

**PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL**

**SECTOR : 24 B, CHANDIGARH**

**LESSON - 1**

**CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

**Multiple Choice Questions (Page No. 10)**

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (a)      5. (d)

**Multiple Choice Questions (Page No. 15)**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (b)

**SECTION A**

**Oral questions**

Q1.- What is meant by manuring?

Ans.- The use of manure or fertilisers to enhance the fertility of the soil is called manuring.

Q2.- What is irrigation?

Ans.- The supply of water to the crop plants at regular intervals through sources other than rain is called irrigation.

Q3.- Name two kharif crops.

Ans.- Rice, maize, soya bean, groundnut, cotton

**Science Quiz**

Q1.- Which crop is grown in the rainy season?

Ans.- Kharif crop

Q2.- What is the first step for growing a crop?

Ans.- Preparation of soil (ploughing and levelling)

Q3.- Name the nitrogen-fixing bacteria present in the root nodules of the leguminous plants.

Ans.- Rhizobium bacteria

**Tick ( ✓ ) the correct options**

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (c)

**Circle the odd ones. Give reasons for your choice**

1. Rice plant      Maize plant      Wheat plant      Cotton plant

Ans.- Wheat plant → It is a rabi crop, whereas others are kharif crops.

2. Ploughing      Pesticides      Manuring      Levelling

Ans.- Pesticides → These are used to kill pests, whereas others are practices used in preparation of soil.

3. Urea      Superphosphate      Green manure      Potash

Ans.- Green manure → It is a manure, whereas others are fertilisers.

**Fill in the blanks**

1. rabi crops      2. wooden plank/iron leveller      3. irrigation

**SECTION B**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (b)

**Very Short Answer Questions**

Q1.- What are the two methods of sowing seeds

Ans.- (i) Broadcasting / By traditional tool

(ii) By seed drill / transplantation

Q2.- Name the two main modern methods of irrigation.

Ans.- (i) Drip system (ii) Sprinkler system

Q3.- Mention the major activities involved in growing a crop.

Ans.- Preparation of soil → Selection and sowing of seeds → Replenishment of nutrients in the soil → Irrigation → Crop protection → Harvesting

Q4.- Name two rabi crops.

Ans.- Wheat, mustard, gram, pea, linseed

### **Short Answer Type-I Questions**

Q1.- What is meant by agricultural implements?

Ans.- The various tools which are needed during agricultural practices are called agricultural implements.

Q2.- Why are pulses alternated with crops like wheat and rice?

Ans.- Pulses are alternated with crops like wheat and rice to replenish the soil with nitrogen.

Q3.- List any two factors on which time and frequency of irrigation depends.

Ans.- (i) Nature of crop plants

(ii) Nature of soil of the crop

(iii) Season when the crop grows

Q4.- What is irrigation? Name two methods of irrigation.

Ans.- The supply of water to the crop plants at regular intervals through sources other than rain is called irrigation. The two methods of irrigation are -

(i) Drip irrigation                      (ii) Sprinkler irrigation

Q5.- How do leguminous plants help in maintaining soil fertility?

Ans.- Leguminous plants have Rhizobium bacteria present in their root nodules. These bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into simpler nitrogen compounds

(nitrates) which are easily absorbed by the plants. This helps in replenishment of soil with nitrogen.

Q6.- A farmer has sown the seeds too deep. What is he likely going to observe? Give reason.

Ans.- The deeply sown seeds will not grow because they will not get proper sunlight and air for germination.

### **Short Answer Type-II Questions**

Q1.- What are fertilisers? Name any three fertilisers.

Ans.- Fertilisers are human-made chemical substances which are rich in one or more nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. These are produced in factories. Urea, superphosphate, nitrophosphate, ammonium sulphate and potash are examples of fertilisers.

Q2.- Why is important to sow seeds at the correct distance from each other?

Ans.- It is important to sow seeds at the correct distance from each other because at appropriate distance they get sufficient space, sunlight, nutrients and water to grow.

Q3.- a) Why is the drip irrigation system a water economical method?

b) Why is irrigation necessary?

Ans.- (a) Drip irrigation is a water-economical method because it allows water to fall drop by drop just at the position of roots. Water is not wasted at all. This system also saves loss of water due to evaporation.

(b) Irrigation is necessary for plants because water is one of the most vital substance that supports life. Rainfall is one of the main sources of water for crops. Since rainfall (monsoon) is not always dependable, it is essential that farmers should also have other ways of supplying water to the crop fields.

Q4.- The farmers of the village are celebrating the harvest festival of Baisakhi along with their family. They are dancing and singing traditional songs.

a) What is harvesting? Why do farmers celebrate baisakhi?

b) What do we learn from celebrating festivals?

Ans.- (a) The process of cutting and gathering of crop after its maturation is called harvesting. Farmers celebrate Baisakhi to express their joy and pleasure for getting the product of their hard work and labour.

(b) We learn togetherness and unity from celebrating festivals.

Q5.- Why do the crops grown in sandy soil need more frequent irrigation than crops grown in clayey soil?

Ans.- Sandy soil needs more frequent irrigation due to its poor water-retaining capacity, whereas clayey soil needs less frequent irrigation due to its good water-retaining capacity.

### **Long Answer Questions**

Q1.- a) What is manure?

b) Write about the advantages and disadvantages of fertilisers.

Ans.- (a) Manure is an organic compound (rich in nutrients) obtained by the decomposition of plant and animal wastes by microbes.

(b) Advantages of fertilisers:

(i) Fertilisers are soluble in water and thus, are easily absorbed by the plants and increase the crop yield.

(ii) They are nutrient-specific. thus, they provide particular nutrients to the soil.

Disadvantages of fertilisers:

(i) Fertilisers are non-biodegradable and thus, cause water and soil pollution.

(ii) Excessive use of fertilisers badly affects the fertility of soil.

(iii) When fertilizers are washed away due to rainfall and reach the water bodies they cause water pollution.

Q2.- a) What are weedicides?

b) Name one weedicide.

c) What are the harmful effects of weeds in the field?

Ans.- (a) The weed-killing chemicals are called weedicides.

(b) 2, 4-D (i.e. 2, 4 - dichlorophenoxy acetic acid), butachlor, dalapon

(c) The harmful effects of weeds in the crop field are as follows:

(i) Weeds consume a great amount of nutrients, water, sunlight and space which is for crop plants. The weeds harbour pests.

(ii) Crop pests spread various crop diseases.

(iii) Some weeds produce toxic substances that may be poisonous for animals and human beings.

Q3.- a) Differentiate between manure and fertilisers.

b) What are the advantages of using manure?

Ans.- (a) Differences between manure and fertilisers

| <u>Manure</u>   | <u>Fertilisers</u>  |
|---|---|
| 1. It is a natural organic substance.   | 1. These are inorganic salts.   |
| 2. It is prepared in fields by the decomposition of animal wastes, human wastes and plant residues. | 2. These are prepared in factories.   |
| 3. It provides a lot of humus to the soil.  | 3. These do not add any humus to the soil.  |
| 4. It contains less amount of essential plant nutrient.   | 4. These are rich in amount of essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. |
| 5. It is not expensive  | 5. These are costly.  |
| 6. Examples: Sunn hemp and Sesbania   | 6. Examples: Urea and potash  |

(b) Advantages of using manure:

- (i) It enhances the water-holding capacity of the soil.
- (ii) It makes the soil porous and increases aeration.
- (iii) It increases the number of soil-friendly microbes.
- (iv) It improves the soil texture and fertility of the soil.
- (v) It is cost effective, since it can be prepared from organic wastes naturally.
- (vi) It is eco-friendly, biodegradable, organic in nature and does not cause soil or water pollution.
- (vii) It adds humus to the soil.