclase Feldspar**
B. Pyroxenes
C. Feldspar
D. Quartz

Q.45: Most abundant mineral is the earth crust is__?
A. N-Feldspar
B. **Feldspar**
C. S-Feldspar
D. Amphibole

Q.46: Fracture can be defined as__?
A. **Irregular Breaking**
B. Breaking along defined plains
C. At right angle
D. None of these

Q.47: The streaked appreance of Granitic gneiss is called___?
A. Marl
B. **Lineation**
C. Still
D. Halite

Q.48: Schist is example of____?
A. Stone
B. **Metamorphic rock**
C. Name of mountain
D. Plastica

Q.49: Which rocks are harder____?
A. **Metatamorphic**
B. Sedimentary rocks
C. Igneous
D. Sandstone

Q.50: Metamorphic rocks are formed from_____?
A. Igneous rocks
B. Sedimentary
C. **Both a&b**
D. Cleavage

Q.51: Evaporate means____?
A. Evaporation of liquid
B. **Sales ppt from water**
C. Vapours
D. None of these

Q.52: Example of Evaporate is____?
A. An hydrite
B. Gypsum
C. **Both a&b**
D. None of these

Q.53: Marble is____?
A. Hard clay
B. Stone
C. **Stone**
D. Soft line mud

Q.54: Rocks formed by compacted clays or mud are called:
A. **Shale**
B. Clay stone
C. Sandstone
D. Plastics

Q.55: Silt stones consist of grains whose size range from.
A. 0.625 mm
B. 0.002 mm
C. 0.0625 mm
D. **Both b&c**

Q.56: The size of grains present in sands structure range: -
A. **2-0.0625 mm dia**
B. 0.0625-2mm
C. 0- 1 mm dia
D. Non of above

Q.57: Rocks, which are formed by disintegration of pre-existing by weathering, are
A. Sandstone
B. **Clastics**
C. Igneous
D. Greis

Q.58: Which rock contains potash feldspar?
A. **Syenite**
B. Gabbro
C. Norite
D. All of the above

Q.59: Rhyolite is_____in nature?
A. **Acidic**
B. Basic
C. Both of above
D. None of these

Q.60: Weathering of gabbros gives_____?
A. Sand & Clay
B. Clay & Mg Oxides
C. **Clay & Iron oxide**
D. Sand iron oxide

Q.61: Tuff is_____?
A. Soil
B. Water
C. Volcanic ash
D. **Consolidated ash**

Q.62: Large pieces of erupted magma are called___?
A. **Volcanic block**
B. Dike
C. Volcanic ash
D. Sill

Q.63: Rocks having coarse bubble holes are called___?
A. Purr ice
B. Mafic
C. Felsic
D. **Scoria**

Q.64: Places where volcanoes occur are_____?
A. Pacific Ocean
B. Mediterrancan sea
C. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
D. **All above**

Q.65: Thickness of Dikes ranges from_____?
A. **2-10 m**
B. Few cm-10cm
C. Few m-10
D. 12-10cm

Q.66: Thick concordant bodies which force the overlying sediments to form dome-shaped hills are called_____?
A. **Laccoliths**
B. Dike
C. Pegmatitic
D. Batholithis

Q.67: Structure size of aphantic rock is_____?
A. Course- grained like
B. Phenocryst
C. Large-Glassy
D. **Fine-Grained**

Q.68: Igneous rock whose crystal is >1 cm called___?
A. Plutonic
B. Felsic
C. **Pegmatitic**
D. Mafic

Q.69: Felsic rocks consist of___?
A. Fe
B. Biotitic
C. Quartz
D. **Quartz & Feldspars**

Q.70: Color of basic/mafic rocks is_____?
A. **Dark-colored**
B. Light green
C. Blue
D. Yellow

Q.71: Plutonic rocks are also called
A. **Intrusive igneous**
B. Metamorphic
C. Sedimentary
D. Extrusive igneous rock

Q.72: Fine-grained rocks formed on earth crust are called___?
A. Intrusive igneous rock
B. Sedimentary rock
C. **Extrusive rock**
D. Plutonic

Q.73: Rocks formed from molten magma are
A. Metamorphic
B. **Igneous**
C. Plutonic igneous rock
D. sedimentary

Q.74: The inner shell of the earth consists of
A. Fe
B. Ni
C. Silicate
D. **both a & c**

Q.75: Lithosphere refers to_____?
A. Zone of atmosphere
B. Zone of ozone
C. **Zone of earth crust**
D. Zone of water

Q.76: Hydrosphere refers to_____?
A. **Zone of Water**
B. Zone of atmosphere
C. Zone of Air
D. Zone of earth crum

Q.77: Age of earth is_____?
A. **4.5 billion yrs**
B. 4 billion
C. 1 Billion yrs
D. 6 billion

Q.78: Planets in our system are_____?
A. 8
B. 12
C. 10
D. **9**

Q.79: Problem of erosion in Thal & Cholistan is due to
A. **Wind**
B. Water
C. Fire
D. atmosphere

Q.80: Mechanism of materials uptake by plant is by
A. Diffusion
B. Root interception
C. Mass Flow
D. **All of above**

Q.81: Father of agricultural chemistry is_____?
A. **Von Liebig**
B. Newron
C. Neil brady
D. J. jones

Q.82: Elements essentially required for growth of all plant species are____?
A. 32
B. **17**
C. 5
D. 3

Q.83: Main product of photosynthesis is_____?
A. C12 H24 012
B. **C6H12O6**
C. C5 H12 06
D. C3H6O3

Q.84: Histosols are found in____?
A. Pakistan
B. Alaska
C. Canada
D. **Both A & B**

Q.85: Organic soils are called____?
A. Peat
B. Muck
C. Aridisols
D. **Both a&c**

Q.86: Mineral soils contain organic carbon___?
A. >40%
B. **<20**
C. 5
D. >1%

Q.87: Non-consolidated upper part of the earth crust that serves a natural medium for plant growth is called.
A. Water
B. **Soil**
C. Fire
D. Air

Soil Science (Answer Key)

1. **A**	2. **A**	3. **D**	4. **A**	5. **C**	6. **A**	7. **A**	8. **D**	9. **C**	10. **B**
11. **B**	12. **A**	13. **B**	14. **B**	15. **D**	16. **A**	17. **A**	18. **C**	19. **D**	20. **A**
21. **C**	22. **D**	23. **B**	24. **C**	25. **D**	26. **C**	27. **A**	28. **D**	29. **A**	30. **D**
31. **D**	32. **C**	33. **D**	34. **B**	35. **B**	36. **C**	37. **C**	38. **B**	39. **B**	40. **B**
41. **C**	42. **C**	43. **A**	44. **A**	45. **B**	46. **A**	47. **B**	48. **B**	49. **A**	50. **C**
51. **B**	52. **C**	53. **C**	54. **A**	55. **D**	56. **A**	57. **B**	58. **A**	59. **A**	60. **C**
61. **D**	62. **A**	63. **D**	64. **D**	65. **A**	66. **A**	67. **D**	68. **C**	69. **D**	70. **A**
71. **A**	72. **C**	73. **B**	74. **D**	75. **C**	76. **A**	77. **A**	78. **D**	79. **A**	80. **D**
81. **A**	82. **B**	83. **B**	84. **D**	85. **D**	86. **B**	87. **B**			