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Q : 1) Which of the following soil types is suitable for sprinkler irrigation?

A : When land is steep and soil is easily erodible

B : When the crops are deeply rooted

C : When soil of low permeability is used

D : When water table is very low

Q : 2) Which is NOT a method of controlled flooding in irrigation methods?

A : Contour

B : Ring basin

C : Check basin

D : Border strip

Q : 3) Which of the following methods of irrigation do not use open ditches for water delivery?

A : Sub-irrigation

B : Trickle irrigation

C : Furrow irrigation

D : Check irrigation

Q : 4) Sprinkler irrigation is an irrigation method for which the following statements are made-

1. It requires elaborate preparation of land before irrigation
2. It leads to excessive irrigation and water logging
3. Initial investment and power requirement is high.
4. Strong wind will disrupt requirement is high.

A : All the correct

B : Only three statement are correct

C : Only two statements are correct

D : Only one statement is correct

Q : 5) Blaney-Criddle equation used for calculating evapotranspiration is ideal, if and only when the following data set is available for a site.

A : Air temperature

B : Air-humidity

C : Wind-wave

D : Type of soil

Q : 6) In drip irrigation system, which one of the following emitters is not based on definitions by American society of agricultural engineers (ASAE)?

A : Emitter

B : Pulsating emitter

C : Long path emitter

D : Multi-outlet emitter

Q : 7) In furrow irrigation the depth of furrows from ground level is kept as:

A : 40 to 50 cm

B : 5 to 10 cm

C : 10 to 12 cm

D : 20 to 30 cm

Q : 8) A canal which can irrigate only on one side, is known as

A : Contour canal

B : Side slope canal

C : Watershed canal

D : None of these

Q : 9) If the moisture tension for a soil is atmospheres, then the soil is at-

A : Field capacity

B : Optimum moisture content

C : Permanent wilting point

D : Equivalent moisture

Q : 10) Water requirement for the crops is equal to

A : Consumptive use

B : Consumptive use + application loss

C : Consumptive use + application loss + special needs for land preparation + transplantation loss

D : Consumptive use + application loss + surface runoff

Q : 11) Combined use of surface and sub-surface water in judicious manner to derive maximum benefit is termed as……

A : Conjunctive use of water

B : Balanced use of water

C : Over useage of water

D : Effective use of water

Q : 12) The outlet discharge for a particular crop is given by:

A : Area / outlet factor

B : Outlet factor / area

C : Area × outlet factor

D : None of the above

Q : 13) The available moisture of soil is equal to its

A : The moisture content at permanent wilting point

B : The difference in the moisture content of the soil between field capacity and permanent wilting point

C : The maximum moisture holding capacity

D : All of the above

Q : 14) Duty of canal water will be less if

OR

The duty of irrigation water will be less if :

A : Area irrigated is more

B : Water supply required is less

C : Water supply required is more

D : None of these

Q : 15) If y = average numerical deviation in depth of water stored from the average depth of water ‘d’ stored in the root zone during irrigation, water distribution efficiency (η_d) is given by

A : (1 – d/y)100

B : (1 – y/d)100

C : (1 – d)/100 d

D : (d/y – 1) 100

Q : 16) For a standing crop, the consumptive use of water is equal to the depth of water

A : Evaporated by the crop

B : Transpired by the crop

C : Evapotranspiration by the crop

D : Evapotranspiration by the crop and quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil

Q : 17) The salt concentration in irrigation water should not exceed

A : 2000 PPM

B : 3000 PPM

C : 2500 PPM

D : 500 PPM

Q : 18) A water course has a culturable commanded area of 2500 hectares, out of which intensity of irrigation for perennial sugarcane and rise crops area 20% and 40% respectively. The duty for these crops at the head of water course is 1000 hectare / cumces and 2500 hectare / cumces. The discharge requirement at the head of water course is

A : 0.4 cumces

B : 0.5 cumces

C : 0.9 cumces

D : 1.2 cumces

Q : 19) Frequency of irrigation is the time interval since last irrigation, when moisture content is close to optimum (minimum) and has to be brought to

A : Saturation limit

B : Field capacity

C : Wilting point

D : Average of field capacity and wilting

Q : 20) A discharge of cumces of water is applied to a field, with area of 30 hectares for 6 hours, with water application efficiency of 70%. The water depth stored in the root zone of the crop is

A : 25 cm

B : 36 cm

C : 51 cm

D : 70 cm

Q : 21) A tile drain is laid below a cropped land to remove excess irrigation water. The drainage coefficient of the drain is usually expressed as

A : Centimeter of water depth removed from the drainage area per day

B : m^3 of water removed per second

C : Percentage of applied water, which is intercepted by the drain

D : Hectares of the drainage are drained per second

Q : 22) In an irrigation project, in a certain year, 60% and 46% of the cultivable command area in Kharif and rabi respectively, remained without water and rest of the area got irrigation water. The intensity of irrigation in that year for the project was :

A : 126%

B : 80%

C : 124%

D : 94%

Q : 23) Paleo is defined as

A : The first watering before the crop is sown

B : The first watering after the crop is sown

C : The first watering after the applicable of fertilizers

D : The last watering before the harvest

Q : 24) Consumptive irrigation requirement is calculated using the following:

(i) Consumptive use

(ii) Effective rainfall

(iii) Water lost as percolation

A : Only (i)

B : (i) and (ii)

C : (i) and (iii)

D : (i), (ii) and (iii)

Q : 25) The duty at various locations in a canal irrigated system is indicated at follows : Duty at the head of main canal is DM, duty at the head of distributary's is DD, duty at the head of water course to filed is DW. Arrange the duty of water in the increasing order. (smallest to the largest).

A : DD, DW, DM

B : DM, DD, DW

C : DW, DD, DM

D : DM, DW, DD

Q : 26) In general. The height of capillary fringe varies from :

A : 0m – 0.5 m

B : 0.5m – 1.0 m

C : 1m – 1.5 m

D : 2m – 2.5 m

Q : 27) The ratio of area under different crops for a particular channel is known as …….. Ratio.

A : Discharge

B : Supply

C : Feed

D : Crop

Q : 29) The volume of water resulting from a discharge of 1 cumec per day amounts to-

A : 86.400 m^3

B : 8.64 m^3

C : 86,400 hectare-meter

D : 864 hectare-meter

Q : 30) Consider the following statements in connection with soil-water-crop relationship:

1. Water utilization by plants is mainly from capillary water.
2. The amount of irrigation water required to meet the evapotranspiration needs of the crop during its full growth duration is its consumptive irrigation requirement.
3. The depth of water required to bring the soil-moisture level of a given soil up to its soil-moisture level of a given soil up to its field capacity is called hygroscopic water.
4. With continuous increase in quantity of water applied, the yield of most crops increases up to a certain limit and then is expected to the constant.

With of the above statements are correct?

A : 1 and 2 only

B : 2 and 3 only

C : 3 and 4 only

D : 1 and 4 only

Q : 31) Potential evapotranspiration is

A : Evaporation where there is sufficient moisture available to a fully vegetated area

B : The evapotranspiration of a forest area

C : Actual evapotranspiration of a crop before application of irrigation water

D : Amount of water needed to bring the moisture content of a soil to its field capacity

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