1. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is a premier international institute for rice research. It is located at:
   a) New Delhi, India
   b) Los Banos, Philippines
   c) Tokyo, Japan,
   d) Shanghai, China

2. The Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) established in 1946 is the principal research center of India for research and development of rice. It is situated at:
   a) Cuttack (Odisha)
   b) Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
   c) Bangalore (Karnataka)
   d) Pusa (Bihar)

3. “Golden Rice”, a special rice variety developed through genetic engineering, contains high amount of:
   a) Vitamin ‘A’
   b) Vitamin ‘E’
   c) Protein
   d) Fat

4. Similar to Golden Rice, a rice variety has been developed through biotechnology to address blood anemia problem in poor people. Name the variety.
   a) IR-8
   b) Ferritin
   c) Swarna Sub-1
   d) ADT-27

5. Maximum number of rice germplasm in our country is being maintained at which place?
   a) TNAU, Coimbatore
   b) CRRI, Cuttack
   c) IARI, New Delhi
   d) Pusa, Bihar

6. In the sixties, the Govt. of India gave emphasis to boost rice production through introduction of semi-dwarf high-yielding rice varieties. Which two exotic high-yielding rice varieties were introduced first?
   a) IR-8 & TN-1
   b) IR-36 & IR-64
   c) Jaya & Ratna
   d) ADT-27 & FR-13A

7. Which country has developed coloured rice (such as red, yellow, blue & green) to attract the youth mass to its indigenous rice rather than favour exotic varieties?
   a) India
   b) Malay
   c) Philippines
   d) Japan

8. Doon Valley of Uttarakhand is famous for production of an indigenous aromatic rice variety popularly known as “Doon Rice”. This rice variety has been exported to foreign countries since the last many centuries in what trade name?
   a) Doon Basmati
   b) Doon Ketaki-joha
   c) Doon Kasturi
   d) Doon Tulsi

9. Which principal food grain is consumed by more than half of the human race and occupies the first position in area of cultivation and production in the world?
   a) Wheat
   b) Rice
   c) Maize
   d) Barley

10. Rice is the most extensively cultivated crop in the world. Name the country that is the largest producer of rice in the world?
    a) India
    b) USA
    c) China
    d) Japan
11. Which country has attained highest productivity (per ha yield – i.e. 9.5 tons per ha in 2012) of rice despite not being a prominent rice grower?
   a) Japan
   b) Korea
   c) USA
   d) Egypt

12. Out of the following which is not a bio-fertilizer of rice?
   a) Blue Green Algae (BGA)
   b) Azolla
   c) Azospirillum
   d) Rhizobium

13. “TIME” magazine has rated which renowned agricultural scientist of India as one of the twenty most influential Asians of the 20th century?
   a) Prof M S Swaminathan
   b) Dr B P Pal
   c) Dr K Ramaiah
   d) Dr R S Paroda

14. Botanically Asian rice plant Oryza sativa belongs to family Gramineae. Recently its family has been re-named as:
   a) Poaceae
   b) Rutaceae
   c) Umbelliferae
   d) Liliaceae

15. Rice bran rich in fat (16.2%) is now used as an industrial raw material for extraction of “Bran Oil”. It is chiefly used in:
   a) Medicine
   b) Food
   c) Primer
   d) Colorant

16. Fr. Henri de Laulanie introduced a new method of rice cultivation in 1980 in Madagascar, an island nation in Pacific Ocean, and this method of rice cultivation has been widely accepted by farmers of many rice growing countries of the world for its superiority over other methods of rice cultivation. What is this method of rice cultivation called?
   a) White Agriculture
   b) One-Straw Revolution
   c) System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
   d) Precision Farming

17. In some parts of our country due to heavy rain in June-July the paddy low land is flooded and at places it reaches a depth of seven meters. Here the rice crop is usually sown broadcast in March-May, when the land is dry. On maturity the earheads above the water surface are harvested in deep water by the help of a boat. This deep water rice cultivation is widely seen in which state of India?
   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Jammu & Kashmir
   c) Assam
   d) Kerala

18. Theophrastus records that rice has been cultivated in India since the earliest times. Historians say that cultivation of rice spread from India to Greece after the invasion of Alexander in 320 BC. Now, which of the following places is considered as the micro centre of the origin of rice?
   a) Jorhat (Assam)
   b) Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
   c) Midnapore (West Bengal)
   d) Jeypore (Odisha)

19. India became the largest wheat producer and high yielding rice production increased from 12% to 67% during the period of green revolution in India. The term “Green Revolution” is applied to which period of time?
   a) 1957-1968
   b) 1967-1978
   c) 1947-1958
   d) 1987-1998

20. Rice plant produces which obnoxious gas in large amounts compared to other cultivated crops and that is harmful for human beings?

Answers:
1.b 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.b 6.a 7.c
15.b 16.c 17.c 18.d 19.b 20.b

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