



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - BHARATI BHAWAN BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### FOOD RESOURCES PLANTS

**Pick The Correct Options**

1. Heterotrophs are organisms which

A. make their own food

B. derive food from animals

C. derive food from plants

D. derive food from the biomass of other  
organisms

**Answer: D**



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2. Autotrophs are organisms which

A. make their own food

B. derive food from animals

C. derive food from plants

D. derive food from the biomass of other  
organisms

**Answer: A**



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3. The increase in foodgrain production after the introduction of improved varieties of crops is often referred as

A. White revolution

B. Green revolution

C. Yellow revolution

D. Blue Revolution

**Answer: B**



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4. the minerals required by a plant in very small quantities are called

A. macronutrients

B. micronutrients

C. manures

D. fertilizers

**Answer: B**



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5. The process of preparing manure with the help of earthworms and kitchen wastes is called

A. green manuring

B. manuring

C. vermicomposting

D. farming

**Answer: C**



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6. Growing two or more crops at the same time in a field is called

- A. mixed farming
- B. mixed cropping
- C. farming
- D. intercropping

**Answer: B**



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7. Growing two or more crops in definite row pattern is

A. mixed cropping

B. mixed farming

C. intercropping

D. crop rotation

**Answer: C**



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8. A pulse crop is grown in the time interval between two cereal crops to compensate for the

A. loss of phosphate

B. loss of water

C. loss of sulphur

D. loss of nitrogen

**Answer: D**



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9. The science of improving crop varieties is called

- A. hybridization
- B. selection
- C. plant breeding
- D. introduction

**Answer: C**



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10. Aims of plant breeding are to produce

- A. disease-free varieties
- B. high-yielding varieties
- C. early-maturing varieties
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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11. The process of cross-breeding genetically dissimilar plants is called

A. hybridization

B. selection

C. introduction

D. breeding

**Answer: A**



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12. The most important factor which led to the Green Revolution in India is the

A. judicious use of pesticides

B. proper use of water

C. increase in land area under cultivation

D. indtroduction of high-yielding varieties  
of crops

**Answer: D**



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**13.** High-yielding varieties of wheat were initially developed by an Indian scientist by cross-breeding the traditional varieties with

- A. Mexican varieties
- B. American varieties
- C. European varieties
- D. African varieties

**Answer: A**



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14. The undesirable plants growing among cultivated crops are

A. grasses

B. weeds

C. crops

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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15. The method by which insect pests are exposed to fumes of chemicals without contaminating the stored foodgrain is called

A. spraying

B. dry storage

C. cold storage

D. fumigation

**Answer: D**



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## Fill In The Blanks

1. The practice of cultivating land using such methods that yield sufficient crops without causing harm to natural resources is called\_\_\_\_\_



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2. Rice, maize, bajra and groundnut are \_\_\_\_\_crops.



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3. Plants obtain carbon, oxygen and hydrogen from \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_



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4. Manures help in enriching the soil with nutrients and \_\_\_\_\_



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5. When compost is prepared by the help of earthworms, the process is called\_\_\_\_\_



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6. A legume crop does not require \_\_\_fertilizer.



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7. When superior varieties of crop plants are obtained from some other area and

acclimatized to the local environment, the process is called\_\_\_\_\_



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8. Selecting the seeds of many plants with desirable external characteristics is called\_\_\_\_\_



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9. Intercropping aims at increasing the\_\_\_\_\_ per unit area of a land.



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10. Leguminous pulse crops have \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria in their roots.



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11. Crop diseases are transferred through \_\_\_\_,  
or \_\_\_\_\_



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12. Rust and smut are the common diseases of

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13. What factors may be responsible for losses of grains during storage ?



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**State Whether True T Or False F**

1. What is population?



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2. chana, urad, moong and matar are cereal crops.



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3. Micronutrients are needed by plants in large quantities.



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4. Manures are commercially produced plant nutrients

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5. The process of cross-breeding genetically dissimilar plants is called

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**6.** weeds increase the yield of the crop.



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**7.** 2,4D is one of the most common weedicides used in india.



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**8.** Rust and smut of wheat are caused by bacteria.



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9. Chemicals which can exist in a gaseous state in sufficient concentration to be lethal against pests are called fumigants.



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10. Vermicompost is better than compost.



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11. The yield of crop is greater in organic farming.



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## Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do we get from cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables ?



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2. Name three micronutrients.



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3. name the natural medium in which plants are grown.



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4. Name the nitrogenous fertilizers.



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5. Define mixed cropping.



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6. Define intercropping.



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7. What is crop production?



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**8.** What does legume crop provide to the soil?



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**9.** Mention one advantage of high-yielding varieties of crops.



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**10.** Which type of hybridization is commonly used in plant breeding?



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**11. What are weeds ?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12. Name two common weeds.**



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**13.** What will happen if the weeds are not removed from the crop fields?



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**14.** Discuss various methods for weed control.



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**15.** name the types of crop diseases.



**Watch Video Solution**



**16.** What is the advantage of using insect resistant varieties ?



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**17.** Name three pests that damage food grain.



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**18.** Mention two factors which affect food grains.



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**19.** Define fumigation.



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**Short Answer Questions**

1. Why is it necessary to increase crop production?



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2. What are the different crop seasons?



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3. Name three scientific approaches adopted to obtain high yields from our farms.



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4. Differentiate between compost and vermicompost?



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5. What do you understand by the term organic farming?



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6. What are the macronutrients and why are they called macronutrients?



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7. Explain what will happen if in a cultivated field only manures are supplied and in another field only fertilizers are supplied, keeping all other conditions similar.



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**8.** What are the benefits of crop rotation?



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**9.** Explain how the use of fertilizers has improved crop production.



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**10.** Why is irrigation essential ?



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**11.** Distinguish between mixed cropping and intercropping.



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**12.** Define plant breeding ? Describe the various methods of plant breeding.



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**13.** What are the disadvantages of using pesticides?



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**14.** Which principle is followed in controlling weeds through biological methods?



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**Long Answer Questions**



1. Differentiate between manure and fertilizer.



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2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using fertilizers?



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3. describe the advantages and disadvantages of using high-yielding varieties.





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4. What are common weeds? Explain the biological method of weed control.



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5. Explain the process of crop protection.



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**6.** Write the different methods of prevention and control measures of storage grains.



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