

(Q1 ) fill in the blanks.

- 1 cereal
- 2 Protein
- 3 Tilling or mechanical method

4 water logging

5 white

(Q2 )choose the correct option

- 1 A ll the above
- 2 Threshing
- 3 Hybridization
- 4 all the above
- 5 Horticulture
- 6 Groundnut
- 7 Eutrification

(Q3 )Glve the meaning of the following

- 1 Green revolution means sudden improvement in the production of food grain
- 2 white revolution means increase the production of milk
- 3 silver revolution means the large scale production of eggs through poultries
- 4 Blue revolution means the phenomenal growth in the fish production

(Q4 )Match the column

- 1 insect pest
- 2 cactus
- 3 weedicide
- 4 vermicompost
- 5 sugarcane field
- 6 store grains
- 7 irrigation
- 8 scare crow

(Q4 ) distinguish between the following

(1 ) Rabi and kharif crop

Rabi crop grown in winter from october to march

Example wheat gram peas

Kharif crop which are grown just before rainy season

The rainy season fall in india in the month of june to september

Example paddy maize soybean

(2 ) fertilizer and manure

Fertilizer

Readily soluble in water

They donot play any role in the water holding capacity

It cause water pollution

They donot provide humans an are not bulky

Manure

They increase water holding capacity of soil

It does not create pollution

Its provide humans

Manure not dissolve in water

3 crop rotation and monoculture

Crop rotation is the practice of cultivation two or three different crop in the same field alternatively one after the other

Monoculture means planting same.crop on the same field year after year in the same field alternatively

(Q5 ) Answer in short ?

1 )weed are unwanted plants grown with main crop is called weeds

2 ) The disadvantage of use fertilizer are

Overuse of fertilizer has many negative effects

Fertilizers may lead to water pollution

It's also affect quality of crop

3 )The advantages of crop rotation

The soil is not depleted of one particular type of nutrients as in monoculture

By crop rotation we can utilise the field for legumes between rabi and kharif

4) food we get from animal our egg milk

5 )Monoculture is not a good practice because some crop grown in in same field so soil does not get proper nutrient

6 )High yielding variety means seeds of better quality than normal quality seed these seeds have gud immune system to fight with insects and other disease

7 )weedicides are good to kill weeds but removing the weeds manually is better because its mix into soil and affect soil fertility

8 )Hydroponic is a technique of growing plant in nutrient solution

Q6) Ncert based fill up

- 1 crop
- 2 preparation
- 3 partly float
- 4 water and air

Q7 )Match the following

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 d

Q8 Give two example of each(ncert exercise)

- 1 ) Paddy maize
- 2) Peas grams

Q9 Answer in detail from main exercise

1 ) Define irrigation and write a short note on traditional method and modern method of irrigation?

Ans )irrigation means the supply of water to crop at different interval

Traditional method

National method the farmer depend on rainfall for irrigation farmer using different method to irrigate their crop with irrigation along with rain the field has increased several fold cattle are human labour is used in this method these methods are slow but cheap for example mowat chain pump rat ekli etc using chain palm is little expensive because it run on electricity biogas R diesel is also used to run the pump

Modern method

The two main modern way of irrigation use sprinkler system and drip irrigation both this method are efficient and they help us to use water economically

Sprinkle system

this is an efficient method to distribute the water uniformly when the land is an even in this method the water flows into main pipe from there to the smaller by which are fitted with rotating sprinkler

Drip irrigation

It is a method by which water is allowed to fall only drop by drop at the root reason it is the most efficient irrigation method without wastage of water it also prevent loss of water through evaporation

Q2 ) specify the milk meat and egg yeilding animal?

Ans ) Animal which provide us egg and meat

Example hen goat pig fish

Animal which provide milk

Example cow goat Buffalo

Egg yeilding animals

Example ) Hen duck emu goose

Q3 )what is water logging how does water logging cause loss to the farmers?

Ans )too much water leads to waterlogging as root cannot breathe in oxygen from water hence excess water damage the plant if crop remain for long time in water it may even lead to the damage and cellular of the whole crops except paddy crop

Q4 )what are transplantation and its advantages?

Ans )The process of removing plants from the place where it has been growing and replanting

Its advantage

It enable us to select only healthy seedling for the plants

Q5 )if wheat is sown in kharif season what would happen ?

Ans )if wheat is sown in kharif season whole crop might get destroyed because of many factor such as optimum sunlight availability of pest etc so kharif season not good for wheat

Q6 ) explain compost and vermicompost?

Compost

A mixture of dead plants old food that is added to soil to help plants to grow

Vermicompost

The use of earthworm to convert organic waste into fertilizer

Q 7)Biological method and chemical method to controlling weeds

Biological method

Some harmless insects are used to eliminate the weeds

Example cochineal insects feed on cactus

Chemical method

Chemical are sprayed on crop to get rid of the weeds

Example 2.4.D

Q 8)what do you mean by agricultural practice ?make a table to explain the step and the implements used in each state.

Ans )step involved in agriculture practice

1 preparation of soil

To prepare soil first it involves turning and loosening the soil by plough hoe cultivator

2 leveling to level soil by leveler

3 sowing seed

Sowing the seeds by broadcasting and mechanical method

Broadcasting done by hands

Mechanical method done by seed drill

4 Apply manure and fertilizer through sprayers or manually

5 Irrigation means watering plant by water wheel tube wells sprinklers

6 weeding by harrow or trowel

7 Harvesting done by sickles harvesters and combine harvesters

8 Threshing by manual animals thresher and combine

9 winnowing done by manual or machine

10 storage

