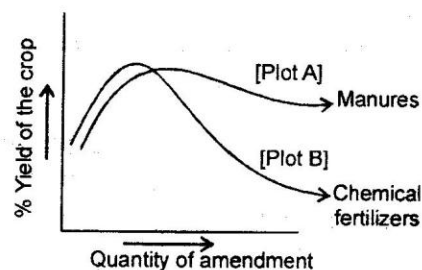


18. In agricultural practices, higher input gives higher yield. Discuss how.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

19. Discuss the role of hybridisation in crop improvement.
20. Define :
 (i) Vermicompost (ii) Green manure
 (iii) Bio fertilizer
21. Discuss various methods for weed control.
22. Differentiate between the following :
 (i) Capture fishery and Culture fishery
 (ii) Bee-keeping and Poultry farming
23. Give the merits and demerits of fish culture.
24. What do you understand by composite fish culture ?
25. Why bee-keeping should be done in good pasturage ?
26. Write the modes by which insects affect the crop yield.
27. Discuss why pesticides are used in very accurate concentration and in very appropriate manner ?
 [HOTS]
28. Name two types of animal feed and write their functions.
29. What would happen if poultry birds are larger in size and have no summer adaptation capacity ? In order to get small sized poultry birds, having summer adaptability, what method will be employed ?
 [HOTS]
30. Suggest some preventive measures for the diseases of poultry birds.
31. Figure shows the two crop fields [Plots A and B] have been treated by manures and chemical fertilizers respectively, keeping other environmental factors same. Observe the graph and answer the following questions. [HOTS]
 (i) Why does plot B show sudden increase and then gradual decrease in yield ?
 (ii) Why is the highest peak in plot A graph slightly delayed ?

- (iii) What is the reason for the different pattern the two graphs ?



32. Complete the crossword puzzle.

		10						
	1			2			6	
8								7
				3		4		
9								
		5						

Across

1. Oil yielding plant (9)
 3. Crop grown in winter season (4)
 5. Fixed by *Rhizobium* (8)
 9. Common honeybee (4)

Down

2. Animal feed (6)
 4. A micronutrient (5)
 6. Unwanted plant in crop fields (4)
 7. An exotic breed of chicken (7)
 8. Bottom feeders in fish pond (7)
 10. A marine fish (4)

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Your father bought few fruits from the market and asked everybody to wash it properly before eating. Your sister was in a hurry and hence she ate an apple without washing it.
- (i) Why did your father ask to wash the fruits before eating?
 (ii) How will you know that pesticide residues are available on a fruit or vegetable ?
 (iii) Should the Govt. ban pesticide ?

2. Lots of poultry birds died last year due to bird flu in our country. There was a panic among poultry farmers as well as among common people. Many people stopped eating non-vegetarian food.
- (i) What is a bird flu ?
 (ii) Who are the people most likely to get affected by bird flu ?
 (iii) What should a farmer do if he suspects bird flu virus infection in his poultry farm ?

NCERT Question

9. Which of the following conditions will give the most benefits? Why?

- (i) Farmers use high-quality seeds, do not adopt irrigation or use fertilisers.

(ii) Farmers use ordinary seeds, adopt irrigation and use fertilisers.

(iii) Farmers use quality seeds, adopt irrigation, use fertilisers and use crop protection measures.

NCERT Exemplar Problems

HORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Match column A with column B :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| (a) Catla | (i) Bottom feeders |
| (b) Rohu | (ii) Surface feeders |
| (c) Mrigal | (iii) Middle-zone feeders |
| (d) Fish farming | (iv) Culture fishery |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) Pigeon pea is a good source of _____.
- (b) Berseem is an important _____ crop.
- (c) The crops which are grown in rainy season are called _____ crops.
- (d) _____ are rich in vitamins.
- (e) _____ crop grows in winter season.

3. What is a GM crop? Name any one such crop which is grown in India.

4. List out some useful traits in improved crop.

5. Why is organic matter important for crop production?

6. Why is excess use of fertilizers detrimental for environment?

7. Give one word for the following

- (a) Farming without the use of chemicals as fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is known as _____.
- (b) Growing of wheat and groundnut on the same field is called as _____.
- (c) Planting soyabean and maize in alternate rows in the same field is called as _____.
- (d) Growing different crops on a piece of land in pre-planned succession is known as _____.
- (e) *Xanthium* and *Parthenium* are commonly known as _____.
- (f) Causal organism of any disease is called as _____.

8. Match the following A and B :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | B |
| (a) Cattle used for tilling and carting | (i) Milk producing female |
| (b) Indian breed of chicken | (ii) Broiler |
| (c) Sahiwal, Red Sindhi | (iii) Drought animals |

(d) Milch (iv) Local breed of cattle

(e) Chicken better fed (v) Aseel for obtaining meat

9. If there is low rainfall in village throughout the year, what measures will you suggest to the farmers for better cropping?

10. Group the following and tabulate them as energy yielding, protein yielding, oil yielding and fodder crop.

11. Define the term hybridisation and photoperiod.

12. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) Photoperiod affect the _____.
- (b) *Kharif* crops are cultivated from _____ to _____.
- (c) *Rabi* crops are cultivated from _____ to _____.
- (d) Paddy, maize, green gram and black gram are _____ crops.
- (e) Wheat, gram, pea, mustard are _____ crops.

13. Cultivation practices and crop yield are related to environmental condition. Explain.

14. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) A total of _____ nutrients are essential to plants.
- (b) _____ and _____ are supplied by air to plants.
- (c) _____ is supplied by water to plants.
- (d) Soil supply _____ nutrients to plants.
- (e) _____ nutrients are required in large quantity and called as _____.
- (f) _____ nutrients are needed in small quantity for plants and are called _____.

15. Differentiate between compost and vermicompost.

16. Arrange these statements in correct sequence of preparation of green manure. [HOTS]

- (a) Green plants are decomposed in soil
- (b) Green plants are cultivated for preparing manure or crop plant parts are used.
- (c) Plants are ploughed and mixed into the soil
- (d) After decomposition it becomes green manure.

17. An Italian bee variety *A. Mellifera* has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merits over other varieties.

Previous Years' Questions

1. (i) State the two types of food requirements of dairy animals ?
(ii) List the various constituents of food of dairy animals.
(iii) Why do cattle need a balanced diet ?
[CBSE (CCE) 2012]
2. (i) How many nutrients are essential for plants ?
(ii) What are macronutrients and micronutrients ?
(iii) List the nutrients supplied by air, water and soil.
[CBSE (CCE) 2012]
3. (a) Differentiate between mixed cropping and inter-cropping. Give one example of each.
(b) How is crop-rotation different from the above two ?
(c) Mention the factors that are taken into consideration for deciding choice of crops for inter-cropping and crop rotation. Also mention one advantage of each of these cropping patterns.
[CBSE (CCE) 2012]
4. (a) What do the terms 'macronutrients' and 'micronutrients' signify ?
(b) Briefly describe the formation of vermicompost and green manure.
(c) List two advantages of using manure for nutrient management. [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
5. (a) Ajay, an illiterate farmer does not understand the difference between manure and fertilizers. Help him to differentiate between the two, in terms of their composition.
(b) Justify the use of manure highlighting two of its advantages.
- (c) Mention one drawback of excessive use of fertilizers.
[CBSE (CCE) 2012]
6. (i) List two reasons in favour of beekeeping to be used as a source of income. Name a local variety of bee used for honey production. Name an Italian bee variety brought to India to increase the yield of honey.
(ii) State the four characteristics of this bee which makes it better than local varieties.
(iii) State two factors on which quality of honey depends.
[CBSE (CCE) 2012]
7. (i) What are the pests in crop production ? Suggest preventive measures to control pests.
(ii) Suggest any four methods to control the weeds.
[CBSE (CCE) 2011]
8. (a) What is the term used for the scientific management of livestock ?
(b) What do you mean by the terms Apiary and Pasturage ?
(c) Mention any two desirable traits for which cross-breeding programmes between Indian and foreign breeds are undertaken in Poultry farming.
[CBSE(CCE)2010]
9. (a) How do plants get their nutrients ? What is the difference between macronutrients and micronutrients of plants ? Give one example of each.
(b) What is meant by bee keeping ? Which variety of bee is commonly used for commercial honey production ? Write its any one important property.
[NCT 2007]

Important Questions

10. What are weeds ? How do they damage crops ? Name two weeds. How can weeds be controlled ?
11. Define Crop Rotation and Animal Husbandry. Mention two exotic breeds of cows.
12. What is the need of varietal improvement ? Discuss any four common objectives of varietal improvement.
13. (i) Explain plant breeding
(ii) Why should we adopt crop rotation ?
(iii) Why are legumes desired in crop rotation ?
14. Mention various preventive measures for storage of foodgrains.
15. What are pests ? What are their effects on crop ? Write with reference to insect pests.
16. What are macro and micronutrients of crops ? How does a farmer supply these to the crops ?
17. What are the common objectives of varietal improvement ?
18. Explain the different phases of life of poultry. Name the causes of diseases in poultry birds.

20. Why has improving crop yields become important these days? List the major groups of activities for improving crop yields. Which one of these activities is most important and why? [CBSE (CCE) 2010]
21. What factors are responsible for storage losses in agricultural produces and how they can be controlled and prevented? [NCT 2009]
22. (i) Write any two exotic (foreign) breeds of cow.
(ii) Write the names of any two popular variety of marine (salt water) fish.
(iii) Name one indigenous and one exotic breed of fow. [NCT 2009]
23. (a) What is vermicompost?
(b) What are advantages of composite fish culture?
(c) What is pasturage? [MSE 2009]
24. What are the differences between broilers and layers with respect to their purpose of breeding and daily food requirement? What necessary steps has to be taken to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases in poultry farm? [NCERT] [NCT 2008]
25. What is composite fish culture? Give its two advantages. [KVS 2008]

Important Questions

26. Why do we irrigate our crops?
27. Differentiate between fumigation and spraying.
28. Explain how excessive use of nitrate fertilisers in agricultural fields affect human life.
29. Mention any one difference in external features of weeds and wheat plant. How do weeds affect crop yield? Describe how weeds are removed.
30. Describe the role of fertilisers and irrigation in improving crop yield. Mention any one effect of each if it is used in excess. [HOTS]
31. Discuss the role of any three biotic factors responsible for damaging foodgrains during storage.
32. Name the abiotic factors responsible for the damage of foodgrains during storage. How do they cause this damage?
33. What do you understand by crop rotation? What is the significance behind crop rotation?
34. How can we meet the future food needs?
35. Explain the different factors that are to be considered before deciding the nature of feed for cattle and poultry birds. [HOTS]
36. Explain why, in spite of the large population of cattle in our country, milk production is meagre.
37. What steps should be taken to improve production of food from animal sources in our country?
38. Write two infectious diseases of each of cow, poultry and fishes.
39. The production of food from animal sources has increased in last few decades. Justify this statement. [HOTS]
40. Write the criteria for selection of the crop of mixed cropping.
41. What are the desirable traits for which improved varieties are developed by cross-breeding programmes between indigenous and exotic breeds? What are the advantages of exotic breeds? [HOTS]
42. What are the important considerations to obtain good quality and higher yields of honey?
43. How many types of castes of honeybees are present in one colony? What are their functions?

NCERT Questions

44. What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming?
45. What are the desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for honey production?
46. What is pasturage and how is it related to honey production?
47. Explain any one method of crop production which ensures high yields.
48. What are the advantages of intercropping and crop rotation?
49. What is genetic manipulation? How is it useful in agricultural practices?
50. How do storage grain losses occur?
51. How do you differentiate between capture fishing, mariculture and aquaculture?

NCERT Questions

42. How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production ?
43. What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvements ?
44. What are macronutrients and why are they so called ?
45. Why should preventive measures and biological control methods be preferred for protecting crops ?
46. What method is commonly used for improving cattle breeds and why ?
47. Discuss the implications of the following statement :
It is interesting to note that poultry is India's most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff (which is unfit for human consumption) into highly nutritious animal protein food. [HOT]
48. What are the advantages of composite fish culture ?
49. How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers ?
50. What are the benefits of cattle farming ?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (II)

|| 3 MARKS

Previous Years' Questions

1. Define crop rotation. While choosing plants for crop rotation, what factors should be kept in mind ? [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
2. List any three management practices while designing a shelter for cattle. [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
3. Differentiate between *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. Mention the months in which these are sown. Give one example of each. [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
4. A farmer is advised to use manure instead of fertilizer in his fields. List any two advantages that the farmer will get if he accepts this advice. How is use of manure particularly useful for clayey and sandy soil ? [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
5. Mention three different ways in which crop plants can be attacked by insect pests. Also suggest one control measure and two preventive measures against pests. [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
6. (a) Besides causing ill health and death, how do diseases affect the dairy animals ?
(b) In a cattle farm there are fifteen cattles. How can you differentiate between diseased and healthy cattles without conducting diagnostic tests ?
(c) Cattle feed should include right amount of concentrates. What do concentrates in cattle feed refer to ? [CBSE (CCE) 2012]
7. What is animal husbandry ? Differentiate between milch and draught animals. What do the following supply to dairy animals : (i) roughage (ii) concentrates ? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
8. Distinguish between :
(a) Inland fishery and marine fishery
(b) Culture fishery and capture fishery
(c) Apiculture and aquaculture [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
9. Name two Indian breeds of cow. Mention two types of food requirements of milch animals. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
10. (a) Name the months during which *Kharif* crop grown.
(b) List any four factors for which crop variety improvement is done. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
11. What is the basis of classifying manure ? What are vermi compost and green manure ? Name the nutrients which is supplied by green manure to the soil. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
12. (a) Give an example for exotic and indigenous breeds of the following :
Poultry, milk cattle [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
(b) Name two shell fish.
13. State three preventive and control measures taken for storage of agricultural produce. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
14. (a) State three ways by which pests attack the plants.
(b) Name the chemical used to control pests.
(c) Explain why excessive use of such chemicals should be avoided. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
15. How does manure differ from chemical fertiliser? Mention two advantages of using chemical fertilisers over manure ? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
16. What is hybridisation ? What are its types ? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
17. What are weeds ? How are weeds harmful ? Describe the measures of control. [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
18. What is intercropping ? How does it differ from mixed cropping ? State its two advantages. [CBSE (CCE) 2010]
19. What is manure ? State two advantages of using manure. How is green manure different from ordinary manure ? [CBSE (CCE) 2010]

NCERT Questions

48. How do plants get nutrients ?

49. How are fish obtained ?

50. Why are manures and fertilisers used in fields ?

51. For increasing production, what is common in poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping ?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (I)

|| 2 MARKS ||

Previous Years' Questions

1. What are weeds ? Give two examples. Mention any two methods of preventing the growth of weeds. [CBSE(CCE)2012]
2. (a) What are concentrates in animal feed ?
(b) Name two internal parasites that cause diseases in animals. [CBSE(CCE)2010]
3. What is the advantage of inter-cropping ? Explain giving one example. [CBSE(CCE)2010]
4. Describe the underlying principle of vaccination. [CBSE(CCE)2010]
5. What is mixed farming ? How does it help a farmer ? [CBSE(CCE)2010]

6. (i) What are the harmful effects of pesticides and fertilisers over a long period of time on soil ?
(ii) Define Humus. [NCT 2009]
7. State two disadvantages of fertilisers. [DAV 2009]
8. What is pasturage ? How is it related to honey production ? [MSE 2008]
9. Give any two differences between micro and macro nutrients. [DAV 2008]
10. What is hybridisation in plants ? Mention any two desired characters for which it is done. [DAV 2008]

Important Questions

11. How does the use of fertilisers improve crop production ?
12. Though fertilisers increase crop production, they are to be used in limited amount. Why ?
13. Why is chemical method of controlling pests not considered good ? [HOTS]
14. What are the various ways of controlling weeds ?
15. Give two reasons why fertilisers have to be regularly used in agriculture.
16. How are fertilisers grouped ?
17. How can the rain water be effectively used for irrigation purposes ?
18. Why are *Kharif* crops more susceptible to infestation than the *rabi* crops ?
19. Name two common weeds which are generally found in wheat and rice fields.
20. Describe weeding. Name some common tools used for weeding.
21. What is the biological method for controlling weeds ?
22. Define biotic factors. Name a few biotic factors which damage the food material during storage.
23. How do moisture and temperature affect the life of food materials ?
24. What are abiotic factors ? Name two abiotic factors which affect the food materials during storage.
25. Classify fertilisers with suitable examples.
26. What are the various factors which spoil the stored food grains ?
27. Name the various techniques or practices used for achieving sustainable agriculture.
28. What are the basic objectives of mixed cropping ?
29. What is the basis of selecting the component crops for mixed cropping ?
30. How is crop rotation classified ?
31. On what factors does the choice of crops for crop rotation depend ?
32. What is the need of varietal improvement ?
33. What is the need of sustainable agriculture ?
34. Explain the term-Varietal Improvement.
35. Name the diseases of animals caused by virus.
36. What is the significance of animal husbandry ?
37. Name the sources of animal foods.
38. On what factors does the food requirement of dairy animals depend ?
39. Name any two Indian breeds each of (i) cow and (ii) buffalo.
40. Why is proper cleaning and a shelter important for milk-yielding animals, cows and buffaloes ?
41. What is poultry ? How can poultry help in solving the food and nutrition problem ?

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

|| 1 MARK

Previous Years' Questions

1. Name a farming system with minimal or no use of chemical fertilisers. [CBSE(CCE)2010]
2. Name two fodder crops. [CBSE(CCE)2010]
3. What are macronutrients? [MSE 2009]
4. What is common in poultry, fisheries and beekeeping with respect to the increase in production of animals? [DAV 2009]
5. Name the organism used in the preparation of vermicompost. [DAV 2008]

Important Questions

6. Name two fertilisers supplying N, P, K to crops.
7. What are the factors on which irrigation requirements depend?
8. What are the various irrigation systems adopted in India?
9. How are diseases transmitted in crops?
10. How do weeds damage crops?
11. Which crops are grown in green manured field? Give examples.
12. From where do the plants get carbon, oxygen and hydrogen?
13. Which crop is generally grown between two cereal crops to restore the fertility of soil?
14. Name a chemical fertiliser which can supply potassium as well as nitrogen.
15. Name any two common weeds that grow with wheat and paddy.
16. Which one of the following is not a part of the biotic environment?
Man, Air, Trees, Insects
17. Name any two storage pests of foodgrains commonly found in India.
18. How is the system of water-storage tanks used for irrigation purposes?
19. Write the name of an external source for the replenishment of the nutrients in the soil.
20. Name two fungal diseases of wheat crop.
21. 'Organisms which depend on others for food'. Give a technical term for it.
22. Name one fungus which affects stored food grain.
23. What do you call growing of two or more different crops together in the same field?
24. What is the basic objective in mixed cropping?
25. What kinds of crops are grown in intercropping?
26. Why should we adopt crop rotation?
27. Why are legumes desirable in crop rotation?
28. What does the number 1 : 2 mean in intercropping?
29. What will happen if both the crops in mixed cropping are similar? [HOTS]
30. Name three techniques which help in achieving the sustainability in agriculture.
31. Differentiate milch breeds and draught breeds of cattle.
32. What is the importance of a good feed in poultry?
33. Give one example each of roughage and concentrate of cattle.
34. How does cattle feed affect the milk yield?
35. What is the significance of proper shelter to the animals?
36. Name (i) a viral disease of cattle, (ii) a bacterial disease of cattle.
37. Name two indigenous breeds of fowls in India.
38. Jersey and Sahiwal are high milk-yielding breeds of an animal. Name the animal and give another high milk-yielding breed of this animal.
39. In what respect does the roughage differ from concentrates with reference to cattle feed?
40. Name the breed of buffalo, which yields more than the indigenous breeds.
41. Name two high milk-yielding breeds of cow.
42. How are the cross-breed of dairy cows developed?
43. How can we raise the food production from animals?
44. How can we improve the desired characteristics of animals?
45. What nutrient we mainly get from vegetables, spices and fruit crops?
46. What agronomic conditions affect cultivation practices and crop yield?
47. What is the basic objective in mixed cropping?

- 1.** The growing of different crops in pre-planned succession is called as
 (a) Mixed cropping (b) Crop rotation [Ans. (b)]
 (c) Plant breeding (d) Interbreeding
- 2.** The practice of cultivating two or more crops simultaneously on same piece of land is called
 (a) Crop rotation (b) Intercropping [Ans. (c)]
 (c) Mixed cropping (d) Hybridisation
- 3.** Dairy animals kept for obtaining milk are termed as
 (a) Milk animals (b) Milch animals [Ans. (b)]
 (c) Draught animals (d) Poultry
- 4.** The element which is required in large quantity by plants is
 (a) Sulphur (b) Nitrogen [Ans. (b)]
 (c) Phosphorus (d) Calcium
- 5.** The production and management of fish is called
 (a) Sericulture (b) Apiculture [Ans. (c)]
 (c) Aquaculture (d) Aviculture
- 6.** The management of animal livestock including various aspects of animals is termed as
 (a) Cross breeding (b) Animal husbandry [Ans. (b)]
 (c) Animal breeding (d) Livestock breeding
- 7.** Which one has maximum sugar content and less protein ?
 (a) Meat (b) Fish [Ans. (c)]
 (c) Milk (d) Egg
- 8.** Which of the following abiotic factor is responsible for loss of grains during storage ?
 (a) Water (b) Moisture [Ans. (b)]
 (c) Cold air (d) Sunlight
- 9.** The exotic variety of bee used in apiaries to produce more honey
 (a) Rock bee (b) Indian bee [Ans. (c)]
 (c) Italian bee (d) Little bee
- 10.** The place where bees are reared for commercial honey production is called
 (a) Beehive (b) Aviary [Ans. (d)]
 (c) Collection unit (d) Apiary

Solve the Puzzle

27. Why is ~~manure~~ essential for soil ?
 [Ans. It helps in enriching soil with nutrients and organic matter thereby increasing soil fertility.]
28. Which one is nutrient specific, fertiliser or manure ? [Ans. Fertiliser]
29. What are fertilisers ? [Ans. Commercially produced plant nutrients]
30. What do they supply ? [Ans. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK)]
31. Is organic farming beneficial and why ?
 [Ans. Yes, because it is a farming system with no use of chemicals with maximum input of organic manures, recycled farm waste, etc.]
32. What are the various irrigation systems ? [Ans. Wells, canals, rivers and tanks.]
33. At what time is irrigation required by all crops ?
 [Ans. At the time of germination of seeds, irrigation is required by all crops]
34. Name the two factors on which the irrigation requirement of crop depends.
 [Ans. Nature of crop and nature of soil]
35. Give one advantage of each of the cropping patterns : (i) mixed cropping (ii) intercropping and (iii) crop rotation.
 [Ans. (i) In mixed cropping, the risk of complete crop failure is reduced (ii) In intercropping, there is maximum utilisation of the nutrients supplied. (iii) Crop rotation helps in replenishment of soil fertility]
36. Why removal of weeds on necessary ?
 [Ans. Because weeds take up nutrients from soil and reduce the growth of crops]
37. Which is the most effective method for destroying insects in stored food grains ? [Ans. Fumigation]
38. What is animal husbandry ? [Ans. Scientific management of animal livestock]
39. What are the various types of animal based farming ?
 [Ans. Cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and fish farming]
40. What are the purposes of cattle husbandry ? [Ans. Milk and draught labour]
41. Why is poultry farming developed ?
 [Ans. To rear birds for producing layers for eggs and broilers for meat.]
42. Which is the most advantageous fish culture system ? [Ans. Composite fish culture.]
43. Which species of honeybee is used for commercial production of honey ? [Ans. *Apis mellifera*]
44. On what does the quality of honey depend ? [Ans. On the flowers available for nectar.]

Oral Questions

Fill in the blanks :

1. Vegetables, spices and _____ provide vitamins, minerals and small amounts of nutrients. [Ans. fruits]
2. Chemicals used to kill weeds are called _____. [Ans. weedicides]
3. Manures are _____ fertilisers. [Ans. natural]
4. Most of our food comes from _____ and animal husbandry. [Ans. agriculture]
5. Milk production can be increased by increasing _____ period. [Ans. lactation]

State True(T) or False(F) :

1. Soil fumigation is done to remove weeds. [Ans. T]
2. The principal cereal crop of India is rice. [Ans. T]
3. Compost prepared by using earthworms is called vermicompost. [Ans. T]
4. Gundhi bug is a pest of sugarcane. [Ans. F]
5. Fish breed throughout the year. [Ans. F]

State Yes or No :

1. Draught animals are used for transport in agriculture. [Ans. Yes]
2. Intercropping is a practice of growing two or more crops in a pre-planned succession. [Ans. No]
3. Rinderpest is a viral disease of cattle. [Ans. Yes]
4. An agent that kills or destroys fungi is called fungicide. [Ans. Yes]
5. Plants can be made disease resistant by breeding. [Ans. Yes]

1. Do organisms need food ? [Ans. Yes, all organisms need food]
2. Why ? [Ans. It is required for body development, growth and good health]
3. What does food provide ? [Ans. Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals]
4. Do you know what are the major sources of food ?
[Ans. Both plants and animals, i.e. from agriculture and animal husbandry]
5. Why do we need to improve production from agriculture and animal husbandry ?
[Ans. To meet our requirement of food]
6. Do you think there is a need for sustainable practices in agriculture and animal husbandry ? [Ans. Yes]
7. Why ? [Ans. For sustained livelihood.]
8. What practices should we undertake for sustained livelihood ?
[Ans. Mixed farming, intercropping and integrated farming practices.]
9. Give an example of such practice.
[Ans. To combine agriculture with livestock, poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping.]
10. Do different crops require different conditions for survival ?
[Ans. Yes, for the growth and completion of their life cycle.]
11. What are these conditions ? [Ans. Climatic conditions, temperature and photoperiods.]
12. What is photoperiod ? [Ans. Duration of sunlight.]
13. Why the growth of plants and flowering are dependent on sunlight ?
[Ans. Because plants manufacture their food in sunlight by the process of photosynthesis]
14. Which is the *Kharif* season ? [Ans. June to October, i.e., the rainy season.]
15. What are the *Kharif* crops ?
[Ans. Paddy, soya bean, pigeon pea, maize, cotton, green gram and black gram]
16. Which is the *Rabi* season ? [Ans. November to April, i.e., the winter season.]
17. What are the *Rabi* crops ? [Ans. Wheat, gram, peas, mustard and linseed.]
18. Name the crop whose production has increased by (i) blue revolution (ii) yellow revolution.
[Ans. (i) Fish production (ii) Oil production.]
19. Give one way by which desirable characters can be incorporated into crop varieties.
[Ans. By hybridisation]
20. What is it ? [Ans. It refers to crossing between genetically similar plants.]
21. What are its types ? [Ans. (i) Intervarietal (between different varieties), (ii) Interspecific (between two different species of same genus) or (iii) Intergeneric (between different genera)]
22. What are plant nutrients ? [Ans. Inorganic chemical substance that plants absorb from the surroundings]
23. How many nutrients are essential for plants ? [Ans. 13 nutrients]
24. How do you classify these nutrients ? [Ans. Macronutrients and Micronutrients]
25. What are macronutrients ? [Ans. Six nutrients that are required by plants in large quantities.]
26. What are micronutrients ? [Ans. Other seven nutrients that are required by plants in small quantities.]

3. Mr Bordoloi is a patient of high blood pressure. He also has high cholesterol level in his blood. His consulting doctor has advised him to avoid red meat.

- (i) What are the other food items that Mr Bordoloi should avoid ?
- (ii) Besides restricting food, what else should Mr Bordoloi do ?
- (iii) What are main reasons for increasing cases of high BP and high cholesterol among young generations ?

4. Mr Brajen Das has a plot of land where he cultivates to feed his family of 4. Over the years total members in his family has increased from 4 to 6. He now need more food to feed his family but he is not able to produce that much crop in his field. Mr Das desperately looking for a solution to his problem. A boy from the village who is studying in a college near the village offered to find a solution to the problem of Mr Das.

- (i) Why did the family suffer from shortage of food ?
- (ii) What do you call the offer of the college boy to help the farmer ?
- (iii) How can the boy help the farmer ?

(iv) Name two basic reasons for the problem faced by the farmer. Relate this problem of the villager with the country as a whole.

(v) What steps has the Govt. taken to solve the above two problems ?

5. Your father is organizing a dinner party in your house for few family friends on Saturday. Altogether 15 people (including your family members) are invited for the party. Your father wants to make the party a memorable one and hence he desires to serve varieties of food to the guests. He also wants that enough food should be available and hence asked the cook to make food for 20 people. Your mother does not like the idea of making food for 5 extra people and wants that food should be made for 13 people only.

- (i) Do you support the idea of your father ? Why ?
- (ii) Why does your mother want to make food for only 13 people ?
- (iii) There may be excess food after the party. What would you like to do with the excess food ?
- (iv) How can our country eliminate the problem of shortage of food material ?
- (v) How can you help in utilizing the excess food after a community feast or a personal get-together ?