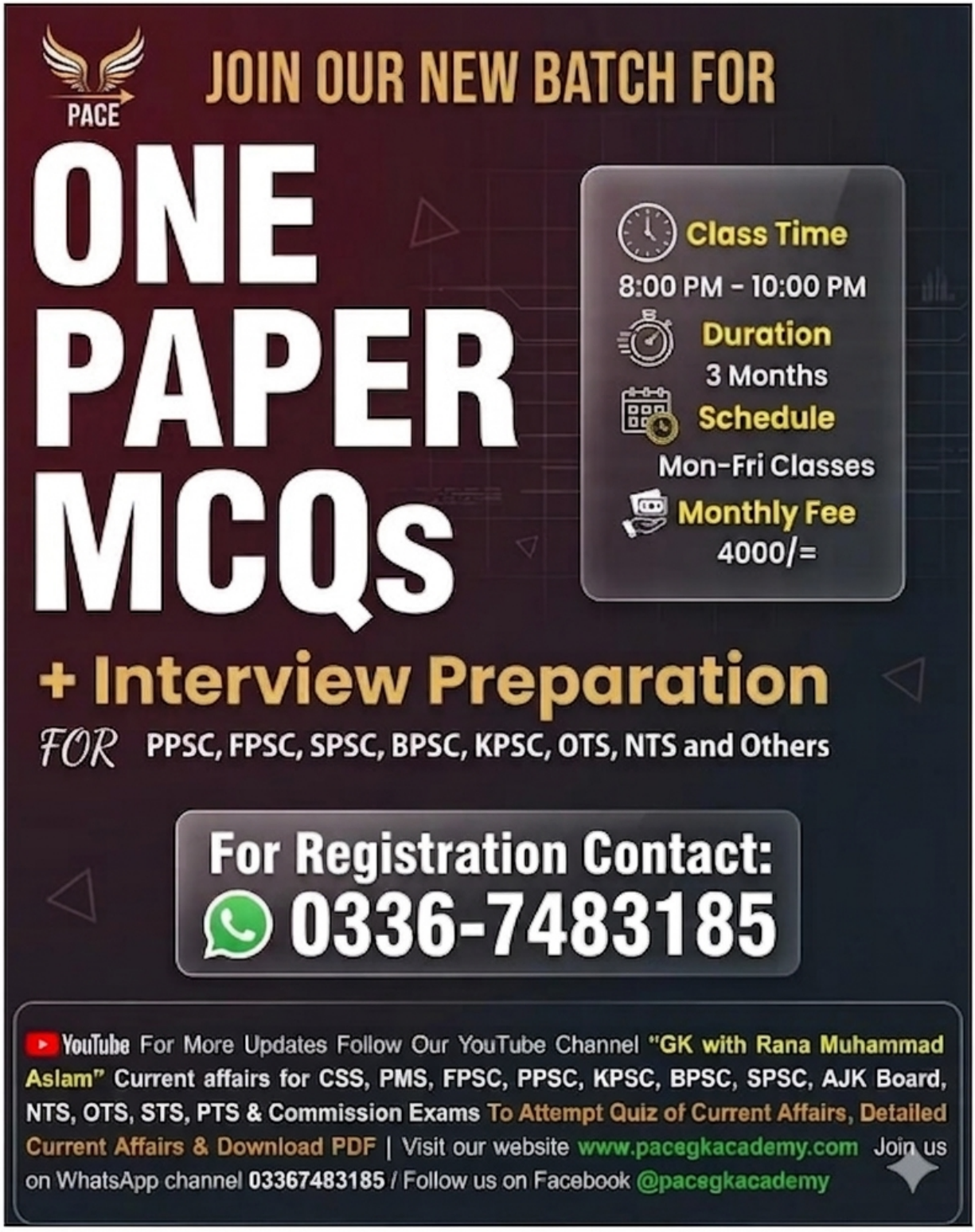
Agri. Extension



Agri. Extension

Q.1: In Village-AID, the structure of advisory committees had?
A. **4 tiers**
B. 5 tiers
C. 6 tiers
D. 7 tiers

Q.2: Each Development Area in Village-AID consists of?
A. **100 villages**
B. 125 villages
C. 150 villages
D. 175 villages

Q.3: Front line worker in Village-AID known as?
A. Village Officer
B. Extension Officer
C. **Village worker**
D. Extension worker

Q.4: Chand Tara Clubs were organized under the umbrella of?
A. **Village-AID**
B. Basic Democracies
C. Rural Works Program
D. People Works Program

Q.5: Village-AID program was abolished in?
A. 1957
B. 1959
C. **1961**
D. 1963

Q.6: Village-AID program was launched in?
A. 1950
B. **1952**
C. 1954
D. 1956

Q.7: The concept of Gurgaon Experience was tested by?
A. J.J. Thomson
B. W.M. Rivera
C. A.P. Davidson
D. **F.L. Brayne**

Q.8: The period of Gurgaon experience was?
A. 1912–1920
B. 1914–1922
C. 1918–1926
D. **1920–1928**

Q.9: In 1906, Punjab Agricultural College was established at?
A. **Lyallpur**
B. Lahore
C. Peshawar
D. Quetta

Q.10: Overhead projector is considered as?
A. Non-projected visual aids
B. **Projected visual aids**
C. Non-projected audio-visual aids
D. Projected audio-visual aids

Q.11: Poster is classified as?
A. **Non-projected visual aids**
B. Projected visual aids
C. Non-projected audio-visual aids
D. Projected audio-visual aids

Q.12: Which one of the following communication aids is regarded as audio-visual aid(s)?
A. **TV**
B. Slide
C. Telephone
D. Motion picture

Q.13: Which one of the following communication aids is regarded as only audio aid(s)?
A. Skit
B. Slide
C. **Telephone**
D. Motion picture

Q.14: Which one of the following communication aids is regarded as only visual aid(s)?
A. Motion picture (cinema)
B. Skit
C. **Slides**
D. Telephone

Q.15: If the situation is emergent, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual & group contact method
B. **Mass contact method**
C. Individual contact method
D. Group contact method

Q.16: If extension organization has sufficient manpower, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Group contact method
B. **Individual & group contact method**
C. Mass contact method
D. Individual contact method

Q.17: If extension organization has limited manpower to cover large scale population, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual & group contact method
B. **Mass contact method**
C. Individual contact method
D. Group contact method

Q.18: If size of the audience is large and geographically dispersed, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual contact method
B. Group contact method
C. **Mass contact method**
D. All above

Q.19: If size of the audience is small and geographically concentrated, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual contact method
B. Group contact method
C. Mass contact method
D. **Individual & group contact method**

Q.20: If socio-economic status of the audience is low, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual contact method
B. Group contact method
C. **Mass contact method**
D. Individual & group contact method

Q.21: If socio-economic status of the audience is high, the preferable extension method(s) would be?
A. Individual contact method
B. Group contact method
C. Mass contact method
D. **Individual & group contact method**

Q.22: Electronic media were introduced in agri. extension for the first time through cinema vans in?
A. 1950
B. **1955**
C. 1960
D. 1965

Q.23: The cost per listener of a one hour radio program is how many percent of the cost of one hour face to face conversation between a single farmer and an extension agent?
A. 0.003%
B. **0.03%**
C. 0.3%
D. 3%

Q.24: Which one of the following is classified as electronic media?
A. News bulletins
B. Audio cassettes
C. Video cassettes
D. **All above**

Q.25: Which one of the following is classified as print media?
A. Newsletters
B. Hand bills
C. Hand outs
D. **All above**

Q.26: Buzz group is a modified form of?
A. Method demonstration
B. Result demonstration
C. **Brainstorming**
D. Symposium

Q.27: Brainstorming is best for?
A. **Generating maximum ideas**
B. Showing varying points of views
C. Comparing results
D. Identifying the problems

Q.28: Brainstorming stimulates?
A. **Creative abilities**
B. Leadership abilities
C. Social abilities
D. Listening abilities

Q.29: The focus of symposium is on?
A. One point of view
B. **More than one point of views**
C. Controversial point of views
D. Unanimous point of views

Q.30: A symposium is modified form of?
A. **Lecture meeting**
B. Method demonstration
C. Seminar
D. Group meeting

Q.31: Panel discussion is best for?
A. Generating maximum ideas
B. **Showing varying points of views**
C. Comparing results
D. Identifying the problems

Q.32: Which one of the following is a mass contact method?
A. Symposia
B. Seminar
C. **Newspaper**
D. Farmers day

Q.33: Panel discussion is classified as?
A. Individual contact technique
B. **Group contact technique**
C. Mass contact technique
D. Panel contact method

Q.34: Which one of the following is a group contact method?
A. **Result demonstration**
B. Home visit
C. Telephone call
D. Office call

Q.35: Result demonstration belongs to a category of?
A. Individual contact method
B. **Group contact method**
C. Mass contact method
D. Tele contact method

Q.36: Which one of the following is an individual contact method?
A. **Office call**
B. Method demonstration
C. Newspaper
D. Farmers day

Q.37: Farm & home visit is classified as?
A. **Individual contact method**
B. Group contact method
C. Mass contact method
D. Distance contact method

Q.38: Which one of the following is inferential statistics?
A. Frequency
B. Standard deviation
C. Mean
D. **t-test**

Q.39: Results and discussion are?
A. Different terms
B. Different terms
C. **Overlapping terms**
D. Mixed terms

Q.40: A quantity which expresses that how much the members of a group differ from the mean value is referred to?
A. Frequency
B. Mean
C. **Standard deviation**
D. Variance

Q.41: SPSS stands for?
A. **Statistical package for social sciences**
B. Statistical package for social scientists
C. Social package for statistical sciences
D. Scientific program for social sciences

Q.42: Validity of research instrument can be ensured by:
A. Cronbach alpha
B. Test-retest method
C. Pre-testing
D. **Consulting with stakeholders**

Q.43: Through test-retest method, which one of the following characteristics of research tool can be checked?
A. **Reliability**
B. Validity
C. Compatibility
D. Efficiency

Q.44: Observation is a data collection tool which yield?
A. **Qualitative data**
B. Quantitative data
C. Reliable data
D. Valid data

Q.45: Overt is a type of observation in which subjects are?
A. Unaware
B. **Aware**
C. Present
D. Absent

Q.46: Which one of the following is not a type of interview schedule?
A. Structured
B. Semi-structured
C. **Non-focused**
D. Focused

Q.47: A data collection tool in which a group of about 6 to 12 people is interviewed together by a skilled interviewer is called?
A. Key informant interview
B. Individual interview
C. **Focus group interview**
D. Nominal group interview

Q.48: For illiterate farmers which one of the following tools is preferred for data collection?
A. Questionnaire
B. **Interview schedule**
C. Mail questionnaire
D. Triangulation

Q.49: A data collection tool containing written questions that are used to get written responses is called?
A. Interview schedule
B. **Questionnaire**
C. Checklist
D. Interview guide

Q.50: When the desired sample characteristic is rare which one of the following sampling techniques is preferred?
A. Convenience sampling
B. Stratified sampling
C. Multistage sampling
D. **Snowball sampling**

Q.51: The sampling technique in which researcher identifies the relevant stratums and their actual representation in the population is called?
A. Convenience sampling
B. **Stratified sampling**
C. Multistage sampling
D. Purposive sampling

Q.52: The sampling technique in which each member of the population has an equal and known chance of being selected is called?
A. **Random sampling**
B. Stratified sampling
C. Multistage sampling
D. Purposive sampling

Q.53: The data which come from other studies done by other institutions or organizations is referred as?
A. Primary data
B. **Secondary data**
C. Tertiary data
D. Reliable and valid data

Q.54: Quantitative data?
A. **Deals with numbers only**
B. Deals with description only
C. Deals with numbers and description
D. Deals with numbers and quantity

Q.55: Qualitative data?
A. Deals with numbers
B. **Deals with description**
C. Deals with number and description
D. Deals with quantity

Q.56: Category data with order (i.e., very happy, happy, unhappy, very unhappy) is called?
A. Nominal data
B. **Ordinal data**
C. Interval data
D. Ratio data

Q.57: Category data without order (i.e., male, female) is called?
A. **Nominal data**
B. Ordinal data
C. Interval data
D. Ratio data

Q.58: In qualitative evaluation, which of the following tools can be used for data collection?
A. Existing database
B. Questionnaire
C. Pre-post test
D. **Focus group**

Q.59: Qualitative evaluation tells us about?
A. How people feel?
B. **How people feel and behave?**
C. How much and how many?
D. How people behave?

Q.60: Evaluation indicators should be?
A. Specific & measurable
B. Accurate and realistic
C. Timely
D. **All above**

Q.61: Through indicators, an evaluator can ask or answer the following questions?
A. Who?
B. How many and how often?
C. How much?
D. **All above?**

Q.62: The evaluation carried out after one to five years passed since the completion of the project is called?
A. Output evaluation
B. Outcome evaluation
C. **Ex-post evaluation**
D. Ex-ante evaluation

Q.63: Ex-ante evaluation carried out?
A. **Prior to start of the project**
B. During the project
C. After completion of the project
D. After particular time passed since completion of the project

Q.64: Meta evaluation focuses on?
A. Process of evaluation
B. **Evaluation of evaluation**
C. Outcome of a program
D. Impact of a program

Q.65: An evaluation in which lessons are drawn from a completed program is called?
A. Process evaluation
B. **Summative evaluation**
C. Meta evaluation
D. Formative evaluation

Q.66: An evaluation that takes place during the life of a program to improve its functioning is called?
A. Summative evaluation
B. **Formative evaluation**
C. Meta-evaluation
D. Ex-ante evaluation

Q.67: “Is the project effective and should it continue?” are typical questions for?
A. Goal-based evaluation approach
B. **Decision-making evaluation approach**
C. Goal-free evaluation approach
D. Expert judgment evaluation approach

Q.68: The major purpose of the goal-based evaluation approach is?
A. Assessing intended project effects
B. Use of expertise
C. Providing information
D. **Assessing achievements of goals**

Q.69: The zone-of-concentration monitoring approach concentrates on?
A. Visits
B. Recommendations
C. Yields
D. **All of the above**

Q.70: The traditional monitoring approach is concerned with?
A. Project diagnostic studies
B. Social achievements
C. Beneficiary contact information
D. **Physical and financial achievements**

Q.71: The objectives of the evaluation plan should be?
A. Specific and measurable
B. Appropriate
C. Realistic
D. **All of the above**

Q.72: Through which of the following can the results of monitoring and evaluation activities be disseminated?
A. Written reports
B. Press releases
C. The mass media
D. **All of the above**

Q.73: Which of the following is NOT considered "monitoring"?
A. Counting the number of people trained
B. Tracking the number of brochures disseminated
C. **Attributing changes in farm productivity**
D. Collecting daily data on farmers served in the field

Q.74: As a general guide, what percentage of a program's budget should go toward M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation)?
A. 1–2%
B. **5–10%**
C. 20–25%
D. 30–40%

Q.75: At what stage of a program should monitoring take place?
A. At the beginning of the program
B. At the mid-point of the program
C. At the end of the program
D. **Throughout the life of the program**

Q.76: Evaluations measure:
A. The timeliness of a program's activities
B. **The outcomes and impact of a program's activities**
C. The closeness of a program with its budget
D. The goodness of program implementation

Q.77: Monitoring is sometimes referred to as?
A. Evaluation
B. Impact evaluation
C. **Process evaluation**
D. Performance evaluation

Q.78: Proper arrangement of both message code and contents is called?
A. **Message treatment**
B. Message transfer
C. Message encoding
D. Message decoding

Q.79: Berlo's model of communication has how many basic elements?
A. 3
B. **4**
C. 5
D. 6

Q.80: The concept of signal in communication was introduced by?
A. **Shannon and Weaver**
B. Riley and Riley
C. Osgood and Schramm
D. Westley and MacLean

Q.81: Shannon and Weaver's model of communication is considered as?
A. Circular model
B. **Linear models**
C. Convergence model
D. Vertical model

Q.82: Traditional models of communication were considered as?
A. **Linear models**
B. Circular models
C. Convergence model
D. Horizontal model

Q.83: Aristotle's model of rhetoric is considered as?
A. Circular model
B. **Linear models**
C. Convergence model
D. Horizontal model

Q.84: Aristotle's model of rhetoric has how many elements?
A. 3
B. 4
C. **5**
D. 6

Q.85: Plato's model of rhetoric has how many elements?
A. 2
B. **3**
C. 4
D. 5

Q.86: The name of the communication model which mainly emphasizes finding out the truth or reality to its possible extent is?
A. Aristotle's model of rhetoric
B. **Plato's model of rhetoric**
C. Schramm's model of communication
D. Leagans' model of communication

Q.87: Which communication model shows the convergence of source and receiver toward each other?
A. Vertical model
B. Focal models
C. Circular models
D. **Convergence model**

Q.88: Which communication model shows a two-way flow of information from source to receiver and back from receiver to source?
A. Linear models
B. **Circular models**
C. Convergence model
D. Horizontal model

Q.89: Which communication model shows a one-way flow of information from source to receiver?
A. **Linear models**
B. Circular models
C. Singular model
D. Horizontal model

Q.90: When information flows from top to bottom, it is called?
A. Horizontal communication
B. Vertical communication
C. **Downward communication**
D. Upward communication

Q.91: Information flow from bottom to top is called?
A. Downward communication
B. **Upward communication**
C. Horizontal communication
D. Vertical communication

Q.92: Communication can be regarded as effective if?
A. It serves the intended purpose
B. It gains maximum support and action
C. It gains maximum feedback
D. **All of the above**

Q.93: In the communication process, the source tries to change the message or style of presentation in case of?
A. Positive feedback
B. **Negative feedback**
C. Horizontal feedback
D. Vertical feedback

Q.94: The effect of jargon on communication is?
A. Positive
B. **Negative**
C. Neutral
D. Strongly positive

Q.95: Communication between two or more than two persons is called?
A. Vertical communication
B. Horizontal communication
C. Intra-personal communication
D. **Inter-personal communication**

Q.96: Self-communication or self-talk is also called?
A. **Intra-personal communication**
B. Inter-personal communication
C. Vertical communication
D. Horizontal communication

Q.97: Communication which occurs between human beings and non-humans is called?
A. Intra-personal communication
B. Inter-personal communication
C. **Extra-personal communication**
D. Horizontal communication

Q.98: Personal distance is a physical distance between two persons in the range of?
A. 1–2 feet
B. **1.5–4 feet**
C. 2–6 feet
D. 2.5–8 feet

Q.99: Public distance is a physical distance between two persons in the range of?
A. 10–20 feet
B. **12–25 feet**
C. 14–30 feet
D. 16–35 feet

Q.100: Social distance is a physical distance between two persons in the range of?
A. 1–8 feet
B. 2–10 feet
C. **4–12 feet**
D. 6–14 feet

Q.101: Intimate distance is a physical distance between two persons in the range of?
A. Contact – 4 inches
B. Contact – 8 inches
C. **Contact – 18 inches**
D. Contact – 28 inches

Q.102: Use of time in the communication process is called?
A. Proxemics
B. Kinesics
C. **Chronemics**
D. Haptics

Q.103: Use of physical space in the communication process is called?
A. **Proxemics**
B. Kinesics
C. Chronemics
D. Haptics

Q.104: A nod of the head by a person is an example of?
A. Vocal communication
B. Non-vocal communication
C. **Non-verbal communication**
D. Signaled communication

Q.105: Communication through gestures and facial expressions is called?
A. Distance communication
B. Vocal communication
C. Non-vocal communication
D. **Non-verbal communication**

Q.106: Communication through written words is called?
A. Vocal communication
B. **Non-vocal communication**
C. Non-verbal communication
D. Kinesics

Q.107: Communication through spoken words is called?
A. **Vocal communication**
B. Non-verbal communication
C. Non-vocal communication
D. Mass communication

Agri. Extension (Answer Key)

1. **A**	2. **A**	3. **C**	4. **A**	5. **C**	6. **B**	7. **D**	8. **D**	9. **A**	10. **B**
11. **A**	12. **A**	13. **C**	14. **C**	15. **B**	16. **B**	17. **B**	18. **C**	19. **D**	20. **C**
21. **D**	22. **B**	23. **B**	24. **D**	25. **D**	26. **C**	27. **A**	28. **A**	29. **B**	30. **A**
31. **B**	32. **C**	33. **B**	34. **A**	35. **B**	36. **A**	37. **A**	38. **D**	39. **C**	40. **C**
41. **A**	42. **D**	43. **A**	44. **A**	45. **B**	46. **C**	47. **C**	48. **B**	49. **B**	50. **D**
51. **B**	52. **A**	53. **B**	54. **A**	55. **B**	56. **B**	57. **A**	58. **D**	59. **B**	60. **D**
61. **D**	62. **C**	63. **A**	64. **B**	65. **B**	66. **B**	67. **B**	68. **D**	69. **D**	70. **D**
71. **D**	72. **D**	73. **C**	74. **B**	75. **D**	76. **B**	77. **C**	78. **A**	79. **B**	80. **A**
81. **B**	82. **A**	83. **B**	84. **C**	85. **B**	86. **B**	87. **D**	88. **B**	89. **A**	90. **C**
91. **B**	92. **D**	93. **B**	94. **B**	95. **D**	96. **A**	97. **C**	98. **B**	99. **B**	100. **C**
101. **C**	102. **C**	103. **A**	104. **C**	105. **D**	106. **B**	107. **A**			