

FBQ1: The formation of mature soil depends on ____

Answer: *Time*

FBQ2: Han Jenny considers ____ factors of soil formation

Answer: *Five*

FBQ3: Climate and organisms are regarded to as ____ factors

Answer: *Active*

FBQ4: Tropic soils are complex and comprises of a variety of soil known as ____

Answer: *Latosols*

FBQ5: ____ Group enhances vertisolic expansion

Answer: *Montmorrillionite*

FBQ6: _ Relief affects soil formation through altitude which creates ____

Answer: *Microclimate*

FBQ7: Aspect is the ____ way relief affects soil formation

Answer: *Third*

FBQ8: There are ____ processes of soil formation

Answer: *Two*

FBQ9: Examples of soil processes are ____

Answer: *Simple and complex*

FBQ10: The major processes of soil formation are ____ and ____

Answer: *Humification*

FBQ11: Removal in solution of soil constituent from the soil is known as ____

Answer: *Leaching*

FBQ12: Ammonification is an example of ____ process

FBQ13: Acid- producing substances which subdues the activities of bacteria is

Answer: *Tannins*

FBQ14: Humification takes place in ____ profile layer

Answer: *Ao*

FBQ15: The percentage content of nitrogen in the soil is ____

Answer: *0.2-0.4%*

FBQ16: The third type of biological process which relates to nitrogen fixation and biospheric cycling is ____

Answer: *Dentrification*

FBQ17: Deposition of materials removed into the eluvial horizon is known as

Answer: *Illuviation*

FBQ18: Eluviation takes place in ____ horizon

Answer: *A*

FBQ19: Acidic level of the soil can be increased by ____

Answer: *Humification*

FBQ20: The process which forms ferruginous tropical soil is known as ____

Answer: *Laterisation*

FBQ21: The soil forming process which takes place in a cool humid area is referred to as

Answer: *Podsolisation*

FBQ22: are prominent under podsolisation process

Answer: *Sesquioxides*

FBQ23: An example of complex process of soil formation is ____

Answer: *Gleisation process*

FBQ24: Calcification process occurs mainly in ____

Answer: *Low- rainfall areas*

FBQ25: The process of soil formation which takes place in areas with impeded drainage condition is ____

Answer: *Gleisation process*

FBQ26: Hydromorphic soils are characteristically ____ in nature

Answer: *Mottling*

FBQ27: The formation of an impervious horizon beneath the soil profile causes

Answer: *Gleying*

FBQ28: Laterisation takes place in ____

Answer: *Warm to hot humid tropical areas*

FBQ29: Podsolisation takes place in cool humid areas of ____ regions

Answer: *Temperate*

FBQ30: Major soil types of the world are divided into ____

Answer: *Three*

FBQ31: The soils that are formed on latitudinal areas are called

Answer: *Zonal soils*

FBQ32: Intrazonal soil types occur where parent material exerts influence on ____

Answer: *Soil*

FBQ33: Soil types without well-developed characteristics are called ____

Answer: *Azonal soils*

FBQ34: Soils found in very cold areas are called ____

Answer: *Tundra soils*

FBQ35: Soils that develop on glacial drifts are known as ____

Answer: *Podsols*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Hygroscopic water is not always available to

Answer: Plant branches

MCQ2: Salt tolerating plants are called

Answer: Shrubs

MCQ3: The scientist that is interested in soil appearance is called

Answer: Soil chemist

MCQ4: The percentage of mineral matter in the soil is ____

Answer: 30%

MCQ5: Organic matter content is

Answer: 45%

MCQ6: Soil water is a ____ constituent

Answer: Variable

MCQ7: Sand, silt and clay constitutes?

Answer: Soil constituency

MCQ8: The soil is made up of ____ phases

Answer: 10

MCQ9: particles in the soil are chemically active

Answer: Clay

MCQ10: Macro nutrients are metallic ____

Answer: Anions

MCQ11: Interveinal chlorosis is caused by

Answer: Colbate

MCQ12: Illuviation and eluviation are closely related to ____ but not identical

Answer: Percolation

MCQ13: The degree of finess or coarseness of a soil material is called soil ____

Answer: Structure

MCQ14: Water that is drawn from the interstices of the soil is termed
Answer: Capillary

MCQ15: The process of soil formation that takes place in the humid
Answer: Podsolisation

MCQ16: Soil air is a component of _____
Answer: Liquid phase

MCQ17: The qualitative value of organic matter is measured by
Answer: Volume

MCQ18: Water held by soil particles through the process of adsorption
Answer: Capillary water

MCQ19: Biological process of organic water formation is known as _____
Answer: Mineralization

MCQ20: Organic mineral element released into the soil is known as _____
Answer: Mineralization

MCQ21: Soil water that moves through the soil as a result of gravitational pull is called _____
Answer: Capillary water

MCQ22: Soil texture is always described in terms of _____
Answer: Volume

MCQ23: The number of textural grades in a textural triangle is
Answer: 20

MCQ24: The aspect of the soil that influences porosity, permeability, consistency and structure is _____
Answer: Soil porosity

MCQ25: Soil structure is described in _____ ways
Answer: 4

MCQ26: Granular, crumbly, platy and columnar describes soil _____
Answer: Solid phase

MCQ27: Dark, light and bright terms are used to describe soil _____
Answer: Color

MCQ28: Soil profile consists of _____ horizons
Answer: O, A, B, C, D

MCQ29: Soil parameter that regulates the rate and intensity of the biochemical process is _____

Answer: Soil temperature

MCQ30: The arrangement of different layers within the soil strata is known as_____

Answer: Soil horizon

MCQ31: Zones of enrichment in soil profile are_____

Answer: Eluviation

MCQ32: Young soils without horizon differentiation are known as_____

Answer: Entisol

MCQ33: The degree of acidity and alkalinity of the soil is referred to as_____

Answer: Soil neutrality

MCQ34: A situation where $[H^+]$ is more than $[OH^-]$, is called_____

Answer: Soil acidity

MCQ35: Soil alkalinity depends on_____

Answer: High pH