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1. In which temperature soil develops slowly?

- a) Summer
- b) Wind
- c) Rainy
- d) Cold

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Climate and time play an important role in the development of soils. In extremely dry or cold climates, soils develop very slowly, while in humid and warm climates soil develop more rapidly due to favourable climatic conditions.

2. Under ideal climatic conditions how many cms of soil is developed?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

View Answer

3. What is called for the matured soils which are arranged in a series of zones?

- a) Soil zones
- b) Soil layers
- c) Soil horizons
- d) Soil benches

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Mature soils are arranged in a series of zones called soil horizons. Each horizon has a distinct texture and composition that varies with the different types of soil. This soil horizon helps to discriminate different types of soils.

4. What is soil profile?

- a) A cross sectional view of the horizons in a soil
- b) A front view of the horizons in a soil
- c) A cross sectional view of the horizons in rocks
- d) A front view of the horizons in rocks

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: A cross-sectional view of the horizon in a soil is called a soil profile. This soil profile can able to identify the special characteristics present in the soils and this can be used as a referral while studying a soil pollution causing by different soils.

5. How many horizons are there in soils?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three

d) Four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are four horizons in soils. The top layer is known as O-horizon. The uppermost layer of soil called as the A-horizon. The B-horizon called the subsoil, it contains less organic material. The area below the subsoil is called as the C-horizon.

6. A-horizon soil consists of partially decomposed organic matter.

a) True

b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: The uppermost layer of the soil, called the A-horizon. It consists of partially decomposed organic matter and some inorganic mineral particles. This layer consists of a large amount of bacteria, fungi and other small insects, which form complex food webs in the soil.

7. Which horizon helps to determine the pH of the soil?

a) A

b) B

c) C

d) O

[View Answer](#)

8. What is called for the mixture of all the contents of soil?

a) Erosion

b) Sublimation

c) Degradation

d) Loams

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Answer: d

Explanation: Soil varies in their content of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The relative amounts of the different sizes and types of mineral particles determine the soil texture. Soils with an approximately equal mixture of clay, sand, silt and humus are called loams.

9. Why area treatment is important for soil?

a) To reduce the impact of raindrops on the soil

b) To maximize surface run-off

c) Not treating the upper catchment and proceeds towards an outlet

d) Not storing surplus rainwater

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Answer: a

Explanation: Area treatment in soil reduces the impact of raindrops on the soil. The treatment measures are to develop vegetation cover on non-arable land. It effects in minimum disturbance and displacement of soil particles.

10. What is called for the movement of surface litter and topsoil from one place to another?

- a) Soil submerge
- b) Soil degradation
- c) Soil erosion
- d) Soil pollution

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Soil erosion is a natural process, it is often caused by wind and flowing water. It is greatly accelerated by human activities such as farming, construction, over grazing by livestock and burning of grass cover and deforestation.