

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION-2021

AG 122 INTRODUCTION TO SOILS

First Year Bachelor of Science in Agriculture [B.Sc.(Ag.)]

TIME ALLOWED:- 2½ HOURS

Wednesday 27th October, 2021 12.50 pm

Venue: RKLR 1&2

STUDENT NAME:	ID No:
5102E1111111EV	12 1.0.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES:

- 1. You have 10 minutes to read the paper. You must not begin writing during this time.
- 2. Questions are in **THREE** parts. Answer **ALL** from three parts in numerical order.
- 3. Answers must be written in the space provided in the question paper. No other written materials will be required.
- 4. Rules, calculators and correction fluids are required in the examination room. Notes and text books are not allowed.
- 5. Write your name and student number clearly on the first page of your question/answer book and examination attendance slip. **DO IT NOW**.
- 6. Total marks = 50.

PART A

Encircle the correct answer from the options given. (1 mark x 15=15 marks)

1.	The master horizon	is considered a	s zone of illuviation	n.
	a. C	b. A	c. E	d. B
2.	The soil with pH grea	ater than 8.5, electrical	conductivity great	ter than 4 dS/m and
	exchangeable sodium p	ercentage more than 15	% is a	·
	a. saline soil	b. saline-sodic soil	c. sodic soil	d. calcareous soil
3.	A soil with bulk densi	ty of 1.25 g/cc and a p	particle density of	2.5 g/cc shall have a
	total porosity of	·		
	a. 50%	b. 60%	c. 75%	d. 25%
4.	Greatest soil erosion co	ould be in	structured soils.	
	a. crumb	b. massive	c. blocky	d. single-grain
5.	Tensiometers can be us	ed to measure	of soil.	
	a. oxygen concentration	b. matric potential	c. solute potential	d. gravitational
				potential
6.	A soil with Munsell's c	colour notation of 2.5YF	$R = \frac{5}{8}$ shall have a hu	e of
	a. 2.5YR	b. 5	c. 8	d. $\frac{5}{8}$
7.	is a	free-living nitrogen fixi	ing bacterium in the	e soil.
	a. Rhizobium sp	b. <i>Frankia</i> sp	c. Azatobactor sp	d. <i>Anabaena</i> sp
8. Immobilization of N could be expected when an organic matter source with				
	ratio of i	s incorporated to soil.		
	a. 8:1	b. 20:1	c. 15:1	d. 100:1
9.	Chemoautotrophic mic	roorganisms of the soil	derive their energy	from
	a. sunlight	b. inorganic chemicals	c. organic matter	d. all of them
10.	Detailed soil survey	maps are prepared at	a	_scale on the aerial
	photographs.			
	a 1·15 000	b 1:100 000	c 1:200 000	d 1·1 000 000

11.	The number of hierarc	Soil Classification				
	are a. six	b. seven	c. five	d. four		
12.	Soils of the order					
	the upper part of the B					
	a. Kurosols	b. Chromosols		d. Dermosols		
13.	is a widespread soil constraint in the arable soils of Papua New					
	Guinea.					
	a. Anion fixation	b. Tidal flooding	c. Shallow soil depth (< 25 cm)	d. Salinity		
14.	Kaolinite is an example	e for of silicate	clay.			
	a. 2:2 type	b. 1:1 type	c. 2:1:1 type	d. 2:1 type		
15.	is an exa	mple for chemical weat	hering agent involved	in soil formation.		
	a. Temperature	b. CO ₂	c. Ice	d. Plant root		
PA	RT B					
Defi	ine the following ter	ms/ phrases	(1 mark x 1	0=10 marks)		
1. D	iagnostic endopedon					
2. Ch	nroma					
3. Eh	1					
4. Re	econnaissance soil survey					
5. So	oil structure					

6.	Bulk density	
7.	Base saturation percentage	
8.	Available soil water	
9.	Soil tilth	
10	. Cation exchange capacity (CEC)	
P.	ART C	
Aı	nswer the following questions.	(5 marks x 5=25 marks)
1.	Briefly explain <i>any five</i> factors that influence av	ailability of soil water to plants.

2. Enlist the soil forming factor	rs. Describe tl	ne influence o	of an active	(any one) soil	forming
factor on the pedogenesis.					
3. Briefly explain the beneficial	roles of soil r	nicroorganism	ns on plant g	rowth?	

4. A core cutter of 5.1 cm height, 5 cm internal diameter and weighing 25 g was used to draw a soil core. The moist soil with core cutter weighed 200 g. Later, the core cutter and soil core were oven-dried to constant weight and reweighed 175 g. Calculate the <u>bulk density</u> and <u>volumetric water content</u> given that specific gravity of water is 1 g cm⁻³. Clearly show each step of calculation and the formulae used for calculations.

5. Sketch a hypothetical soil profile, label different horizons and explain the importance of each horizon in the soil classification.