

SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT
CLASS VIII
CH-1. CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

EXERCISES

1.MCQ.

1. Malathion, BHC, disyston and DDT are:

(a) Common insecticides (b) Coomon weedicides (c) Common pesticides (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

2. Inorganic substances like (NPK, CAN) are called :

(a) Manures (b) Fertilizers (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

3. The removal of grains from hay is called :

(a) Threshing (b) Winnowing (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

4. The cutting down of the mature plant is called :

(a) Harvesting (b) dairying (c) Poultry (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

5. Rabi crops are the crops sown in :

(a) Winter season (b) Summer season (c) Rainy season (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

6. Summer season crops are called :

- (a) Rabi crops (b) Kharif crops (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

7. Organic nutrients are called :

- (a) Fertilizers (b) Manures (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

8. Agricultural practices are called :

- (a) Preparation of soil and sowing seeds to harvesting (b) harvesting, distribution and storage of food grains (c) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a)

9. For safe storage of cereal grains, moisture contain of the grains should not be more than :

- (a) 84% (b) 44% (c) 34% (d) 14%

Ans. (d)

10. The practice of sowing seeds by hand is known as :

- (a) Spreading (b) broadcasting (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans. (b)

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The implement used to turn over and break up the soil is called **Plough**
2. The removal of unwanted plants from the field is called **weeding**
3. The process of separating the grain from the chaff is called **winning**
4. The sowing of seeds by hand at random is called **Broadcasting**

5. The first agricultural practice of crop production is **Preparation of soil**
6. The practice of leaving the field uncultivated is called **Fallowing**
7. Fertilisers are **Inorganic** chemical substances.
8. Crop rotation is a method of increasing **Soil fertility**

III Match the statements in column A with those in column B.

Column A	Column B
Rice	Plough
Organic manure	Rabi crop
Wheat	Drip system
Tilling	Cow dung and plants waste
Irrigation	Kharif crop

IV. Find the odd-one out, giving reasons:

1. Urea, ammonium sulphate, cattle dung, NPK. **(cattle dung)**
2. Plough, hoe, cultivator, thresher **(thresher)**
3. Sickle, combine, silos, thresher **(silos)**

V. Arrange the following agricultural practices in a proper sequence in the form of a flow chart:

1. Wheat crop in the field 2. Manuring 3. Preparation of soil 4. Ploughing 5. Harvesting 6. Irrigation 7. Sowing 8. Storage

Ans. Preparation of soil → Ploughing → Sowing → Manuring → Irrigation → Wheat crop in the field → Harvesting → Storage

VII. Answer the following :

1. Define the following :
 (a) Agricultural practice (b) Irrigation (c) Crop plant (d) Tilling (e) Weeding (f) Animal husbandry

Ans. Agricultural practice : Task which a farmer performs to grow a crop .

Irrigation : Supply of water to growing crops at different intervals.

Crop plant : Plants of the same kind grown and cultivated in a field.

Tilling : Process of turning and loosening the soil.

Weeding : Removal of weeds

Animal Husbandry : Branch of science dealing with the food, shelter and health care of domestic animals.

2. What are the two main crop season? Give three examples of the crops grow during each season.

Ans. Rabi season – Wheat, barley, pea.

Kharif season – Rice, maize, groundnut

3. Why is it necessary to sow seeds at an appropriate depth ?

Ans. It is necessary to sow seeds at appropriate depth so that sufficient air and moisture are available.

4. Name the different agricultural practices.

Ans. Preparation of soil , Sowing of seeds , application of Manure and fertilisers , Irrigation , Weeding , Harvesting , Storage

5. Write short notes on (a) preparation of soil (b) sowing of seeds (c) weeding (d) winnowing (e) Crop rotation (f) Harvesting

Ans. (a) Preparation of soil : Before crops are planted, the soil must be prepared. Preparation of soil is done by turning and loosening the soil. The process of turning and loosening the soil is called **ploughing or tilling**. Ploughing helps the soil in a number of following steps:

- (i) It helps in easy penetration of the roots of seedlings.
- (ii) It aerates the soil. The roots can thus breathe easily.
- (iii) The loosened soil helps in the growth of earthworms and microbes present in the soil.

(iv) Nutrient-rich soil is brought up from lower levels of soil. So, the plants can use these nutrients.

(v) It uproots the weeds and kills them.

(b) Sowing of seeds :

Sowing is the process of putting the seeds in the soil. For sowing , good and healthy seeds are selected.

Sowing of seeds is done in crops like wheat ,maize ,bajra and mustard However ,in some crops like sugarcane and potato ,vegetative parts like stem pieces are used .

Seeds need to be sown at a particular depth ,which varies from crop . Seeds sown too deep

Into the soil may not germinate due to non –availability of air as well as moisture .

Crops like wheat and rice are not grown in rows .The seeds of these plants are just scattered-

Broadcast ---over the field .

Another common method of a simple implement called a **seed drill** .Seeds of rice and many

vegetables are sown directly in the soil. Instead, they are first sown in a small plot or a nursery and allowed to grow into small plants called seedlings. Healthy seedlings are then picked out and transferred to the field. This is called transplanting. Transplanting, thus, helps in selecting healthy seedlings and increasing crop yields.

(c) Removal of Weeds : The removal of weeds is called weeding. Weeds compete with crop plants for nutrients, thus affecting the growth of crop plants. Also, they release toxins which damage the crop plants.

The best time for the removal of weeds is before they produce flower and seeds.

Weeding can be done by hands, by using trowel (khurpa) or a tractor-driven (harrow) and by using chemicals called weedicides which are sprayed in the fields. One of the common weedicides is 2,4-D

Weedicides, being harmful to human beings, are being replaced with herbicides which are obtained from plants.

Weedicides, whenever put to use, should be used very carefully. The farmers, while put to use, should cover their mouth and nose with a piece of cloth.

(d) Winnowing: After threshing, seeds or grains are separated from the chaff (hay) by wind. The chaff being together is blown a little far away by the wind, than the grain or seeds, which being heavier fall straight to the ground.

(e) Crop rotation: This is a method of replenished the soil with nutrients is by crop rotation. Crop rotation is the method of growing different crops alternately on the same field.

For example, the farmers grow crops like wheat or barley in the first year. This is followed by growing leguminous plants like pea or soyabean in the next season Leguminous plants help in the replenishment of soil with nitrogen.

(f) Harvesting: In harvesting, crops are cut close to the ground by various means. The harvested crop (called produce) represents crop yield.

Harvesting is either done manually by using a hand sickle, or by machines are attachments that farmers can fix to a tractor. These days, there are tractors which help the farmers to control the speed of planting and harvesting.

6. Define irrigation. Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

Ans. The supply of water to growing crops at different intervals is called irrigation. Two methods of irrigation which conserve water are –

[i] **Sprinkler system** : Sprinkler system is used in case the field is uneven. To the main pipeline, perpendicular pipes having rotating nozzles on top, are joined. When water allowed to flow with the help of a pump, it is sprayed on the standing crops in the form of artificial rain. This system is useful in case of sandy soils.

[ii] **Drip system** : Drip system is an economical method of irrigation, as water drips drop by drop at the position of plant roots. Water is not wasted

at all . It is, therefore of great advantage in regions of poor water availability.

7 . What are manures and fertilisers? Give examples.

Ans. Manures are organic nutrients waste products of animals and plants.

Three types of manure –farmyard manure, compost and green manure

Examples – Urea, ammonium sulphate, NPK, CAN.

8 .Give a brief account of storage of grains.

Ans. After harvesting the crop produce has to be stored properly, so that it is safe from

[i] moisture , and

[ii]rats, worms, insects and micro-organisms.

The fresh crop produce has a lot of moisture. This moisture content has to be reduced by drying. Drying, while reducing the moisture content, also protects the freshly harvested grains from the attack by micro - organisms. Thus, spoilage of grains is prevented.

In addition, stored products are to be protected from damage by rats and insects. In our country, damage by such organisms is as high as 25 percent of the crop produced. This, therefore, makes the proper storage Of our food materials a great necessity.

In our country, farmers store food grains in jute bags or metallic storage bins.

Large scale storage of grains is done in silos and granaries.

9. What is crop rotation? Mention its advantages.

Ans. It is the method of growing different crops alternately on the same field.

Advantages: 1. This help to maintain the fertility of the soil.

2. Leguminous plants help in the replenishment of soil with nitrogen.

10. Why should we remove weeds from the fields? How can we control the weeds?

Ans : Weeds compete with crop plants for nutrients, thus affecting the growth of crop plants. Also, they release toxins which damage the crop plants.

The best time for the removal of weeds is before they produce flower and seeds.

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