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**Dr. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, AKOLA**  
**SEMESTER END THEORY EXAMINATION**

**B. Sc (Hons) Horticulture**

|            |                     |       |                                       |               |             |
|------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Semester   | : I (New)           | Term  | : I                                   | Academic Year | : 2021-2022 |
| Course No. | : H/AGROMET-111     | Title | : Agro-meteorology and Climate Change |               |             |
| Credits    | : 2 (1+1)           | Time  | : 4.00-5.00                           | Total marks   | : 40        |
| Day & Date | : Saturday 20/11/21 |       |                                       |               |             |

**Note :**

1. Solve **ANY FOUR** questions from **SECTION "A"**.
2. Solve **ANY SIX** questions from **SECTION "B"**.
3. All questions from **SECTION "C"** are compulsory.
4. Send the PDF file of answer sheet to the email id of respective course teacher

**SECTION "A"**

(Write the answers in 4-5 sentences only. Each question carries 4 marks.)

- Q.1** Define agricultural meteorology and write in brief its scope in agriculture.
- Q.2** What is mean by wind? Differentiate between cyclones and anticyclones.
- Q.3** Define precipitation. Write the different forms and types of precipitation.
- Q.4** Define weather forecasting. Give the types of weather forecasting and their utility.
- Q.5** Define drought. Suggest the strategies to mitigate the drought condition.

**SECTION "B"**

(Write the answers in one sentence only. Each question carries 2 marks.)

**Q.6** Define the following terms.

- a) Cloud
- b) Climate change
- c) Atmospheric pressure
- d) Air temperature
- e) Remote sensing
- f) Atmospheric humidity
- g) Rainy day

**SECTION "C"**

**Q.7 Choose the correct option. (Each question carries 1 mark.)**

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1.  | The major parts of India receive rainfall from.....<br>a) NW Monsoon      b) NE Monsoon      c) SW Monsoon      d) SE Monsoon  |
| 2.  | .....is a green house gas.<br>a) CO <sub>2</sub> b) N <sub>2</sub> c) O <sub>2</sub> d) Ar   |
| 3.  | The wavelength of visible light is.....<br>a) 315-400 nm      b) 400-700 nm      c) 720-1000 nm      d) 280-315 nm   |
| 4.  | The decrease in temperature with height is called.....<br>a) Lapse rate      b) Inversion      c) Potential temperature      d) Unstable   |
| 5.  | The atmospheric gas which act as shield for UV radiation.<br>a) Oxygen      b) CO <sub>2</sub> c) Nitrogen      d) Ozone   |
| 6.  | The direction towards which wind blows is called as.....<br>a) Wind ward      b) Lee ward      c) Veering wind      d) Backing wind  |
| 7.  | The deposition of water vapour in form of tiny droplets on the colder bodies by condensation is known as.....<br>a) Fog      b) Dew      c) Mist      d) Frost   |
| 8.  | The line drawn on a map joining the places of equal temperature is known as.....<br>a) Isotherm      b) Isohyte      c) Isohels      d) Isobar   |
| 9.  | .....is the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas or vapor.<br>a) Transpiration      b) Sublimation      c) Condensation      d) Evaporation   |
| 10. | ..... can be defined as the gaseous envelop surrounding the earth.<br>a) Atmosphere      b) Lithosphere      c) Hydrosphere      d) Biosphere  |
| 11. | Agriculture drought occurs when.....<br>a) Rainfall < 75% of the normal      b) Rainfall < 50% of the normal<br>c) Rainfall < 25% of the normal      d) Soil moisture fall short to meet crop water demand |
| 12. | ..... plants are highly tolerant to drought.<br>a) Xerophyte      b) Hydrophyte      c) Hygrophyte      d) Mesophyte   |

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