MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF

SOIL CONSERVATION RANGER

UNDER LAND RESOURCES, SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, MARCH, 2019

		PAPER - II (APPLIE	D S	CIENCES)
Time	Allow	ved: 2 hours		Full Marks: 150
		Attempt all que	stion	ıs.
		All questions carry equal	mar	ks of 2 each.
1.	The te	extural class of soil is determined from its partic	ular s	ize distribution, and the composition of silt is
		2-0.5mm		2-0.05mm
	(c)	0.05-0.002mm	(d)	below 0.002mm
		andy soil, the spaces between the separate part ne water holding capacity of sandy soil is	icles	are large to encourage good air movement
	(a)	High	(b)	Low
	(c)	Medium	(d)	None of the above
3.	The p	percentage of sand separates of a sandy soil is		
	(a)	35%	(b)	40%
	(c)	60%	(d)	70%
		ulk density of a soil is defined as the mass(weigndy soil is high because the soil is	ght) c	of a unit volume of dry soil. The bulk density
	(a)	Loose and porous	(b)	More compact
	(c)	Finer textured surface	(d)	Comparatively well granulated
5.	A me	dium textured soil, high in organic matter, the	pore	space per unit volume is
	(a)	Low	(b)	Medium
	(c)	High	(d)	None of the above
6.	The c	arbon-nitrogen ratio in humid temperate region	n und	ler cultivation is usually between
	(a)	8:1 to 10:2	(b)	10:1 to 12:1
	(c)	10:5 to 15:1	(d)	8:1 to 15:1
		f 16 essential plant nutrients, some nutrients are in a considerable quantities. Which nutrient		
	(a)	Potassium	(b)	Calcium
	(c)	Iron	(d)	Magnesium
8.	Whic	h element is not included in micronutrients?		
	(a)	Manganese	(b)	Boron
	(c)	Sulphur	(d)	Zinc
9.	Whic	h element is an essential nutrient for animals b	ut no	n-essential for plants?
	(a)	Molybdenum	(b)	Cobalt

(d) Sodium

(c) Chlorine

10. The major plant nutrient lost by leaching is	
(a) Potassium (b) Calcium	
(c) Nitrogen (d) Phosphorous	
11. The colour of humus is imparted mainly by	
(a) Rainfall (b) Climate	
(c) Time (d) None of the above	
12. Soil acidity is common in a region where rainfall is	
(a) High (b) Low	
(c) Medium (d) None of the above	
13. A place where elements like calcium, magnesium and sodium are present in high de	egree is called
(a) Acidic soil (b) Alkaline Soil	
(c) Neutral Soil (d) None of the above	
14. The soil of Arid and Semi-Arid region is	
(a) Acidic (b) Neutral	
(c) Alkaline (d) None of the above	
15. The most favourable condition of soil for plant growth is the occupation of	
(a) one-third of the pore space by air and two-third the pore space by water	
(b) two-third of the pore space by air and one-third of the pore space by water	•
(c) one-fourth of the pore space by air and three-fourth of the pore space by wa	ater
(d) None of the above	
16. The major source of water used by plants in a soil is	
(a) Hydroscopic Water (b) Capillary Water	
(c) Gravitational Water (d) Ground Water	
17. The C:N ratio of organic matter is	
(a) 10:1 (b) 8:2	
(c) 12:1 (d) 15:1	
18. During decomposition of organic matter by soil organism, which substance is brok	ten down last?
(a) Sugar (b) Starch	
(c) Lignin (d) Cellulose	
19. Which species is the most abundant among the soil micro flora?	
(a) Actinomycetes (b) Bacteria	
(c) Fungi (d) Algae	
20. Ammonia is released from organic matter by bacteria and is converted to nitrites by	by one group, and
the nitrites are further converted to nitrates by another group of organisms called	
(a) Nitrosomonas (b) Nitrobacter	
(c) Rhizobium (d) Azotobacter	1.0
21. A group of bacteria fixed free nitrogen from air and converted it into nitrogenous c of crop plants. A group of bacteria which fixes free nitrogen independently is	compound for use
(a) Rhizobium (b) Nitrobacter	
(c) Azotobacter (d) Actinomycetes	

22.	If the pl	H of soil is less that 7, it is called as		
	(a) A	cidic	(b)	Alkaline
	(c) N	[eutral	(d)	Sodic
23.		izer which is more resistant to loss by leaching x of the soil is	ng du	e to its ion readily absorbed on the colloidal
	(a) N	litrate fertilizer	(b)	Ammonium fertilizer
	(c) N	litrate and Ammonium fertilizer	(d)	Amide fertilizer
24.	The am	ount of lime to be used for amendment of ac	idic	in sandy soil is
	(a) 1	ton/ha	(b)	2 ton/ha
	(c) 2.	.5 ton/ha	(d)	3 ton/ha
25.	The nitr	rogen content of urea is		
	(a) 48	8%	(b)	46%
	(c) 50	0%	(d)	18%
26.	Sodium	Nitrate is		
	(a) A	cidic fertilizer	(b)	Neutral fertilizer
	(c) B	asic fertilizer	(d)	None of the above
27.	Based o	on climatic data and vegetation, the five major	or gr	oup of forest are further divided into
	(a) 10	0 groups	(b)	12 groups
	(c) 1:	5 groups	(d)	16 groups
28.		shment of forest by artificial means on an area sent is called	ı fron	n which forest vegetation has always or long
	(a) N	atural regeneration	(b)	Afforestation
	(c) A	rtificial regeneration	(d)	Taungya
29.	Bamboo	o needs a felling cycle of		
	(a) 2-	-3 years	(b)	3-4 years
	(c) 4-	-5 years	(d)	5-6 years
30.	With lea	aving at least one node, Bamboo should be	cut a	t a height of
	(a) 10	0 cm	(b)	12 cm
	(c) 1:	5 cm	(d)	20 cm
31.		stainable land-use system that combines arab nit of land, either spatially or temporally is kn		-
	(a) A	fforestation	(b)	Agroforestry
	(c) So	ocial forestry	(d)	Aquaforestry
32.	One of t	the benefits of social forestry is to		
	(a) G	enerate rural employment	(b)	Increase pressure from natural forest
	(c) D	ecrease the supply of fuel wood and fodder	(d)	None of the above
33.	-	ge Taungya System, crops are raised by the pest. Usually, each family has allotted a land or	-	_
	(a) 1-	-2 years	(b)	2-3 years
	(c) 3-	-4 years	(d)	4-5 years

34.	One	of the advantage of Agro-forestry is						
	(a)	(a) It increases the pressure on forest and reduces better protection of ecological system						
	(b)	It enhances run-off, nutrient leaching and soil erosion						
		It augments biological diversity by favouring						
	` '	The interference of trees decreases the crop y						
35.	-	practice of forestry outside the conventional forest with an aim to provide goods and services of						
		ocal people is	(1.)	G 110				
		Agro forestry	` ′	Social forestry				
	` ′	Urban forestry	(d)	Village forestry				
36.	The s	social forestry aims to						
	` '	Meet the local needs of fuel, small timber, fodder and minor forest produces.						
		Decrease cottage industries in rural areas						
	` '	Degrade the aesthetic value of an area						
	(d)	Minimize the available land according to its o	arryi	ng capacity				
37.	_	e practice of forest with the object of developing or maintaining a forest of high scenic value is own as						
	(a)	Recreation forestry	(b)	Aesthetic forestry				
	(c)	Extension forestry	(d)	Farm forestry				
38.	If the	intensity of rainfall is between 2.5-7.5 mm/h	r, it is	termed as				
	(a)	Light	(b)	Medium				
	(c)	Heavy	(d)	Very heavy				
39.	A lin	e of joining equal rainfall is called						
	(a)	Isohyet	(b)	Isotherm				
	(c)	Isotide	(d)	None of the above				
40.	The a	advantage of rain water harvesting is						
		Rain water is bacteriologically pure						
	(b)							
	(c)							
	(d)	It is free from organic matter						
41.	Wate	ershed is classified based on its						
	(a)	Site	(b)	Slope				
	(c)	Size	(d)	Length				
42.	An a	ppropriate area of mini-watershed is						
		50-100 sq.km	(b)	100-200 sq.km				
	` '	200-500 sq.km	(d)	500-800 sq.km				
43.	Rill	erosion is an advanced stage of		-				
		Splash erosion	(b)	Sheet erosion				
		Channel erosion	(d)	Gully erosion				
44.	` '	ershed refers to draining water to a	\ /	•				
- ••		Single outlet	(b)	Two outlet				
	(c)	Three outlet	(d)	No outlet				
	\ /		\ /					

Hyetograph refers to the ratio of		
(a) Rainfall depth versus time	(b)	Rainfall intensity versus time
(c) Discharge versus time	(d)	Accumulated rainfall versus time
The Rational method is used to estimate		
(a) Run-off volume	(b)	Soil Loss
(c) Peak run-off rate	(d)	None of the above
The objective of watershed management is to		
(a) Recharge ground water		
(b) Measure soil erosion		
(c) Percolate rain water at some location		
(d) Study over exploitation of resource in a v	watershed	
Rill erosion usually begins in the		
(a) Upper part of land slope	(b)	Lower part of land slope
(c) Middle of land slope	(d)	Entire length of land slope
Land use capability classification is primarily ba	ased on	
(a) Land slope	(b)	Length
(c) Soil type	(d)	None of the above
Erosion intensity of severe erosion is		
(a) Less than 20 ton/ha/year	(b)	20-40 ton/ha/year
(c) 40-80 ton/ha/year	(d)	Greater than 80 ton/ha/year
Construction of Bench Terrace is designed for		
_	(b)	Semi-Arid region
(c) Humid region	(d)	Tropical region
Graded Terraces are suitable for areas with		
	(b)	Moderate rainfall
(c) High rainfall	` '	None of the above
Raindrop splash is the main cause of	. ,	
	(b)	Gully erosion
	(d)	Sheet erosion
• • •	. ,	
_	(b)	The length of land
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` /	Direction of land
. ,	()	
	(b)	The gully bed
	` /	Both the gully head and gully bed
,	()	
-	(b)	Sediment yield
	` '	None of the above
•	` /	
-		e to similing cultivation in which the initiale
(a) Agriculture		Horticulture
(c) Forestry	(d)	Pisciculture
	(a) Rainfall depth versus time (c) Discharge versus time The Rational method is used to estimate (a) Run-off volume (c) Peak run-off rate The objective of watershed management is to (a) Recharge ground water (b) Measure soil erosion (c) Percolate rain water at some location (d) Study over exploitation of resource in a variety of suddle of land slope (c) Middle of land slope (d) Land slope (e) Soil type Erosion intensity of severe erosion is (a) Less than 20 ton/ha/year (c) 40-80 ton/ha/year (c) 40-80 ton/ha/year (d) Arid region (e) Humid region Graded Terraces are suitable for areas with (a) Low rainfall (c) High rainfall Raindrop splash is the main cause of (a) Rill erosion (b) Soth slope and length of land The most active portion of a gully is (a) The gully head (b) The gully side The universal soil loss equation estimates (a) Permissible annual soil loss (c) Average annual soil loss An ICAR has developed a model land use as an one-third portion of the slope may be put unde (a) Agriculture	(a) Rainfall depth versus time (b) (c) Discharge versus time (d) The Rational method is used to estimate (a) Run-off volume (b) (c) Peak run-off rate (d) The objective of watershed management is to (a) Recharge ground water (b) Measure soil erosion (c) Percolate rain water at some location (d) Study over exploitation of resource in a watershed Rill erosion usually begins in the (a) Upper part of land slope (b) (c) Middle of land slope (d) Land use capability classification is primarily based on (a) Land slope (b) (c) Soil type (d) Erosion intensity of severe erosion is (a) Less than 20 ton/ha/year (d) Construction of Bench Terrace is designed for (a) Arid region (d) Graded Terraces are suitable for areas with (a) Low rainfall (b) (c) High rainfall (d) Raindrop splash is the main cause of (a) Rill erosion (d) Bench Terrace are constructed to change (a) The slope of land (d) The most active portion of a gully is (a) The gully head (b) (c) The gully side (d) The universal soil loss equation estimates (a) Permissible annual soil loss (d) An ICAR has developed a model land use as an alternativone-third portion of the slope may be put under (a) Agriculture (b)

58.	In a hilly area, terrace may be constructed below the slope percentage of						
	(a)	20%	(b)	30%			
	(c)	33%	(d)	40%			
59.	An a	verage top soil loss due to shifting cultivation(Jhun	n) per hectare per year is estimated as			
	(a)	20 MT	(b)	30 MT			
	(c)	35 MT	(d)	40 MT			
60.	-	People who practice shifting cultivation are grouped into different categories. The people of North East are categorized as					
	(a)	Primarily dependent	(b)	Partially dependent			
	(c)	Marginally dependent	(d)	None of the above			
61.	Duri	ng the construction of Earthen checkdams, the	slop	e of the bunds may be maintained at			
	(a)	2:1	(b)	1:1			
	(c)	3:1	(d)	3:2			
62.	In a s	mall gullies or at the starting stretch of gullies,	the f	ollowing check dams are constructed			
	(a)	Earthen Checkdams	(b)	Brushwood checkdams			
	(c)	Gabionic checkdams	(d)	Drystone check dams			
63.	The	width of checkdam at the base should be appro-	xima	tely equal to maximum height in			
	(a)	Drystone checkdam	(b)	Earthen checkdam			
	(c)	Gabionic checkdam	(d)	Brushwood checkdam			
64. Soil tends to have distinct variations in colour both horizontally and vertically. The colo							
	(a)	Black	(b)	Red or yellow			
	(c)	Grey	(d)	Grey blue			
65.	Then	most common method of land leveling design is	S				
	(a)	Plan inspection method	(b)	Contour adjustment method			
	(c)	Profile method	(d)	Plane method			
66.	Look	at the series: $2,1,(1/2),(1/4),$ What number	r sho	uld come next?			
		(1/3)		(1/8)			
	` '	(2/8)	` ′	(1/16)			
67.	Look at this series: 70, 71, 76,,81,86,70,71, What number should fill in the blank?						
	(a)		(b)	71			
	(c)		(d)	96			
Direc word		to solve Question 68: Choose the word for	whic	h best express the meaning of the given			
68.	AWA	AKENED					
	(a)	Enlightened	(b)	Shook			
	(c)	Waken	(d)	Realised			
			. /				

Direction to solve Questions 69 - 70: Pick out the best one which can complete incomplete stem correctly and meaningfully

(b) We could detect that he was very happy

(d) People came to know that he was annoyed

69. Despite his best efforts to conceal his anger....,(a) He could succeed in doing it easily

(c) He succeeded in camouflaging his emotions

70.	They were all shocked at h	nis failure	in the comp	etition		
	(a) were shocked at all			(b)	had all shocked at	
	(c) had all shocked by			(d)	No correction required	
71.	Find out which of the figure	es(1), (2),	(3) and (4)	can be	formed from the pieces given in figure (X)
			1) (2)	(3)) (4)	
	(a) 1			(b)	2	
	(c) 3			(d)	4	
72.	Find out how will the key fi	gure(X) lo	ook like afte	r rotati	on	
	(X)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	(a) 1			(b)	2	
	(c) 3			(d)	4	
73.	Three pencils cost the same expensive than rulers If the				cost the same as one rulerPencils are mo	re
	(a) True	mst two s	iaicincins a		False	
	(c) Uncertain			(0)	1 4150	
74.	CMM, EOO, GQQ,	. KUU				
	(a) GRR	_,		(b)	GSS	
	(c) ISS			` ′	ITT	
75.	Window is to pane as book	is to				
	(a) Novel			(b)	Glass	
	(c) Cover			(d)	Page	