

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

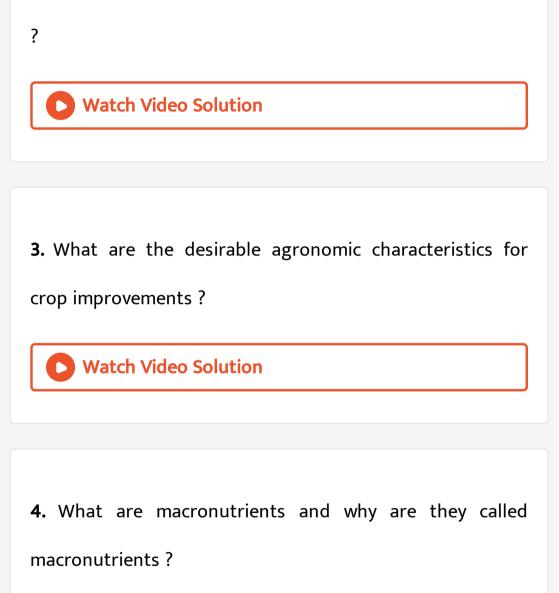
IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES

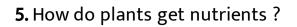
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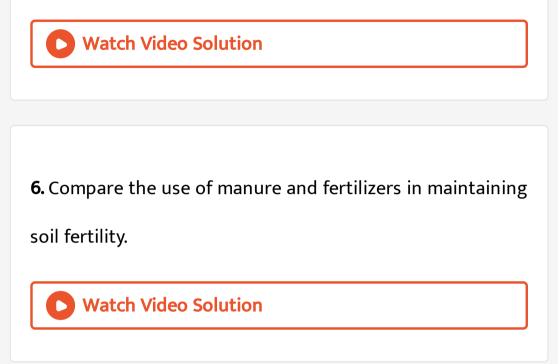
1. What do we get from cereals, pulses, fruits and

vegetables ?

2. How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production







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

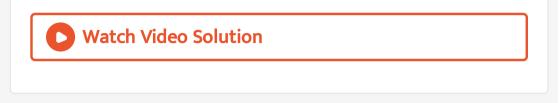
(a) Farmers use high-quality seeds, do not adopt irrigation or use fertilizers.

(b) Farmers use ordinary seeds, adopt irrigation and use

fertilizer.

(c) Farmers use quality seeds, adopt irrigation, use fertilizer

and use crop protection measures.



8. Why should preventive measures and biological control

methods be preferred for protecting crops ?



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

10. Which method is commonly used for improving cattle

breeds and why?



11. 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,"



12. What management practices are common in dairy and

poultry farming ?



13. What are the differences between broilers and layers

and in their management?

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14. How are fish obtained ?

15. What are the advantages of composite fish culture ?

Watch Video Solution			
16. What are the desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for honey production ?			
Watch Video Solution			
17. What is pasturage and how is it related to honey			

production ?

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

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2. Why are manure and fertilizers used in fields ?



3. What are the advantages of inter-cropping and crop

rotation?



4. What is genetic manipulation ? How is it useful in agricultural practices ? Watch Video Solution 5. How do storage grain losses occur? Watch Video Solution 6. How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers? Watch Video Solution



Watch Video Solution



8. For increasing production, what is common in poultry,

fisheries and bee-keeping?

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

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

A. Lentil

B. Sunflower

C. Cauliflower

D. Hibiscus

Answer: B

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2. Which one is not a source of carbohydrate?

A. Rice

B. Millets

C. Sorghum

D. Gram

Answer: D

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3. 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 environmental quality is called as sustainable

agriculture

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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4. 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 of the above

Answer: D

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5. 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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6. 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 of the above

Answer: C



7. Which one of the following species of honey bee is an

Italian species ?

A. Apis dorsata

B. Apis florae

C. Apis cerana indica

D. Apis mellifera

Answer: D



8. Find out the correct sentene about manure

(i) Manure contains large quantites of organic matter and small quantites 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 (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B

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9. Cattle husbandry is done for the following purposes

- (i) Milk production
- (iii) Meat production
 - A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - C. (iii) and (iv)
 - D. (i) and (iv)

- (ii) Agricultural work
 - (iv) Egg production

Answer: A Watch Video Solution **10.** 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



- **11.** Which of the following are exotic breeds ?
- (i) Brawn (ii) Jersey
- (iii) Brown Swiss

(iv) Jersey Swiss

- A. (i) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



12. Poultry farming is undertaken to raise following

(i) Egg production (ii) Feather production

(iii) Chicken meat

(iv) Milk Production

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: A



13. Poultry fowl are susceptible to the following pathogens

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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

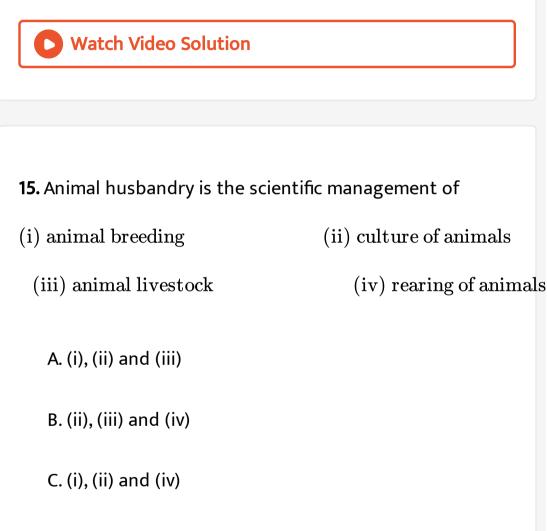
A. Rohus

B. Mrigals

C. Common carps

D. Catlas

Answer: D



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

Answer: D

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16. which one of the following nutrients is not available in

fertilisers?

A. Nitrogen

B. Phosphorus

C. Iron

D. Potassium

Answer: C

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

A. strict cleaning

B. proper disjoining

C. fumigation

D. All of the above

Answer: D



18. Match the column A with the column B

	(A)		(B)
(a)	Catla	(i)	Bottom feeders
(b)	Rohu	(ii)	Surface feeders
(c)	Mrigal	(iii)	Middle-zone feeders
(d)	Fish farming	(iv)	Culture fishers.



19. Fill in the blanks

(a) Pigeon pea is a good source of ______

(b) Berseem is an important _____ Crop.

(C) the crops which are grown in rainy season are called

_____ crops.

(d) ______ are rich in vitamins.

Match Video Colution

(e) _____ crop grown in winter season.



20. What is a GM crop ? Name any one such crop which is

grown in India .

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21. List out some useful traits in improved crop ?



22. Why is organic matter important for crop production?



environment?

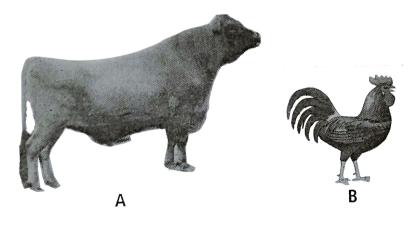
С

Watch Video Solution				
24. 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 _____



25. A is an improved breed of cattle and B is an improved breed of chicken. Which of the following options correctly identifies A and B ?





26. If there is low rainfall in a village throughout the year. What measures will you suggest to the farmers for better cropping?



27. 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.



28. Define the term hybridisation and photoperiod.



Watch Video Solution					
29. Fill in the	blanks				
(a) Photoperi	iod affect the _		_		
			cultivated	from	
		are	cultivated	from	
(d) Paddy, maize green gram and black gram are					
Crops.					
(e) Wheat gram pea mustard are crops.					
	r	-			
Watch Video Solution					

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

Watch Video Solution				
31. 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				



32. Differentiate between compost and vermicompost?

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33. Arrange these statements in corrent 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.



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

Discuss how?

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35. Discuss the role of hydridisation in crop improvement.



36. Discuss various methods for weed control.

37. Give the merits and demerits of fish culture?

Watch Video Solution
38. What do you understand by compositie fish culture?
Watch Video Solution
39. Why bee keeping should be done in good pasturage?
Watch Video Solution

40. Write the modes by which insects affect the crop yield.

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

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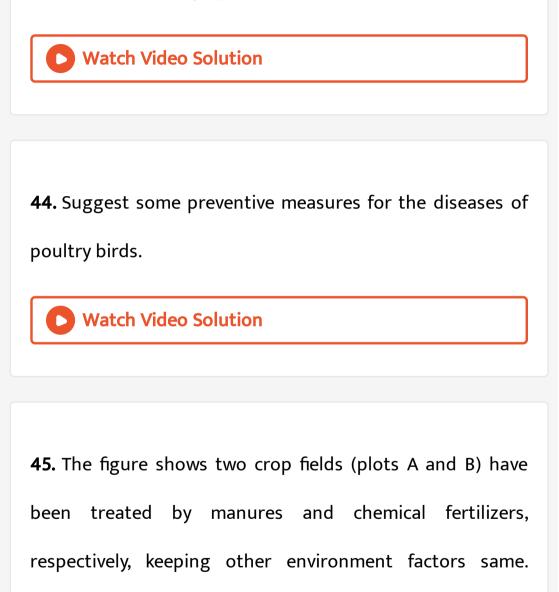
42. Name two types of animal feed and write their functions.

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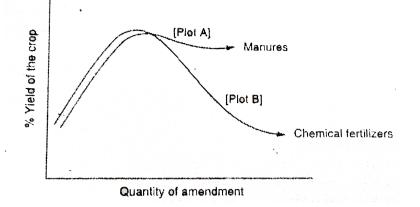
43. What would happen if poultry birds are larger in size and have no summer adaptation capacity ? In order to get

small sized poultry birds having summer adaptability, what

methods will be employed ?



Observe the graph and answer the following question:



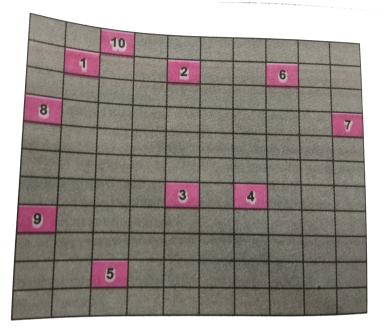
(i) Why does plot B shows sudden increase and then gradual decrease in yield ?

(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.



46. Complete the crossword puzzle (Fig.)



Across

- 1. Oil yielding plant (9)
- 2. Crop grown in winter season (4)
- 5. Fixed by Rhizobium (8)
- 9. Common honey bee (4)

Downward

2. Animal feed (6)

- 4. A micronutrient (5)
- 6. Unwanted plant in crop fields (4)
- 7. An exotic breed of chicken (7)
- 8. Bottom feeders in fish pond (7)
- 10. A marine fish (4)

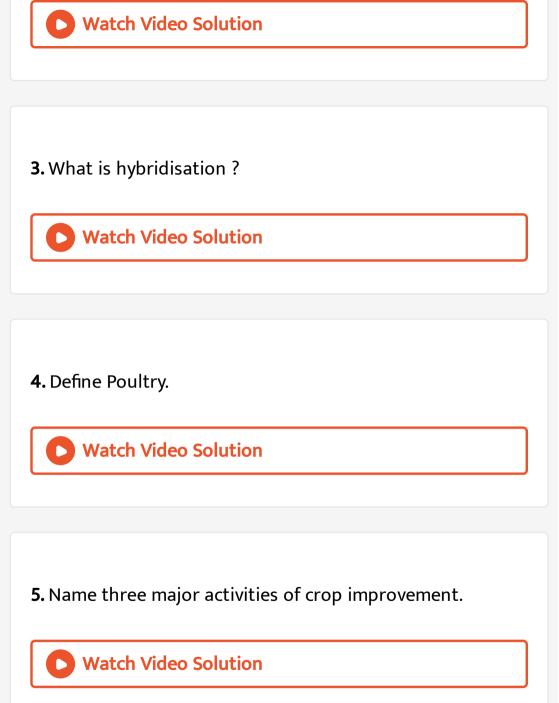
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Name any two oil seeds.



2. Name some fodder crops raised as food for the livestock.



6. What is vermicompost?

Watch Video Solution
7. What are draught animals ? Give two examples.
Watch Video Solution
8. What do you understand by period of lactation ?
Watch Video Solution

9. Name the components of cattle feed.

10. Name two shell fish.



11. Give names of six fishes used in composite fish culture in

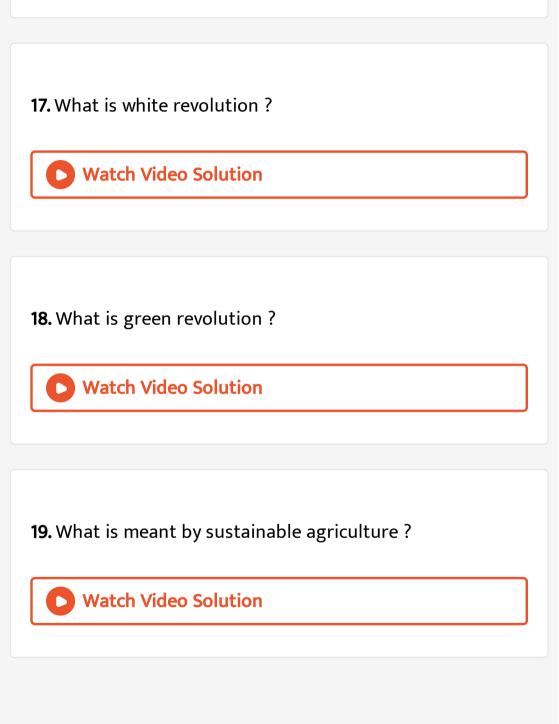
India.

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12. What is pasturage?

13. What are cereals ?			
Watch Video Solution			
14. What is meant by 'livestock'?			
Vatch Video Solution			
15. Name any two examples fo 'livestock'.			
Watch Video Solution			

16. Define animals husbandry.



20. What do you mean by 'Rabi crops' ? Give atleast one example.

Watch Video Solution		
21. How many elements are essential for plants ?		
Watch Video Solution		
22. What are macronutrients ? How many are there in		
plants ?		

23. Wha is manure ?				
Watch Video Solution				
24. Why do living organisms need food ?				
Watch Video Solution				
25. What are the major sources of our food ?				
Watch Video Solution				

26. What do you mean by 'Zaid'?

27. Name any one fodder crop raised for the livestock.

Watch Video Solution

28. Name the vitamins found in fishes and other aquatic animals.

Watch Video Solution

29. Which one of the following are cultivated for pearls :

Mullets, Pearl spots, Prawns, Oysters and Mussels

30. What is transgenic plant ?

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31. Define organic farming. Watch Video Solution
32. What is meant by crop rotation ?
Watch Video Solution

33. Who is known as the architect of India's modern dairy

industry ?



34. Name one honey bee species which is wild, yields maximum production of honey but can not easily domesticated for commercial purposes.

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Short Answer Questions

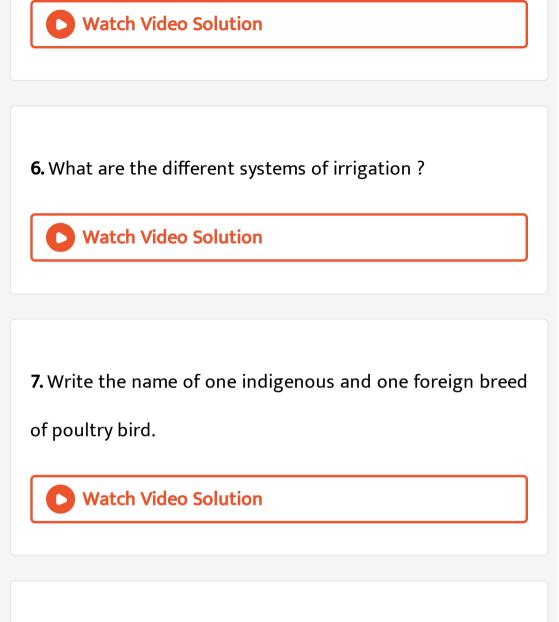
1. What is apiculture ?

2. What is plant breeding ?

Watch Video Solution
3. What are the different methods of plant breeding.
Watch Video Solution
4. What are micronutrients ?
Watch Video Solution

5. For what purposes the chemical fertilizers are used in

crop fields ?



8. What do you mean by layers ?

9. Name two marine fishes and two fresh water fishes.

Watch Video Solution			

10. Name the fish which :

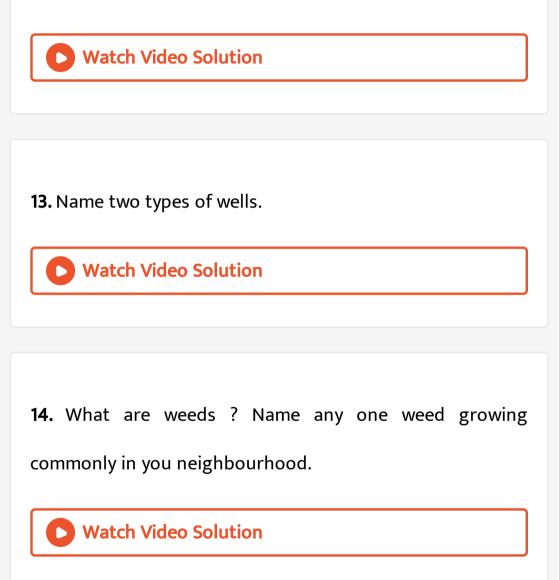
(a) Live mostly in the surface zone (b) Live in the middle

zone (c) Live at the bottom.

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11. What products are obtained from bee-keeping ?

12. Name any two planation crops and two commercial crops.



15. Name any two abiotic factors which result in loss to stored grains.



16. What are the two normal components of food of dairy

animals ?

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17. Give any two common diseases of cattle.

18. Name any two desi and exotic breeds of poultry.

Watch Video Solution			
19. Name any two marine and fresh water fishes popularly			
consumed as food.			
Watch Video Solution			
20. Give examples of different rabi and kharif crops			
Watch Video Solution			

21. What are 'manures' and 'fertilizers' ?



22. (a) Which Indian honey bee species is gentle and can easily be domesticated ?

(b) Name the honey bee species which is the smallest and

yields very little amount of honey.

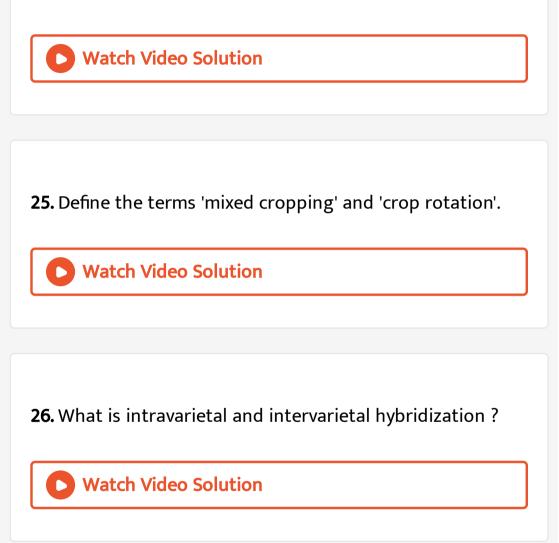
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23. (a) What is meant by 'Integrated fish culture' ?

(b)

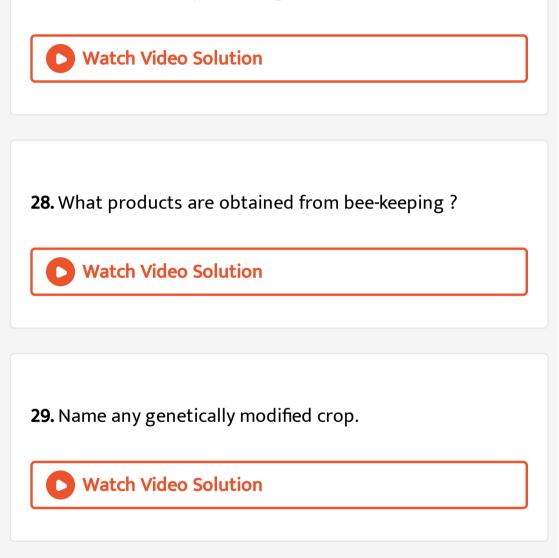
24. What is meant by 'animal husbandry' ? What are milch

animals ?



27. What is green manure ? Give two examples of plants

which are commonly used as green manures in India.



30. What are the advantages of using manure in crop fields



31. What should be do to get maximum benefit from a crop

field?



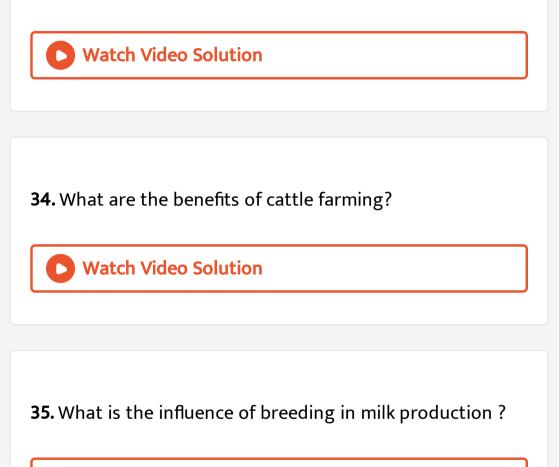
32. What type of insect pests are found in our crop fields ?

Name any three of them.



33. Write the different methods of prevention and control

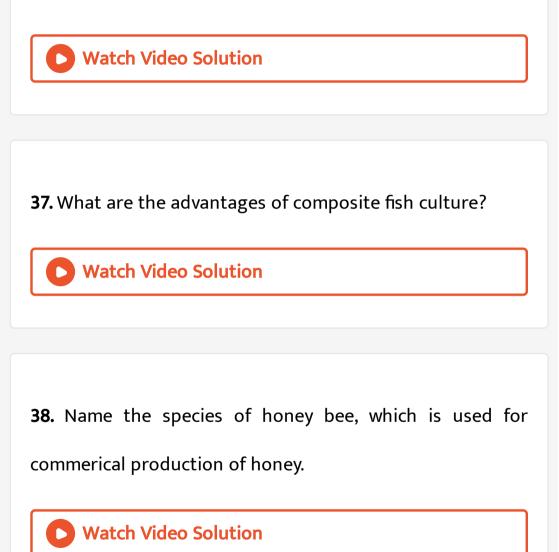
measures of storage grains.





36. Write the methods of variety improvement of poultry

birds.



39. Distinguish between (a) Inland fishery and marine fishery (b) Culture fishery and capture fishery (c) Aquaculture and pisciculture

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40. Name two fishes each which live in the (i) surface zone

(ii) middle zone (iii) Bottom zone.

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41. Mention three different ways in which insect pests can

attack the crop plant.

Long Answer Questions

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF PLANT BREEDING

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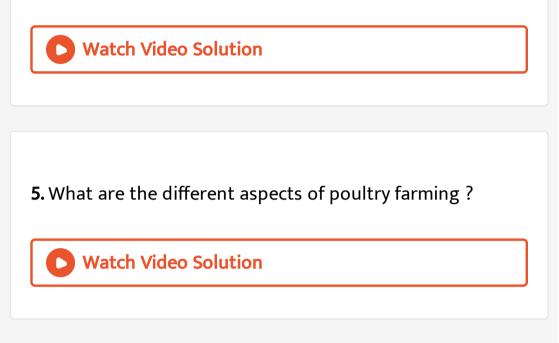
2. List the various methods used for crop improvement.

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3. What are weeds ? Give different methods of controlling

weeds in a crop field.

4. Write a brief account of cattle farming.



6. Write descriptive notes on the following : (a) Bee-keeping

(b) Mariculture (c) Aquaculture.

7. Which factors influence the production of good quality of

milk ? Explain.

Vatch Video Solution				
Hots				
1. Complete the chart by selecting the items from the given list ?				
Crops	Major constituent	Examples		
	Carbohydrate	$_$, rice, maize		
Pulses		Gram,,		
	Fat	$__,__,\mathrm{ground}\mathrm{nut}$		
List of items : Sunflower, oil seeds, cereals, wheat, pea,				
mustard, proteins, lentil				

2. Categorise the following under - (i) Poultry, (ii) Livestock, and (iii) Fishery. Turkey, Prawns, Crabs, Ducks, Cow, Fowl, Eel, Calbasu, Pheasants, Buffaloes.

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- 3. What do you mean by the following -
- (a) Green revolution (b) White revolution (c) Blue

revolution (d) Yellow revolution



4. Why is organic farming considered beneficial ?





5. What kind of advantage a farmer gets when he grows a leguminous crop (e.g., pea, soyabean) between two cereal crops ?



6. Each beehive consists of thousands of hexagonal thinwalled fragile cells. Name the material which is used to make these cells and mention the significance of the hexagonal shape of the cell.

7. On the basis of the following characteristics, identify A, B,

C, D and E from the list given below :

List : Common carps, grass carps, Rohus, Catlas, Mrigals Characteristics : A are surface feeders, B feed in the middlezone of the pond, C and D are bottom feeders, E feed on the weeds

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Question Answer

1. (a) You must have attended marriage ceremonies and seen people eating different food items (served in marriage ceremonies) partially and throwing the unconsumed food

as waste. How do you feel ? If concerned, explain why ?

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



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

(ii) What is the need of branch of science which deals with

crop improvement ?

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

(iv) What is hybridization ?



3. (i) What are Murrah buffaloes ?

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



4. (i) You must have experienced that your mother always insists that you have a glass of milk before going to school. Why ?

(ii) Whether eating junk food like wafers and burgers is good for health ?

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5. How is genetically modified crop produced ? Explain.





6. An Italian bee variety A. mellifera has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merits over other varieties.



7. How will you differentiate between vermicrompost, green

manure and bio-fertilizer ?



8. Differentiate between the following

(i) Capture fishery and Culture fishery (ii) Mixed cropping

and inter cropping (iii) Bee keeping and Poultry farming.



9. (a) How many castes are observed in each colony of honey bee ? Explain.

(b) What is division of labour ?

(c) Why do farmers keep honey bee hives during flowering

season in crop fields?

10. (a) What is composite fish culture ? What criteria do you take in the selection of fishes in this culture ? Also give its advantage.

(b) List atleast three species of Indian major carps and exotic carps which are generally cultured in composite fish culture.

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11. (a) What do you mean by the terms 'Layers' and 'Broilers'?

(b) List atleast three other differences between 'layers' and

12. (a) What are draught animals ? Give atleast 3 examples.

(b) In which ways are draught animals utilized in India, particularly in hilly terrains and sandy deserts ?

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Model Test Paper	
1. How can we produce a transgenic plant ?	
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2. What are fossil fuels ? Give one example.

3. What will happen when human R.B.Cs are placed in

(i) hypertonic salt/sugar solution ? (ii) hypotonic salt/sugar

solution ?

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4. How do organisms contribute in the fomation of soil?

Watch Video Solution

5. Name one chronic disease that is associated with respiratory system. How it affects out body ?

6. Name any three modes of transmission of AIDS.

Watch Video Solution]
7. What is vaccination ? Who gave this idea ?	
Watch Video Solution]
8. (a) Expand abbreviation CFCs. Where are thes	e
commercially used ?	

(b) How these gases bring depletion of ozone layer ?

9. How would you differentiate between :

(i) Mixed cropping and Inter cropping (ii) Capture fishery

and culture fishery.

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10. What is smog ? Give its harmful effects.



11. Blue green algae are classified along with bacteria placed in Kingdom-Morena

(b) Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant kingdom



12. Give symptoms and control of diarrhoea infection.

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13. Give the structure, occurrence and function of the following :

(i) Squamous epithelium (ii) Ciliated cuboidal epithelium.

Watch Video Solution

14. Name two fishes each which live in the (i) surface zone

(ii) middle zone (iii) Bottom zone.



15. (i) List atleast three categories of animal connective tissues.

(ii) Differentitate between tendons and ligaments.

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16. (i) List atleast three special types of parenchyma.

(ii) Differentiate between collenchyma and sclerenchyma.

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17. Write briefly the affinities of hemichordates with echinoderms.

18. Draw a labelled diagram of a plant cell as revealed by an

electron microscope.

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19. Very briefly describe the following :

(i) Lysosomes are autophagous organelles during

starvation.

- (ii) Membrane biogensis
- (iii) Oxysomes of mitochondria



20. (i) What scientific name is given to bee keeping ? (ii)

What is the importance of honey ?

(iii) Enumerate important products obtained from bee keeping.

(iv) Add a note on commerical production of honey.



21. Enlist factors influence the production of good quality

of milk .



22. Define soil erosion. Give its causes, effects and preventive measures.



23. (a) What is meant by rain-water harvesting ? Mention its advantages.

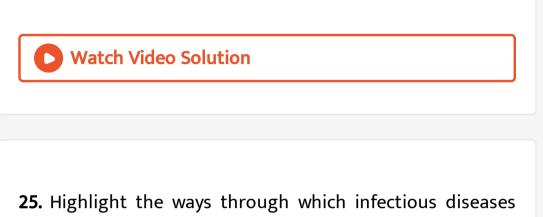
(b) Explain how is ground water recharging done at present

?



24. With the help of neat labelled diagrams and suitable exampled, describle the characteristic features of the

kingdom Monera.



generally spread in human communities.

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26. Give reasons for the direction of air currennts in coastal

areas during

(i) Day time,

(ii) Night.

27. Briefly explain the following :

(i) Eutrophication (ii) Global warming (iii) Ozone shield and

its importance

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28. Study carefully the nerve cell in the slide and answer the

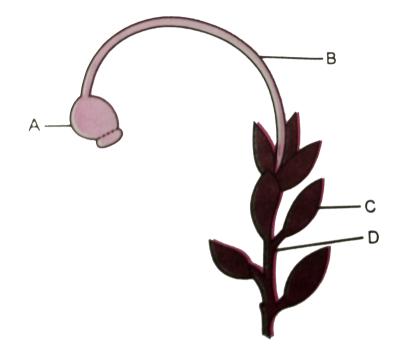
following questions :

(a) In which part of neutron are Nissl's granules located ?

(b) What is their composition ?



29. Your teacher has provided you the following picture of a plant. Name it and identify the group to which it belongs. Name its four parts labelled as A, B, C and D.





30. Anwer the following questions related to the experiment "To make a temporary stained mount of onion peel".

1. Which stain would you use to stain onion peel ?

2. How would you remove extra stain from the slide ?



31. You have prepared a stained temporary mount of human cheek cells. Examine it under low and high power of microscope and then write your observations and conclusions.



32. (i) Study the prepared slide of given plant tissue. Give one character that enables you to identify it as parenchyma.

(ii) What is its main function ?

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33. Study the given slide of sclerenchyma plant tissue and answer the following questions :

(i) Name the composition of lignin deposited uniformly on

its secondary walls.

(ii) Name atleast twp plants whose sclerenchyma fibres are commerically exploited.



34. You are given a specimen of cockroach. Study it carfully.

(a) To which phyllum does it belong ? (b) Its body is divisible into how many parts ? Name them.

(c) How many pairs of appendayes does it possess?

(d) Write one characteristics feature of the group to which it belongs.

