



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S CHAND BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD RESOURCES

#### Exercise

1. Jersey is an Indian breed of cow.

A. True

B. False

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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2. Mehsana is a breed of buffalo.

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3. Rinderpest is a parasitic disease.

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4. Karan Swiss is produced by crossbreeding between Jersey and Red Sindhi.

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5. The process of introducing new plants from the place of their cultivation to a place with different climate is termed as

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6. Hybridisation involves crossing of genetically similar plants. True or False.

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7. Ganga 5 is the variety of rice.

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8. K850 is the variety of chicken pea.

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9. HD2687 is the variety of wheat.

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10. Organic farming is the method of farming where synthetic chemicals are used. (True/False)

A. True

B. False

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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11. Japan is known to have highest  $\hat{\epsilon}_1 \hat{\epsilon}_2 \hat{\epsilon}_3 \hat{\epsilon}_4$ . Load on their crop.

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**12.** Awareness to use organic food is very high in developed societies.

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**13.** Nutrients can be provided to crops by fertilizers only.  
(True/False)

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**14.** Weed management techniques aim at keeping the land weed free. (True/False)

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15. Sussex is an exotic breed of poultry.

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16. Mixed cropping is an insurance against crop failure due to abnormal weather conditions.(True/False)

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17. Aphids are insect pests that attack plant such as mustard.

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18. Puccinia causes ..... Disease in wheat.

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19. Blast is a ..... Disease of paddy.

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20. Chemicals used to kill weeds are called ..... .

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21. Pesticides are ..... Chemicals.

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22. .... are plants that grow in places where they are not wanted.

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23. .... is a method of control of pest or weed in which one living organism is used to control another living organisms.

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24. Organic materials which are added to soil of crop field to improve its physical conditions are called .....



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25. The aphid is a pest of ..... Plants.



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26. .... And ..... Climate is more congenial for infestation of weeds, insect-pests and disease.



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27. Growing two or more crops but in the definite row pattern is known as .....



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**28.** The practice of growing of two-crops simultaneously on the same piece of land is called .....

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**29.** ..... Is a carp.

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**30.** Aseel is a popular breed of .....

A. Fowl

B. Fish

C. Tiger

D. Cattle

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Kasturi the variety of .....



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**32.** Ganga 5 is the variety of .....



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**33.** Vikas is the variety of .....



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**34.** Organic farming is a method of farming wherein .....  
chemical is not used in any form.



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**35.** Food grown on organic farming principles is called .....  
Food.



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**36.** Japan is known to have highest ..... Load on their crop.

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**37.** In organic farming diseases are controlled by ..... And ..... Methods.

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**38.** The process of supplying ..... To crops in the fields by means of canals, reservoirs, wells, river valley systems and river lift systems is known as .....

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39. Open wells are not very .....

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40. .... wells are very deep.

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41. Organic manures include ..... Manure, compost, .....  
Manure and vermicompost.

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42. Vermicompost is a type of soil made by ..... acid microorganisms.

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43. Mixed cropping is done to reduce the ..... Between component crops for ....., nutrients and water.

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44. .... Involves breeding among unrelated animals.

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45. .... Is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans.

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46. Single Matching. Match the articles given in column I and column II

*Column I*

1. C306
2. Navjot
3. Ganga 5
4. Kasturi
5. Green manure
6. Exotic breed
7. Pella
8. Yakub
9. Nurie
10. Kajal

*Column II*

- (a) Maize
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Maize
- (e) Brown-Swiss
- (f) Guar
- (g) Black
- (h) Golden red
- (i) Black and red
- (j) White

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#### 47. Double Matching. Match the columns I, II and III.

Column I	Column II	Column II
1. Oil seeds	(a) Red Sindhi	(i) Sahiwal
2. Intercropping	(b) Mustard	(ii) Sunflower
3. Local breeds	(c) Vitamin A	(iii) Maize
4. Poultry feed	(d) Soyabean	(iv) Vitamin K



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#### 48. Check List or Key Items

In composite fish culture mark the fish as surface feeder (S), middle zone feeder (M) and bottom feeder (B)

Fish	Feeding
(a) Catla	
(b) Common carp	
(c) Mrigal	
(d) Rohu	



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49. Match the stimulus with appropriate response

<i>Seed</i>	<i>Cereal A</i>	<i>Pulse B</i>	<i>Oil seed C</i>
(i) Lentil			
(ii) Sesame			
(iii) Millets			
(iv) Black gram			
(v) Maize			

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50. Define crop ? Name the various types of crops. What are Kharif and Rabi crops ?

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## 51. IMPROVEMENT IN CROP VARIETY

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52. Organic materials which are added to soil of crop field to improve its physical conditions are called .....

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53. What is organic farming ? What are its advantages ?

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54. Why is irrigation essential ?



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## 55. CROPPING PATTERN



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## 56. CROP PROTECTION MANAGEMENT



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57. What all treatments grains are subjected to under prophylatic treatment ?



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**58.** Define animal husbandry. Write about its scope.

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**59.** Name two main groups of cattle feed.

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**60.** What is artificial insemination ? Give its uses.

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**61.** Write down symptoms of sick animals. Discuss any two diseases of cattle.



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**62.** Name two exotic and two indigenous breeds of cow.



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**63.** Name two exotic and two indigenous breeds of cow.



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**64.** Define culture fishery



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**65.** Write a note on bee keeping.

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**66.** What is artificial insemination ? Give its uses.

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**67.** Name the components of cattle feed.

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**68.** Give an example of average daily feed of a cow.

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69. Increase in oil production is

A. golden revolution

B. yellow revolution

C. white revolution

D. blue revolution

**Answer: B**



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70. Place of keeping and studying dry plants is

A. arboreum

B. vasculum

C. herbarium

D. museum

**Answer: C**

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**71. Organic farming does not include**

A. green manures

B. chemical fertilizers

C. crop rotation

D. compost and farmyard manures

**Answer: B**



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**72.** Pulses are rich in

A. carbohydrates

B. proteins

C. oils

D. vitamins and minerals

**Answer: B**



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**73.** The technique used to obtain variety with high yield and other desirable characters is

- A. introduction
- B. selection
- C. hybridization
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**

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**74.** Pusa Lerma is an improved variety of

- A. rice

B. wheat

C. maize

D. soyabean

**Answer: B**



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**75.** Growing two or more crops in definite row pattern is

A. mixed farming

B. mixed cropping

C. inter-cropping

D. crop rotation

**Answer: C**



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**76.** The botanical name of Dhaincha is

- A. *Crotolaria juncea*
- B. *Lens culinaris*
- C. *Trifolium alexandrinum*
- D. *Sesbania aculeata*

**Answer: D**



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77. The botanical name of Sunn hemp is

- A. *Crotolaria juncea*
- B. *Lens culinaris*
- C. *Trifolium alexandrinum*
- D. *Sesbania aculeata*

**Answer: A**

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78. The botanical name of lentil is

- A. *Crotolaria juncea*
- B. *Lens culinaris*

C. *Trifolium alexandrium*

D. *Sesbania aculeata*

**Answer: B**



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**79.** The botanical name of Egyptian clover is

A. *Crotolaria juncea*

B. *Lens culinaris*

C. *Trifolium alexandrium*

D. *Sesbania aculeata*

**Answer: C**



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80. Which one is a micronutrient for the crop plants ?

A. calcium

B. iron

C. magnesium

D. potassium

**Answer: B**

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81. The common biofertilizers used in organic farming are

A. margosa

B. pyrethrum

C. green manure

D. nitrogen fixing bacteria and cyanobacteria

**Answer: D**



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**82.** Growing different crops in the same field in a preplanned succession is

A. crop management

B. crop rotation

C. intercropping

D. plant breeding

**Answer: D**

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**83.** Maximum milk yielding buffalo is

A. nagpuri

B. surti

C. mehsana

D. murreh

**Answer: D**

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**84.** Lactation period is maximum in

- A. Frieswal
- B. Sahiwal
- C. Holstein-Friesian
- D. Karan-Swiss

**Answer: C**



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**85.** Exotic breed of poultry bird having high egg laying capacity is

A. White leghorn

B. Broilers

C. White cornish

D. New Hemisphere

**Answer: A**

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**86.** The fungus disease causing maximum death of poultry bird is

A. coryza

B. pullorium

C. rickets

D. aspergillosis

**Answer: D**

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**87.** The method maximum used in cattle breeding is

A. random mating

B. artificial insemination

C. controlled breeding

D. super ovulation and embryo transfer

**Answer: B**

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**88.** Which of the following is the high milk yielding variety of cow ?

A. Holstein

B. Dorset

C. Sahiwal

D. Red Sindhi

**Answer: A**

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**89.** Wax glands of honey bee are present in :

A. queen

B. drones

C. workers

D. both (a) and (c )

**Answer: C**



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**90.** 'Drones' in the honeybee colony are born out from :

A. unfertilized eggs

B. fertilized eggs and well nourished larvae

C. same as worker bee



D. fertilized eggs giving heat treatment

**Answer: A**

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**91.** Several embryos can be produced at a time in a single cow by the process of

- A. hybridization
- B. artificial insemination
- C. embryo transfer
- D. random mating

**Answer: C**



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92. Rinderpest disease of poultry is caused by

- A. insects
- B. bacteria
- C. virus
- D. protozoa

**Answer: C**



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93. Which of the following two matches are incorrect ?

	Exotic breeds of cattle	Country of origin
(i)	Jersey	Holland
(ii)	Holstein-Friesian	Germany
(iii)	Ayrshire	Scotland
(iv)	Brown Swiss	Switzerland

A. England

B. Scotland

C. Switzerland

D. Holland

**Answer: A**



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94. Layers continue to produce eggs upto

A. 350 days

B. 425 days

C. 500 days

D. 600 days

**Answer: C**



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95. Alikunhi is famous for development of the technique of

A. hypophysation

B. composite fish culture

C. mariculture

D. shell culture

**Answer: A**



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**96.** What is the time of sowing rabi crops ?



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**97.** What is HYV ?



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**98.** From where do plants obtain hydrogen ?

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**99.** Father of Green Revolution in India is:

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**100.** What are macronutrients of the plants ?

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**101.** What are advantages of manure ?

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**102.** Organic farming is the method of farming where synthetic chemicals are used.

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**103.** What are weeds ?

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**104.** Give name of a solid fumigant.

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**105.** What are the signs of infestation of stored grains ?

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**106.** Enlist four types of diseases of animals which can also be transmitted to human beings.

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**107.** Aseel is a popular breed of .....

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**108.** What are broilers ?





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**109.** When do the layers start laying eggs ?



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**110.** What is aquaculture ?



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**111.** Give names of six fishes used in composite fish culture in India.



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**112.** What is green revolution ?



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**113.** Name three patterns of cropping.



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**114.** Give names of some fodder crops.



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**115.** What is that technique of farming which does not disturb the balance of nature ?



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**116.** Majority of the high yielding varieties of 'Indian rice' have been developed by cross between



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**117.** What is the complete fertilizer ?



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**118.** Define irrigation. Why is irrigation of crops essential ?  
Mention the harmful effects of excessive irrigation.



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**119.** Why are leguminous plants often used in crop rotation ?

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**120.** What is biological control ?

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

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**122.** A milch breed of cattle is :

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**123.** Which of the following is a draught breed of Indian cattle ?

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**124.** What are the symptoms of the foot and mouth disease of cattle?

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**125.** What is (a) the normal body temperature of cow ? (b) the normal body temperature of buffalo ?

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**126.** Fish liver-oil is rich in vitamins:

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**127.** The sugar present in honey is:

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**128.** What is nosema disease ?



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**129.** Give examples of different rabi and kharif crops



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**130.** Enlist different desired traits of the parents chosen for selective breeding.



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**131.** Name the two external factors that have favourable effect on egg-laying of hens.



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**132.** Mention different aspects of fish culture.

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**133.** Mention the factors affecting stored grains and describe their preventive measures.

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**134.** Explain the various preventive measures against insect pests.

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**135.** Some people have a fixation that products obtained from organic farming should only be consumed. Critically analyse their claim.

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**136.** Animal Husbandry

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**137.** Should we stop killing the domesticated animals for our food, instead depend solely on a vegetable diet ?

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**138.** Discuss the implications of the following statement:

“It is interesting to note that poultry is India’s most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff (which is unfit for human consumption) into highly nutritious animal protein food.”

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**139.** INTRODUCTION-CROP PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

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**140.** Ecological hazards of Agriculture.

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**141.** Collect samples of bees found in different crop fields and try to identify each of them.

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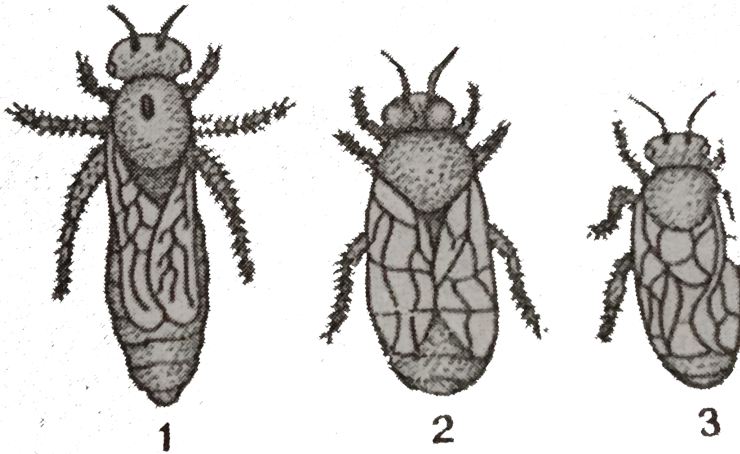
**142.** Categories the following under (a) Poultry, (b) Livestock, and (c ) Fishery: Turkey, Prawns, Crabs, Cows, Fowls, Buffaloes.

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**143.** Which one is nutrient specific-fertilizer or manure ?

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144. Look at Figures 1, 2 and 3 given along side and answer the following questions:



(a) What do these figures show all together?

(b) Which one is queen bee?

(c) Which one of them is the haploid, fertile male? What is it called?

(d) What is the status of the insect shown in the figure: individual/social?

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**145.** What should we do to get maximum benefit from a crop field?

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**146.** What are biofertilizers? In what sense are they better than chemical fertilizers?

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**147.** The production of food from animal sources has increased greatly in the last few decades. Justify it.

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**148.** Each beehive consists of thousands of hexagonal thin-walled fragile cells. Name the material which is used to make these cells and mention the significance of the hexagonal shape of the cell.

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**149.** All animals are

- A. parasitic
- B. saprophytic
- C. autotrophic
- D. heterotrophic

**Answer: D**



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150. Which is the most important source of food and fodder ?

A. algae

B. fungi

C. lichen

D. cereal

**Answer: D**



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151. Application of nitrogenous manure to a plant causes

A. vigorous vegetative growth

B. early flowering

C. early fruiting

D. growth retardation due to toxicity of  $NH_3$

**Answer: A**

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152. The element which is required in largest quantity by plants is

A. sulphur



B. calcium

C. phosphorus

D. nitrogen

**Answer: D**

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**153.** Nodules with nitrogen fixing bacteria are present in

A. mustard

B. wheat

C. gram

D. cotton

**Answer: C**



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**154.** Inland fishries' is referred to

- A. culturing fish in freshwater
- B. trapping and capturing fishes from sea coast
- C. deep sea fisheries
- D. extraction of oil from fishes

**Answer: A**



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**155.** Plants can be made disease-resistant by

- A. heat treatment
- B. hormone treatment
- C. colchicine treatment
- D. breeding with their wild relatives

**Answer: D**

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**156.** The process of cross breeding two different varieties of crop plants each having a desired characteristic, is known as

as

A. selection

B. hybridization

C. crossing

D. introduction

**Answer: B**



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**157.** Milk does not provide

A. vitamin A and D

B. carbohydrates, proteins and fats

C. minerals such as phosphorus and calcium

D. iron

**Answer: D**

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**158.** Which of the following statement is correct about fertilizer ?

- A. it is nutrient specific
- B. it is water insoluble
- C. it is readily absorbed by the plant
- D. it is compact and easy to transfer

**Answer: B**



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**159.** Which of the following is incorrect for greenmanure ?

- A. it supplies organic matter
- B. it supplies nitrogen
- C. it prevents soil erosion
- D. it allows leaching

**Answer: D**



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**160.** When both crops and livestock are raised on the same farm, it is known as

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

**Answer: A**



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**161.** Living organisms are used in

- A. organic manure
- B. biofertilizers
- C. natural insecticides

D. pesticides

**Answer: B**

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**162.** The principal cereal crop of India is

A. wheat

B. rice

C. maize

D. sorghum

**Answer: B**

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**163.** Gundhi bug is a pest of

A. sugarcane

B. cotton

C. rice

D. wheat

**Answer: C**



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**164.** Sustainable agriculture involves

A. mixed farming

B. mixed cropping

C. crop rotation

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**165.** Which of the following have been artificially selected ?

A. cabbage

B. cauliflower

C. broccoli

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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**166.** Kranti, Pusa agarni and pusa bold are improved varieties of

A. urad bean

B. sunflower

C. chick pea

D. mustard

**Answer: D**



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**167.** Which of the following is not a draught animal ?

A. camel

B. elephant

C. sheep

D. horse

**Answer: C**

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**168.** Which of the following is a leguminous green fodder commonly available in winter ?

A. cow pea

B. elephant grass

C. berseem and lucerne

D. rice and jower

**Answer: C**

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**169.** Which one of the following is micronutrient ?

A. nitrogen

B. phosphorus

C. potassium

D. boron

**Answer: D**



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**170.** Which of the following is not an exotic breed of cow ?

A. Jersey

B. Holstein-Friesian

C. Sahiwal

D. Brown Swiss

**Answer: C**



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**171.** The first experiment in artificial insemination was performed by

- A. Aristotle
- B. Berzelius
- C. Spallanzani
- D. Linneaus

**Answer: C**

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**172.** Which of the following yields maximum milk/year ?

- A. Holstein-Friesian

B. Frieswal

C. Red sindhi

D. Sahiwal

**Answer: A**



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**173.** What is pulse rate of buffalo/minute ?

A. 16-18/minute

B. 40-45/minute

C. 40-60/minute

D. 70-72/minute



**Answer: B**



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**174.** Which of the following poultry bird lays maximum number of eggs?

A. ILS-82

B. B-77

C. HH-260

D. IBL-80

**Answer: C**



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175. Which one of the following is the fastest growing carp ?

A. rohu

B. catla

C. mrigal

D. singhara

**Answer: B**

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176. Which of the following is gaseous fumigant ?

A. DDT

B. aluminium phosphide

C. ethylene dichloride

D. methyl bromide

**Answer: D**



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**177.** Which of the following is natural insecticides?

A. nicotene

B. neem

C. pyrethrum

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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**178.** Which of the following is broad leaf weed ?

- A. Chenopodium
- B. Convolvulus
- C. Amaranthus
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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179. Find out the wrong statement from the following

A. white revolution is meant for increase in milk production

B. blue revolution is meant for increase in fish production

C. increasing food production without compromising with environment quality is called as sustainable agriculture

D. none of the above

**Answer: D**



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**180.** To solve the food problem of the country which among the following is necessary?

- A. increased production and storage of food grains
- B. easy access of people to the food grain
- C. people should have money to purchase the grains
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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**181.** Which one is an oil yielding plant among the following?

- A. lentil

B. sunflower

C. cauliflower

D. Hibiscus

**Answer: B**



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**182.** Which one is not a source of carbohydrate?

A. rice

B. millets

C. sorghum

D. gram

**Answer: D**



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**183.** Weeds affect the crop plants by

A. killing of plants in field before they grow

B. dominating the plants to grow

C. competing for various resources of crops (plants  
causing low availability of nutrients

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**184.** Find out the correct sentence.

Hybridisation means crossing between genetically dissimilar plants

Cross between two varieties is called as inter specific hybridisation

Introducing genes of desired character into a plant gives genetically modified crop

cross between plants of two species is called as inter varietal hybridisation

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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**185.** Which one of the following species of honey bee is an Italian species?

- A. *Apis mellifera*
- B. *Apis dorsata*
- C. *Apis florea*
- D. *Apis cerana indica*

**Answer: A**



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**186.** Find out the correct sentence about manure

(i) Manure contains large quantities of organic matter and small quantities of nutrients.

(ii) It increases the water holding capacity of sandy soil.

(iii) It helps in draining out of excess of water from clayey soil.

(iv) Its excessive use pollutes environment because it is made of animal excretory waste.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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**187.** Cattle husbandry is done for the following purposes

- (i) Milk production                      (ii) Agricultural work  
(iii) Meat production                      (iv) Egg production

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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**188.** Which of the following are Indian cattle?

(i) *Bos indicus*

(ii) *Bos domestica*

(iii) *Bos bubalis*

(iv) *Bos vulgaris*

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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**189.** Poultry farming is undertaken to raise following

(i) Egg production

(ii) Feather production

(iii) Chicken meat

(iv) Milk Production

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: B**



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**190.** Poultry fowl are susceptible to the following pathogens

A. viruses

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**191.** Which one of the following fishes is a surface feeder?

A. rohus

B. mrigals

C. common carps

D. catlas

**Answer: D**



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**192.** Animal husbandry is the scientific management of

(i) animal breeding

(ii) culture of animals

(iii) animal livestock

(iv) rearing of animals

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (ii) and (iv)

D. (i), (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: D**



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**193.** which one of the following nutrients is not available in fertilisers?

A. nitrogen

B. phosphorus

C. iron

D. potassium

**Answer: C**



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**194.** Preventive and control measures adopted for the storage of grains include

- A. strict cleaning
- B. proper disjoining
- C. fumigation
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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



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**196.** How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production ?

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**197.** What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvements ?

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**198.** What are the macronutrients and why are they called macronutrients?

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**199.** How do plants get nutrients ?



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**200.** Compare the use of manure and fertilizers in maintaining soil fertility.



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**201.** Which of the following conditions will give most benefits? Why?

(a) Farmers use high quality seeds, do not adopt irrigation or use fertilizers.

(b) Farmers use ordinary seeds, adopt irrigation or use fertilizers.

(c ) Farmers use quality seeds, adopt irrigation, use fertilizers and use crop protection measures?

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**202.** Why should preventive measures and biological control methods be preferred for protecting crops?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**204.** Which method is commonly used for improving cattle breeds and why?

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**205.** Discuss the implications of the following statement:

“It is interesting to note that poultry is India’s most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff (which is unfit for human consumption) into highly nutritious animal protein food.”

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**206.** What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming?

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**207.** What are the differences between broilers and layers and in their management?

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**208.** How are fish obtained?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**209.** What are the advantages of composite fish culture?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**210.** What are the desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for honey production?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**211.** What is pasturage and how is it related to honey production?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**212.** Explain any one method of crop production which ensures high yield.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**213.** Why are manure and fertilizers used in fields?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**214.** What are the advantages of inter-cropping and crop rotation?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**215.** What is genetic manipulation? How is it useful in agricultural practices?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**216.** How do storage grain losses occur?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**217.** How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**218.** What are the benefits of cattle farming?



**Watch Video Solution**

**219.** For increasing production, what is common in poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping?



**Watch Video Solution**

**220.** How do you differentiate between capture fishing, mariculture and aquaculture?



**Watch Video Solution**

221. Match the items of column A with those of column B.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
(a) Fish farming	(i) Bottom feeder
(b) Catla	(ii) Culture fishery
(c) Rohu	(iii) Surface feeder
(d) Mrigal	(iv) Middle zone feeder

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222. List out some useful traits in improved crop ?

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223. Why is organic matter important for crop production?

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**224.** Why is excess use of fertilisers detrimental for environment?

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**225.** Give one word for the following

(a) Farming without the use of chemicals as fertilisers herbicides and pesticides is known as \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Growing of wheat and groundnut on the same field is called as \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Planting soyabean and maize in alternate rows in the same field is called as \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Growing different crops on a piece of land in pre-planned succession is known as \_\_\_\_\_

(e) xanthium and Parthenium are commonly known as

(f) Causal organism of any disease is called as \_\_\_\_\_

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**226.** Match column A and column B

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
(a) Milch	(i) Milk producing female
(b) Sahiwal, Red Sindhi	(ii) Broiler
(c) Cattle used for tilling and carting	(iii) Draught animals
(d) Indian breed of chicken	(iv) Local breed of cattle
(e) Chicken better fed for obtaining meat	(v) Aseel

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**227.** If there is low rainfall in a village throughout the year.

What measures will you suggest to the farmers for better cropping?

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228. Define the term hybridisation and photoperiod.

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229. Fill in the blanks

(a) Photoperiod affect the \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Kharif crops are cultivated from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Rabi crops are cultivated from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Paddy, maize green gram and black gram are \_\_\_\_\_ Crops.

(e) Wheat gram pea mustard are \_\_\_\_\_ crops.

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**230.** Cultivation practices and crop yield are related to environmental condition . Explain.

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**231.** Fill in the blanks

- (a) A total of \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients are essential to plants.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are supplied by air to plants.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is supplied by water to plants.
- (d) Soil supply \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients to plants.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients are required in large quantity and called as \_\_\_\_\_



(f) \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients are needed in small quantity for plants and are called \_\_\_\_\_

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**232.** Arrange these statements in correct sequence of preparation of green manure.

- (a) Green plants are decomposed in soil.
- (b) Green plants are cultivated for preparing manure of crop plants parts are used.
- (c) Plants are ploughed and mixed into the soil.
- (d) After decomposition it becomes green manure.

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**233.** Discuss the role of hybridization in crop improvement.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**235.** Give the merits and demerits of fish culture?

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**236.** What do you understand by composite fish culture?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**237.** Why bee keeping should be done in good pasturage?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**238.** Write the modes by which insects affect the crop yield.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**239.** Discuss why the pesticides are used in very accurate concentration and at very appropriate time.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**240.** Name two types of animal feed and write their functions.

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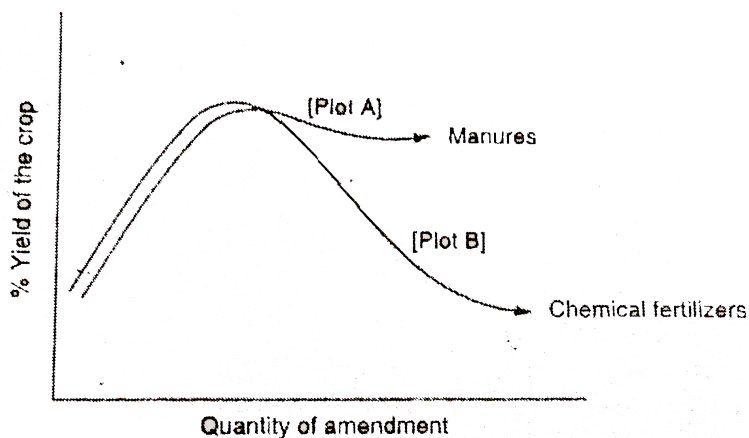
**241.** What would happen if poultry birds are larger in size and have no summer adaptation capacity ? In order to get small sized poultry birds having summer adaptability, what methods will be employed ?

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**242.** The figure shows two crop fields (plots A and B) have been treated by manures and chemical fertilizers,

respectively, keeping other environment factors same.

Observe the graph and answer the following question:



(i) Why does plot B shows sudden increase and then gradual decrease in yield ?

(ii) Why is the highest peak in plot A graph slightly delayed?

(iii) What is the reason for the different pattern of the two graphs.

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**243.** Give one example of an Indian and foreign poultry breed which when crossed an improved variety. List any one desirable trait expected from such cross breeding.

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**244.** Bee keeping is known as

- A. pearl culture
- B. pisciculture
- C. sericulture
- D. apiculture

**Answer: D**

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245. Ganga 5 is the variety of  $\hat{\epsilon}|\hat{\epsilon}|\hat{\epsilon}|\hat{\epsilon}|\hat{\epsilon}|\hat{\epsilon}$ .

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246. Concentrates are low in fibres but rich in proteins and other nutrients.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

247. What is green revolution ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**248.** Give examples of different rabi and kharif crops

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**249.** What name has been given to the elements required by plants in (a) smaller amount, (b) larger amount.

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**250.** State whether iron is a micronutrient with respect to plants.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**251.** What is manure ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**252.** Why are manures used in bulk to increase soil fertility ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**253.** Name two potassic fertilizers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**254.** Name the nitrogenous fertilizers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**255.** Why even excessive application of manure does not cause pollution ?

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**256.** Name one inorganic nitrogenous fertilizer.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**257.** Which will happen, when we use sodium nitrate excessively in the soil ?

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**258.** Define green manure. Give one example.



**Watch Video Solution**

**259.** Give one disadvantage of fertilizers.



**Watch Video Solution**

**260.** Name the substance which has been traditionally used as manure in our country.



**Watch Video Solution**

**261.** Define irrigation.



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**262.** Name one crop which can tolerate water logging in the fields and one which cannot.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**263.** At what time is irrigation required by all crops?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**264.** What is water logging ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**265.** Name two factors on which irrigation requirement of crop depends.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**266.** What happens when a matured wheat crop is irrigated ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**267.** Mention two functions of multipurpose dams.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**268.** What percent of cropped area of India is still unirrigated ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**269.** Give one example of mixed cropping.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**270.** Mention one criterion for selection of mixed crops.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**271.** Mention one advantage of mixed cropping.



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272. Define intercropping.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

273. Mention one advantage of intercropping.



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274. A farmer grows gram crop between two cereal crops.

What agricultural practice is being followed ?



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**275.** Define crop rotation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**276.** Name the bacteria found in root nodules of leguminous plants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**277.** Mention one advantage of crop rotation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**278.** Give one example of two year crop rotation.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**279.** Define selection.



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**280.** Name the improved varieties of the following crops: (a) pigeon pea , (b) wheat



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**281.** In which form the new crops are introduced ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**282.** What is plant breeding ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**283.** What is pest ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**284.** Define pesticide.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**285.** Give one word for the following : A toxic substance effective against insects.



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**286.** Name one insecticide.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**287.** Name the crop plant which is affected by red rot.



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**288.** Name the common disease of wheat plant.



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**289.** Give example of an insect pest of rice.



**Watch Video Solution**

**290.** Name the following: (a) seed borne disease, (b) air borne disease.



**Watch Video Solution**

**291.** What percent of food grains produced in our country is lost every year ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**293.** Name two natural pesticides.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**294.** Give two examples of concentrates.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**295.** How are oil cakes are formed?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**296.** Name two main groups of cattle feed.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**297.** Name two indigenous breeds of draught cows.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**298.** Name two breeds of buffalo

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**299.** What is the lactation period of Holstein-Friesian ?



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**300.** What is the yield of milk from Murrah buffalo?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**301.** How are the following breeds developed ?

(a) Karan Swiss (b) Frieswal



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**302.** Write full form of NDRI.



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**303.** Name two exotic varieties of cow.



**Watch Video Solution**

**304.** Give name of one improved crossbreed cows.



**Watch Video Solution**

**305.** Give one advantage of artificial insemination.



**Watch Video Solution**

**306.** How many cows can be impregnated from a semen of single bull ?





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**307.** Who is regarded as 'Father of white Revolution' ?



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**308.** Name two viral diseases of the cattle.



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**309.** What are the symptoms of the foot and mouth disease of cattle?



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**310.** Name the disease of cow in which high fever, excessive salivation and lesions of mouth occur.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**311.** Name one cause of non-communicable diseases.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**312.** What is (a) the normal body temperature of cow ? (b) the normal body temperature of buffalo ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**313.** Name two HYV of poultry.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**314.** Name two exotic breeds of hen which have been successfully acclimatised in India.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**315.** Write down two diseases caused by bacteria in poultry.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**316.** Name two fresh water fishes of India.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**317.** Name two marine fishes of India.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**318.** Name one fresh water and one marine fish of India.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**319.** Define pisciculture.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**320.** Name two types of fisheries.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**321.** Name two other sea food items except fish.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**322.** Define inland fisheries

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**323.** Define culture fishery

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

324. What is polyculture ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

325. Name the most advantageous fish culture system.

- A. Composite fish culture
- B. Capture Fishing
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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**326.** Write note on Bee keeping

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**327.** Name three castes of honey bee family.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**328.** Name the species of honey bee, which is used for commercial production of honey.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**329.** Name a protozoan disease of honey bee.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**330.** Name two products of honey bee, except honey.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**331.** What is swarming ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**332.** Which is most active member of honey bee colony.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**333.** How many eggs are laid by queen bee in a single day ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**334.** How is wax moth controlled ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**335.** How does honey bee help in cross fertilization ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**336.** Distinguish between micronutrients and macronutrients. Give suitable examples.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**337.** Classify nutrients according to their sources.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**338.** How plants get nutrients ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**339.** Name three most important nutrients required for plant growth.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**340.** Choose plant's micronutrients and macronutrients from the following

Iron, Chlorine, Sulphur, Copper, Nitrogen, Calcium, Manganese, Potassium, Zinc, Magnesium, Molybdenum, Phosphorus.

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**341.** What are advantages of using manure ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**342.** Give two limitations of using manure.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**343.** Compare the use of manures and fertilizers in maintaining soil fertility.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**344.** Write down two advantages of fertilizer over manure.



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**345.** During the downpour in a village, the rain water carried away excess of nitrogenous and other compounds present in the soil to a pond. How will they affect the growth of algae and phytoplankton in the pond ?

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**346.** Explain the term eutrophication with suitable example.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**347.** How does chemical nature of the soil change due to continued use of chemical fertilizers ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**348.** Explain various methods of fertilizer application.



**Watch Video Solution**

**349.** Distinguish between farmyard manure and compost manure.



**Watch Video Solution**

**350.** Define manure. What are different manures and how do they affect the soil ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**351.** What is green manuring ? Give suitable examples for green manures.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**352.** What are fertilizers ? Classify fertilizers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**353.** Give a short account of biofertilizers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**354.** Explain why a legume crop does not require nitrogenous fertilizers ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**355.** Why is irrigation essential ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**356.** How does excessive irrigation lead to soil salinity ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**357.** Mention three effects of excessive irrigation.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**358.** Why water should be used judiciously ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**359.** Explain advantages of irrigation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**360.** Explain, how efficiency of irrigation can be increased.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**361.** Explain the various factors which are responsible for the loss of stored food grains.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**362.** Explain the various preventive measures which are taken before storing the food grains.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**363.** Describe how drying of food grains is done.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**364.** Write down three unique characteristics of storage structure.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**365.** Describe the various methods of controlling pests attacking stored grains.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**366.** As an incharge of a grain store, how will you find out the presence of pests ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**367.** How does fumigation differ from spraying ?



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**368.** Milk is a very nutritious food'. Use the table given in the book to justify statement.



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**369.** Name four animals which provide us food.



**Watch Video Solution**

**370.** Write down the names of animal products which are used as food.

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**371.** How does roughage differ from concentrates with reference to cattle feed ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**372.** Give an example of average daily feed of a cow.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**373.** What are the sources of "Concentrates" given in a cattle feed?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**374.** Write down four main characteristics of good cattle shelter.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**375.** Which method will you suggest for improving the cattle breed and why ?

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**376.** Write short notes on:

(a) General utility breeds of cow

(b) Breeds of buffalo.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**377.** Mention four steps involved in artificial insemination.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**378.** Define artificial insemination. Write down two advantages of it.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**379.** Write down four symptoms of sick animals.



**Watch Video Solution**

**380.** Write the characteristic symptoms of :

(a) Mastitis (b) Foot-and-mouth-disease



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**381.** How are high yielding breeds of poultry advantageous over indigenous breeds ?



**Watch Video Solution**



**382.** Mention four advantages of fishery.

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**383.** Write a short note on 'Prevention of poultry diseases' ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**384.** Write advantages of bee keeping.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**385.** What are the advantages of composite fish culture?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**386.** Write notes on plants and animals as sources of food.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**387.** Define green revolution, what are the common objectives of crop improvement ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**389.** Explain the objectives of mixed cropping. How are crops selected for mixed cropping.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**391.** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of mixed cropping.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**392.** Define intercropping. How does it differ with mixed cropping ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**393.** Write down disadvantages of crop rotation.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**394.** Write about three main criteria which should be considered while selecting the crops for rotation?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**395.** Why are leguminous crops desirable in crop rotation?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**396.** Explain various steps in hybridization of crop plants.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**398.** Describe the biological method of weed control.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**399.** Classify plant diseases depending upon their occurrence and transmission.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**400.** Mention three different ways in which insect pests can attack the crop plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**401.** Explain the methods of controlling insect pests.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**402.** Give two examples each of

(a) Narrow leaved kharif season weed.

(b) Broad leaved kharif season weed.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**404.** Explain various effects of weeds on crop plants.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**405.** What are crop's pests ? Suggest preventive measures to control pests.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**407.** Distinguish between fertilizer and manure. Give suitable examples. What are advantages and disadvantages of using fertilizer ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**408.** Explain the mechanism of compost formation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**409.** 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.



**Watch Video Solution**

**410.** Define irrigation. Why is irrigation of crops essential ?  
Mention the harmful effects of excessive irrigation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**411.** Explain various types of irrigation systems of India. How can efficiency of applied water be increased in agriculture.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**412.** Compare between mixed cropping and intercropping. Write down from advantage of both of these techniques.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**413.** Explain the various methods of crop improvement. Name one improved variety of Rice, Maize, Soyabean, Sunflower and Mustard.

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**414.** Discuss the various methods which are used to control plant diseases.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**415.** Explain the various preventive measures against insect pests.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**416.** What is feed ? What are different type of feed ? How is it differ with respect to age and functions ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**417.** What is artificial insemination ? Describe this technique.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**418.** Write a short note on prevention of animal diseases.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**419.** How bee colony works ? What values can be seen in the organisation of bee colony ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**420.** Write down the desirable characters of bee variety suitable for bee keeping.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**421.** What is pasturage and how is it related to honey production?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**422.** For increasing production, what is common in poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping?

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**423.** How do you differentiate between capture fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**424.** Explain the role of workers in a bee colony.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**425.** On holidays, Rahul used to go to morning walk with his grandfather and on the way he used to collect milk from milk man for his home. One day, the milkman told dadaji that he is going to purchase a Murrah breed buffalo as he is not able to fulfill the demand of his customers to supply

good quality milk. Rahul asked his grandfather following questions:

(i) What are Murrah buffaloes ?

(ii) What are the advantages of keeping them in dairy ?

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**426.** Ramlal has been cultivating wheat crop year after year in the same field. Recently he has observed decline in the yield despite best inputs. Agriculture inspector of the area suggested him to sow some legume crop (e.g., pea, chick pea or soyabean) for one or two years before again using the field for wheat crop. What is the logic behind this suggestion.

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**427.** Pawan went to attend a wedding reception with his mother and father. There was a good variety of food items. He tasted many items and left many item in the plate. This was done by many guests attending the party. His patents drew his attention to the amount of food wasted in this manner.

(a) Why was Pawan's parents concerned about the wastage of food ?

(b) What steps you can suggest to ensure food security ?



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**428.** Why should organic foods be preferred over conventional foods ?



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**429.** Why is fumigation regarded a better option than spraying in godowns ? Give examples of both types of pesticides.

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**430.** What is the need of crossing the exotic breeds of cattle with local (Indian breeds, when exotic cattle have higher yield as compared to the hybrid breed of cattle ?

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**431.** Vikash went to vegetable market with his elder sister, a M.Sc Botany student. There he saw many varieties of different vegetables such as different kinds of chilies (short, long, round, pungent, less pungent, green reddish, orange), several varieties of potato and tomatoes. He asked his sister the following questions.

(i) What is the need of producing so many varieties of different crop plants.

(ii) What is the name of branch of science which deals with crop improvement ?

(iii) What are the methods used by plant breeders ?

(iv) What is hybridization ?



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## Formative Assessment

1. Worm castings in the vermicompost have nutrients that are 97% utilizable by the crop plants.



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## Fill In The Blanks

1. Long white eggs are produced by .....



[View Text Solution](#)

2. India has ..... Major river basins and ..... composite river basins that form the surface water resource.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. (a) ..... Are rich in vitamins.

(b) The crops which are grown in rainy season are called ..... Crops.

(c) ..... Crop grows in winter season.

(d) Pigeon pea is a good source of .....

(e) Berseem is an important ..... crop.



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1. GM or genetically modified crop is the one which has been developed through introduction of some specific genes from other sources, e.g., insect resistant Bt cotton (being grown in India), vitamin A rich Golden rice.

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2. Group the following and tabulate them as energy yielding protein yielding oil yielding and fodder crop.

Wheat rice berseem maize gram oat pigeon gram sudan grass lentil soyabean groundnut castor and mustard.

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3. Differentiate between compost and vermicompost?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. In agricultural practices, higher input gives higher yield.

Discuss how ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Define

(i) Vermicompost

(ii) Green manure

(iii) Biofertiliser

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**6. Differentiate between the following**

(i) Capture fishery and Culture fishery

(ii) Mixed cropping and inter cropping

(iii) Bee keeping and Poultry farming.

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## Questions Of Cbse Sample Paper

**1. (a) What are the two ways of obtaining fish ?**

(b) What is the major problem faced in fish farming ? How can it be overcome.

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2. (a) Discuss two ways of incorporating desirable characteristics into crop varieties.

(b) What is inter-cropping? How are crops selected for inter-cropping?

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## Very Short Answer Questions

1. Mention the crop whose production has increased by blue revolution and yellow revolution.

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2. What are plant nutrients ?





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3. Name the three most important mineral elements required for plant growth.



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4. What are the micronutrients required by the plants ?



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5. Name any two macronutrients required by plants.



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6. Which one is nutrient specific-fertilizer or manure ?

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7. Which is the oldest method of crop improvement ?

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8. Name one common disease of paddy.

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9. Give an example of biological weed control.

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10. Give one example of natural insecticide.

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11. What are weeds ?

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12. Write down two harmful effects of biotic factors on food grains.

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**13.** What percent of moisture should be present in the food grains at the time of storage?

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**14.** Give one example of solid and one of liquid fumigant.

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**15.** Which method is most effective for destroying insects in stored grains, spraying or fumigation?

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**16.** How the food grains should be dried on commercial basis ?

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**17.** What is feed ?

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**18.** Name one (a) Leguminous green fodder, (b) Non-green dry fodder.

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**19.** Name one high yielding breed of cow and one of buffalo respectively.

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**20.** What are fat content in milk of: (a) Murrah, (b) Surti ?

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**21.** Name any one Indian breed of: (i) cows and (ii) buffaloes.

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**22.** The first experiment in artificial insemination was performed by

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**23.** Name the diseases of cows against which vaccination is available.

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**24.** Name two indigenous breeds of hen of India.

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**25.** Name the most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff into highly nutritious animal protein food.

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**26.** Name the two phases in the life cycle of poultry.

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**27.** Why special care of broiler is taken ?

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**28.** Name one viral and one bacterial disease of poultry.





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