



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

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

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

A. macronutrients

B. micronutrients

C. manures

D. fertilizers

Answer: B

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

7. Growing two or more crops in definite row

pattern is

A. mixed cropping

B. mixed farming

C. intercropping

D. crop rotation

Answer: C

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

9. The science of improving crop viarieties is called

A. hybridization

B. selection

C. plant breeding

D. introduction

Answer: C

10. Aims of plant breeding are to produce

A. disease-ffree varieties

B. high-yielding varieties

C. early -maturing varieties

D. all the above

Answer: D

11. The process of cross-breeding genetically

dissimilar plants is called

A. hybridization

B. selection

C. introduction

D. breeding

Answer: A

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

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. Eurpoean varieties

D. African varieties

Answer: A

14. The undesirable plants growing among

cultivated crops are

A. grasses

B. weeds

C. crops

D. none of these

Answer: B

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

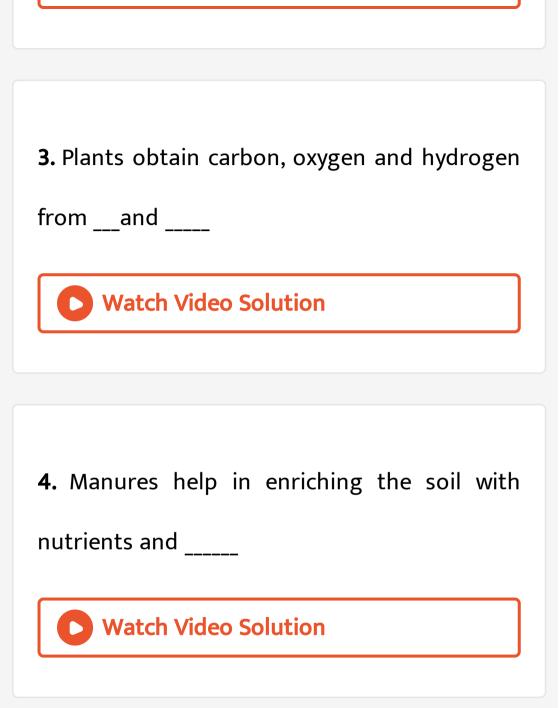
D. fumigation

Answer: D

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

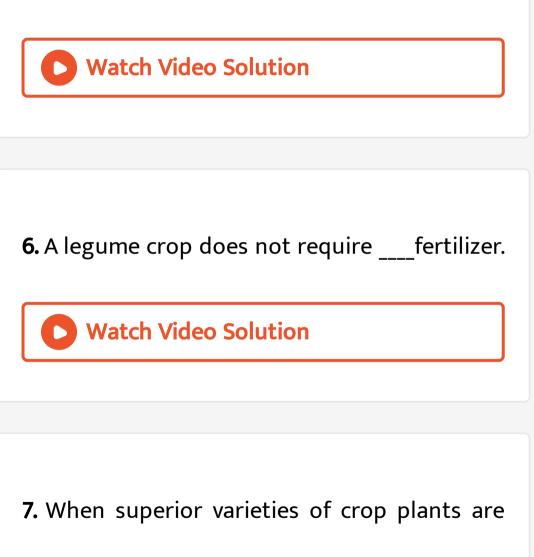
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 Rice, maize, bajra and groundut are ____crops.



5. When compost is prepared by the help of

earthworms, the process is called_____



obtained from some other area and

acclimatized to the local environment, the

process is called____

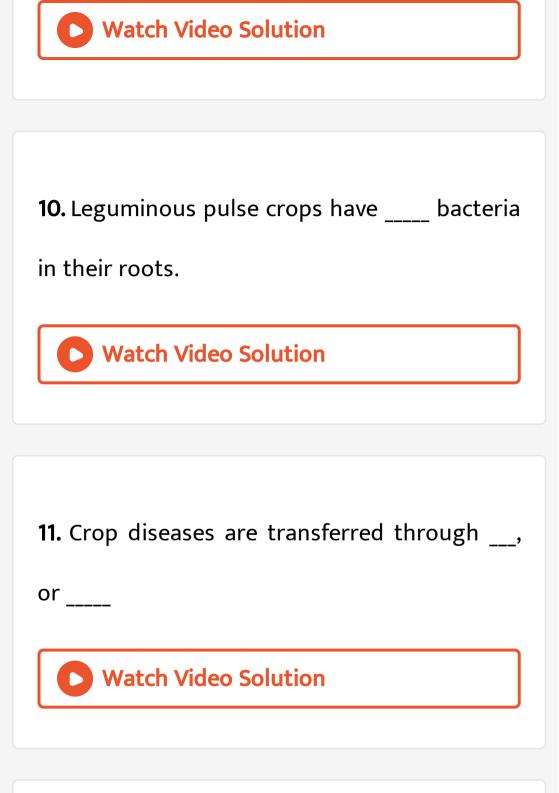


8. Selecting the seeds of many plants with

desirable external characteristics is called____

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9. Intercropping aims at increasing the____ per unit area of a land.



12. Rust and smut are the common diseases of



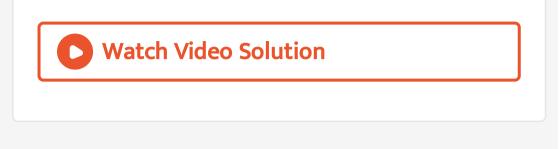
13. What factors may be responsible for losses

of grains during storage ?

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State Whether True T Or False F

1. What is population?



2. chana, urad, moong and matar are cereal

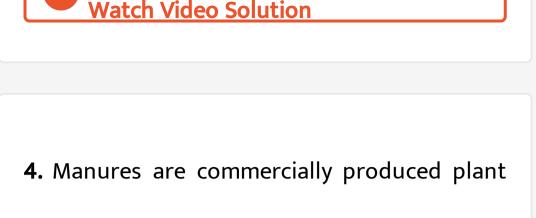
crops.

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3. Micronutrients are needed by plants in large

quantities.





nutrients



5. The process of cross-breeding genetically

dissimilar plants is called

6. weeds increase the yield of the crop.



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.



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.

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



Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do we get from cereals, pulses, fruits

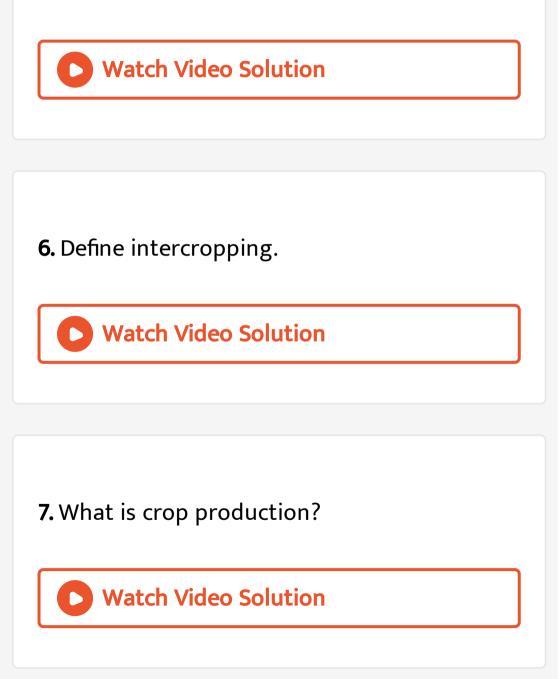
and vegetables ?

2. Name three micronutrients.

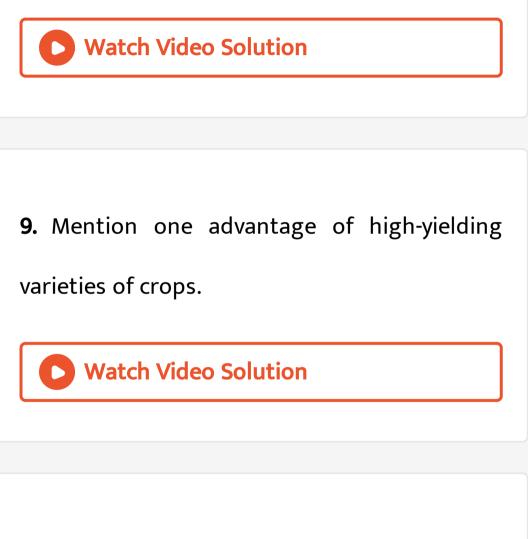
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3. name the natural medium in which plants
are grown.
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4. Name the nitrogenous fertilizers.



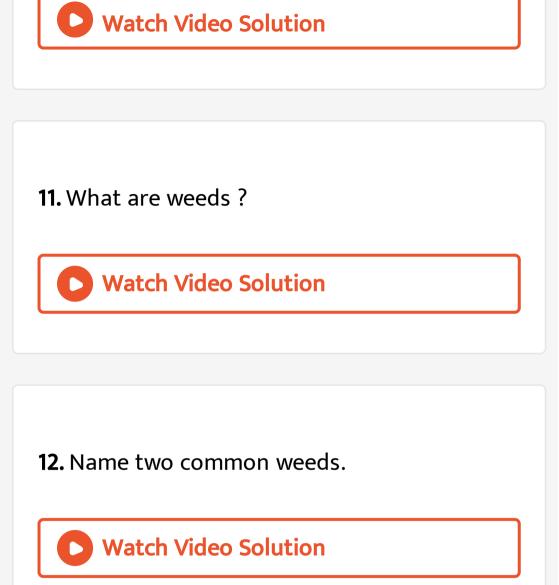


8. What does legume crop provide to the soil?



10. Which type of hybridization is commonly

used in plant breeding?



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.

16. What is the advantage of using insect

resistant varieties ?

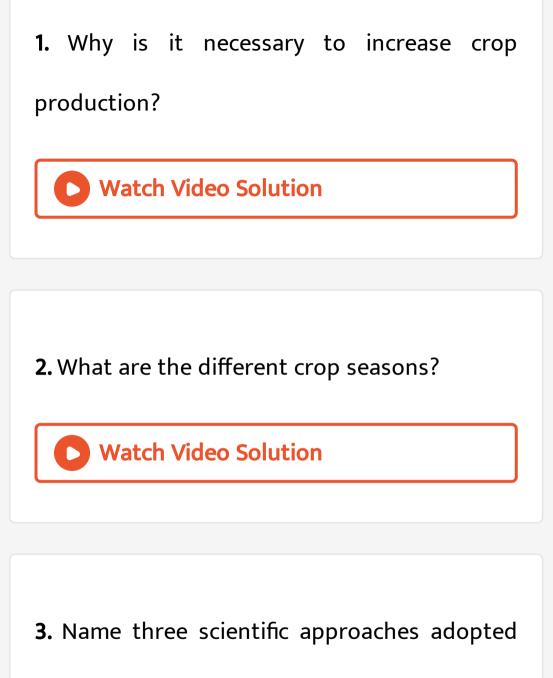


17. Name three pests that damage food grain.

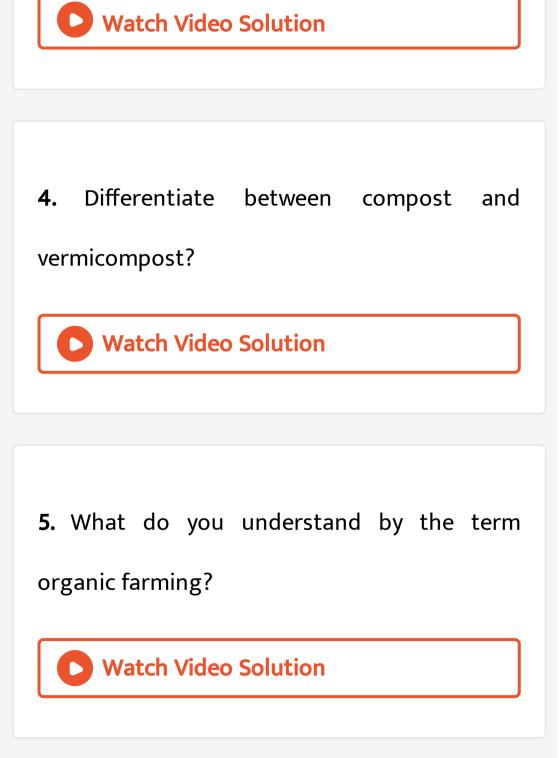


18. Mention two factors which affect food grains. Watch Video Solution 19. Define fumigation. Watch Video Solution

Short Answer Questions



to obtain high yields from our farms.



6. What are the macronutrients and why are

they called macronutrients?



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.



8. What are the benefits of crop rotation?



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

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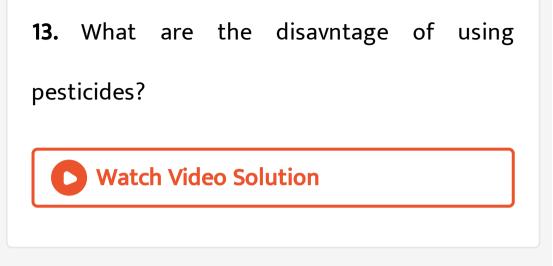
10. Why is irrigation essential?

11. Distinguish between mixed cropping and intercropping.
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12. Define plant breeding ? Describe the

various methods of plant breeding.





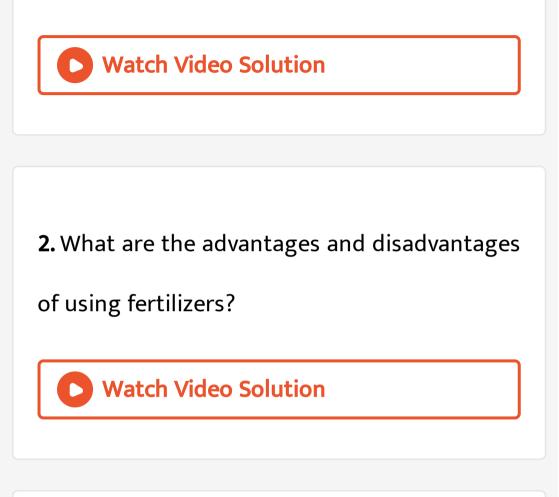
14. Which principle is followed in controlling

weeds through biological methods?



Long Answer Questions

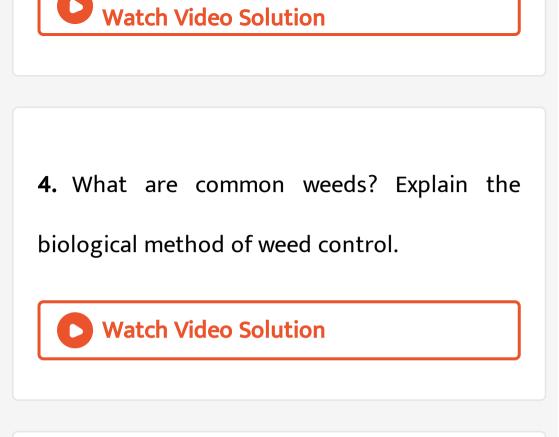
1. Differentiate between manure and fertilizer.



3. describe the advantages and disadvantages

of using high-yielding varieties.





5. Explain the process of crop protection.

6. Write the different methods of prevention

and control measures of storage grains.