



**Field: Agriproduction**

**Sub-field: Soil and Land Management**

**TEST**

**Soil Formation**



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1. The soil horizon represents:
  - a. The layers of pedogenetic horizons from the land surface to parent material;
  - b. The sequence of transformation stages of the organic and mineral components of the soil;
  - c. **A soil layer which displays specific features;**
  - d. An entity pertaining to agriculture, silviculture or production;
2. The processes which contribute to the soil formation profile comprise:
  - a. Aggradation, degradation, landslide, thermoclasty, crioclasty
  - b. **Accumulation, loss, mix, translocation, transformation;**
  - c. Weathering, loss in the concentration of silicate, hydrolysis, hydration
  - d. Decomposition, synthesis, polymerisation
3. The process of migration-accumulation of colloidal clay particles under the influence of water infiltration is known as :
  - a. **Illuviation**
  - b. Podzolisation -compaction
  - c. Reduction in the oxide
  - d. Hydration-gleization
4. If there is permanent water excess there appear chemical processes such as:
  - a. Oxidation
  - b. **Reduction**
  - c. Carbonation
  - d. Bi-carbonation
5. The fraction of soil organic matter which is completely amorphous and mixed with the mineral layer of soil where the organic matter turns into humus is known as:
  - a. Moder humus
  - b. Mor humus
  - c. **Humus**
  - d. Peat
6. Among the factors which contribute to soil formation the major role is played by:
  - a. Relief
  - b. **Climate**
  - c. Hydrography
  - d. Lithology
7. [ **sa, na, sc and ac** ] –**Horizons are:**
  - a. main
  - b. Secondary
  - c. **association**
  - d. Derivate
8. [ **T, O, A, E, B, C, și R** ] **Horizons are:**
  - a. **Main**
  - b. Secondary
  - c. Association
  - d. Derivate

9. B Horizon is better described as follows
- a. An altering horizon having its own pedogenetic structure and specific colours (darker, often reddish) both different from the parent material
  - b. A clay illuviation horizon with clay accumulation through illuviation with a column like or polyhedron structure and with increased Na saturation
  - c. Horizon formed by accumulation of amorphous material made up of organic matter and/or sesquioxides, underlying A or Es horizons.
  - d. Horizon characterised by amorphous material which contains illuviation humus and sesquioxides. The specific processes of this horizon are illuviation of iron, of aluminium and of organic matter.
10. Hydromorphic soils appear when the level of phreatic water is situated at the one of the following depths:
- a. shallow
  - b. medium
  - c. deep
  - d. very deep