جامعــة دمشـــق- كليـــة الهندسة الزراعيـــة

امتحان الفصل الدراسي: الثاني ، العام الدراسي: 2024 - 2025، حملة مقرر
اسم المقرر: إنتاج المحاصيل الحقلية (باللغة الإنكليزية)، السنة: الثالثة
مدة الامتحان: 75 دقيقة، العلامة:70، عدد الأسئلة 50، عدد الصفحات: 2 (على الوجهين)
النموذج (ب) Form-B   اسم الطالب:...

Select the most appropriate answer for each of the followings: (1.4 Mark for each question)

1) Which of the follow is NOT a B. procumbens and B. webbiana species characteristics?
A) Hard coated monogerm seed
B) Viny growth habit
C) Source of genes for disease resistance
D) Soft coated seeds

2) Sunflower oil is highly suitable for human consumption due to its:
A) Low vitamin E content
B) High linoleic acid and absence of linolenic acid
C) Saturated fatty acids
D) Fish-like odor

3) Where is the center of origin for peanuts?
A) Africa
B) South America
C) Asia
D) Europe

4)Which crop is called “ Miracle crop”?
A) Cotton
B) Sunflower
C) Peanuts
D) Soybeans

5)Which species provides approximately 90% of the world's cotton?
A) *Gossypium hirsutum*
B) *Gossypium barbadense*
C) *Gossypium herbaceum*
D) *Gossypium arboreum*

6) Sunflower is classified as "day-neutral" because it:
A) Flowers under a wide range of day lengths
B) Requires long days to flower
C) Only flowers in equatorial regions
D) Cannot flower in summer

7) To which botanical family does cotton belong?
A) Fabaceae
B) Poaceae
C) Malvaceae
D) Solanaceae

8) Why is peanut beneficial in crop rotations?
A) It repels pests
B) It fixes atmospheric nitrogen
C) It requires no fertilizer
D) It tolerates salinity

9) What happens if an indeterminate soybean variety is grown in a short-day (southern) region?
A) Vegetative growth is prolonged, delaying flowering.
B) Growth stages shorten, flowering is enhanced, and yield drastically reduces.
C) It becomes completely dormant.
D) It develops determinate growth habits.

10) Which type is NOT correct type of sugar beet varieties based on sugar content ?
A) Type (Z): sugar content is more than 16%, but lower root yield.
B) Type (N): sugar content is about 16%, normal root yield.
C) Type (X): sugar content is more than 20%.
D) Type (E): sugar content is less than 16%, higher root yield.

11)Which soil type is BEST for peanut cultivation?
A) Heavy clay
B) Saline soil
C) Light-colored, well-drained sandy/loamy soil
D) Alkaline soil

12) The most critical stages for irrigating sunflower are:
A) Germination only
B) Bud formation, flowering, and seed filling
C) Post-harvest
D) Early vegetative growth

13) Which sugar beet species is multigerm? A) Beta patellaris B) Beta macrocarpa C) Beta procumbens D) Beta Webbiana	**14)To which plant family does Glycine max belong?** A) Solanaceae B) Poaceae C) Leguminosae (Fabaceae) D) Brassicaceae
15) Why do cotton seeds require a larger amount of moisture during germination compared to some other crops? A) They have a very thick seed coat impervious to water B) They germinate at greater soil depths C) They require water for enzymatic reactions unique to cotton D) They contain lignin and waxes that hinder water absorption	**16) What methods are used to grow hybrid plants from B. patellaris?** A) Grafting small interspecific F2 seedlings onto young sugar beet roots B) Using intermediate or bridge hybrids, such as swiss chard with wild patellaris C) Using only B. vulgaris for hybridization. D) Using only B. patellaris for hybridization.
17) Which sunflower type has the LOWEST oil content? A) Dwarf type B) Semi-dwarf type C) Giant type D) Hybrid type	**18) Why is peanut NOT grown after tobacco or cotton?** A) Nutrient depletion B) Incompatible harvesting methods C) Waterlogging risk D) Increased disease incidence
19) Why is adding a small starter dose of nitrogen recommended for soybean cultivation? A) To enhance initial nodule formation. B) To replace ineffective Rhizobium bacteria. C) To directly supply most of the plant's N needs. D) To compensate for high soil salinity.	**20) The most important factors affecting sugar content of roots are:** A) Night temperature and availability of P B) Day temperature and availability of N C) Night temperature and availability of N D) Day temperature and availability of P
21) Which breeding trait is linked to oil quality improvement in Peanuts? A) Drought tolerance B) High linoleic acid percentage C) Low linoleic acid and high oleic acid D) Pod adhesion to pegs	**22) The phenomenon of "Bolting" observed in Syrian cotton fields is characterized by:** A) Excessive boll formation on lower branches B) Tall, weak plants with little or no boll formation in the middle/lower parts C) Premature dropping of flowers and small bolls D) Stunted growth due to viral infection
23) In sugar beet, Genetic monogerm resulted in: A) 100% single seedlings B) 85% single seedlings C) 10% single seedlings D) 0% single seedlings	**24) Sunflower should NOT follow which crop in rotation due to disease risk?** A) Wheat B) Legumes C) Corn D) Sugar beet
25) Soybean's water use efficiency (WUE) is lower than wheat and sugar beet (both C3 plants) because: A) Soybean has deeper roots accessing more water. B) Soybean has a higher transpiration ratio C) Wheat and sugar beet are grown in cooler climates. D) Soybean fixes nitrogen, requiring more energy and water.	**26) High temperature during grain filling period in wheat results in:** A) Shrinked grains and severe reduction in yield. B) Pollen sterility and abortion of fertilization. C) Florets fallen and failure of grain formation. D) Spikelets deformation and loss of grains.

27) The genome (D) in wheat came from: A) Aegilops ovate. B) Aegilops speltoides. C) Aegilops Squarosa. D) Aegilops triuncialis.	**28) Worldwide barley is:** A) The first important cereal crop. B) The second important cereal crop. C) The fourth important cereal crop. D) The fifth important cereal crop.
29) Corn is mainly: A) Winter legume crop. B) Summer fiber crop. C) Summer grain crop. D) Winter oilseed crop.	**30) Barley is mainly:** A) Short day, warm season crop. B) Short day, cool season crop. C) Long day, warm season crop. D) Long day, cool season crop.
31) The major components correlated with corn yield: A) Number of leaves per plant. B) The length of tassel. C) Number of branches per plant. D) Number of grain per cob	**32) Generally, the seeding rate in barley is 10-20% less than that of wheat due to:** A) High protein content of barley crop. B) High tillers of barley crop. C) Early maturity of barley crop. D) Large spikes of barley crop.
33) Yield increase of corn can be attributed to: A) Heterosis, hybrids and cultural practices. B) The good taste of leaves. C) The sugar content of the stem. D) The large size of the grains.	**34) Recently climatic changes resulted in:** A) Higher production of wheat. B) Slight effect on wheat production. C) Severe reduction on production of wheat. D) Decreasing stem height of wheat.
35) Seed rate for grain corn under irrigated cultivation is: A) 50 – 100 kg per hectare. B) 30 –50 kg per hectare. C) 100 – 150 kg per hectare. D) 150 – 200 kg per hectare.	**36) With respect to wheat production in Syria:** A) Only bread wheat is grown. B) Only durum wheat is grown. C) No types are grown. D) Two types, bread and durum are grown.
37) Chickpea is an important legume crop rich in: A) Protein and minerals. B) Protein and fat. C) Protein and vitamin. D) Protein and CHO.	**38) Wheat crop performs best in:** A) Climatic zones A and B. B) Climatic zones B and C. C) Climatic zones C and D. D) Climatic zones D and E.
39) The wild progenitor of chickpea is: A) *Cicer cuneatum.* B) *Cicer reticulatum.* C) *Cicer arietinum.* D) Cicer echinospermum.	**40) Small seeded cultivars of lentil are tolerant to drought because of:** A) Late maturity. B) Early maturity. C) Wax layer on the leaves. D) Deep root system.
41) Generally, Fababean crop is: A) Sugar crop rich in sucrose. B) Cereal crop rich in CHO. C) Oilseed crop rich in fats. D) Legume crop rich in protein.	**42) Worldwide, lentil is the:** A) Second most important legume crop. B) Third most important legume crop. C) Fourth most important legume crop. D) Fifth most important legume crop.

43) In rainfed areas, Wheat – legume crop rotation is most beneficial due to: A) Biological nitrogen fixation. B) High biomass production. C) Responsiveness to high rainfall. D) Tolerance to high temperature.	**44) Cereal crops are not a balanced diet because:** A) High content of protein and low CHO content. B) High content of fats and low protein content. C) High content of oil and low CHO content. D) High content of CHO and low protein content.
45) The primary center of origin of Fababean is: A) Central Asia and India. B) Central America and Mexico C) Mediterranean basin. D) South America and Caribbean basin.	**46) The Characters of dough in bread crops are mainly affected by:** A) Lysine content. B) Methionine content. C) Gluten content. D) Treptophan content.
47) Harlan & Dewet (1972) divided Sorghum bicolor into five races on the basis of: A) Stem length and leaf area. B) Roots size and its numbers. C) Spikelet types and grains. D) Florates and leaves colour.	**48) Critical period for crop weed competition in sorghum around.** A)25 - 50 days of crop growth B)30 - 60 days of crop growth C) 40 - 70 days of crop growth. D) 15 - 45 days of crop growth.
49) Grain sorghum in Syria is grown: A) During June-July with 20-25 kg/ha. B) During April-May with 6-8 kg/ha. C) During February-March with 15-20 kg/ha. D) During December-January with 25-30 kg/ha	**50) Wheat plant requires most of potassium fertilizer at:** A) Germination and seedling stages. B) Tillering and vegetative growth stages C).Heading and grain filling period stages. D) At seedling establishment and tillering stages.

Best of Luck

Prof. Dr. Hussain Almahasneh **Dr. Nour Ali**

Damascus: 31-07-2025

جامعــة دمشــق- كليــة الهندسة الزراعيــة

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مدة الامتحان: 75 دقيقة، العلامة: 70، عدد الأسئلة 50، عدد الصفحات 2 (على الوجهين)
النموذج (أ) Form-A اسم الطالب:.....

Select the most appropriate answer for each of the followings: (1.4 Mark for each question)

1) High temperature during grain filling period in wheat results in: A) Shrinked grains and severe reduction in yield. B) Pollen sterility and abortion of fertilization. C) Florets fallen and failure of grain formation. D) Spikelets deformation and loss of grains.	**2) The genome (D) in wheat came from:** A) Aegilops ovate. B) Aegilops speltoides. C) Aegilops Squarosa. D) Aegilops triuncialis.
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