



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - MTG IIT JEE FOUNDATION

### CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

#### Illustrations

1. In which category of crops would you place wheat and rice?



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2. What was the source of food before the development of agriculture?



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3. What are crop plants?



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4. Define horticulture.



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5. Which type of seeds should be selected for sowing?



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6. Define broadcasting.



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7. Why is it necessary to level the soil after ploughing?



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8. Seeds are often grown in nurseries and then transplanted to the fields. What is the advantage of this?



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9. Why NPK is essential for plants?



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10. Which of these are organic substances manures or fertilisers?



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11. Why drip irrigation saves wastage of water?



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**12.** Why drip irrigation is not used by all farmers?



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**13.** Name any three weedicides.



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**14.** What is a buffer stock?





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## Solved Examples

1. What are the essential points that should be kept in mind while sowing the seeds?



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2. What is water logging? How does it harm the crops? How can it be prevented?



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3. Crop rotation is practised by farmers so that they have different products to sell in the market in every season. Do you agree? Give reasons.



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4. Name two main cropping seasons.



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5. I have grown a few wheat plants in my garden along with other plants because I like the plants. Am I growing a wheat crop? Give reasons.



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6. What do you mean by tilling or ploughing?



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**7. What is manure ?**



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**8. What are fertilisers?**



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**9. Which is better to use, manure or fertilisers?**



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**10.** Which method, according to you, can bring about the maximum increase in crop produce in our country in future?

- A. Increasing land under cultivation
- B. Using more manures and fertilisers
- C. Less wastage in storage
- D. Using better varieties of crop plants

**Answer: D**



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1. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called \_\_\_\_\_.



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2. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks float, water, crop,

nutrients, preparation

The first step before growing crops is \_\_\_\_\_  
of the soil.



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3. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

Damaged seeds would \_\_\_\_\_ on top of water.



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4. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil are essential



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5. Match items in Column A with those in Column B.

- Column A**
- (i) Kharif crops
  - (ii) Rabi crops
  - (iii) Chemical fertilisers
  - (iv) Organic manure

- Column B**
- (a) Food for cattle
  - (b) Urea and super phosphate
  - (c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant wastes
  - (d) Wheat, gram, pea
  - (e) Paddy and maize



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**6. Give two examples of kharif crop.**



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7. Give two examples of each.

Rabi crop



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8. Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

Preparation of soil



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**9.** Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

Sowing



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**10.** Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

Weeding



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**11.** Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

Threshing



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**12.** Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.



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**13.** What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.



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**14.** If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.



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**15.** Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.



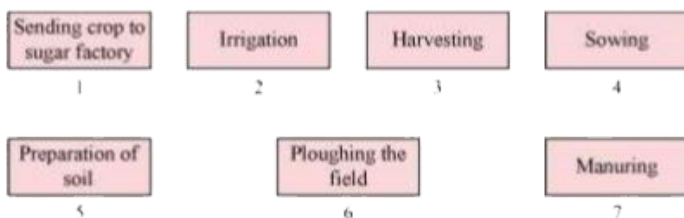
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**16.** What are weeds? How can we control them?



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17. Arrange the following boxes in proper order to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production.



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18. Complete the following word puzzle with the help of clues given below.

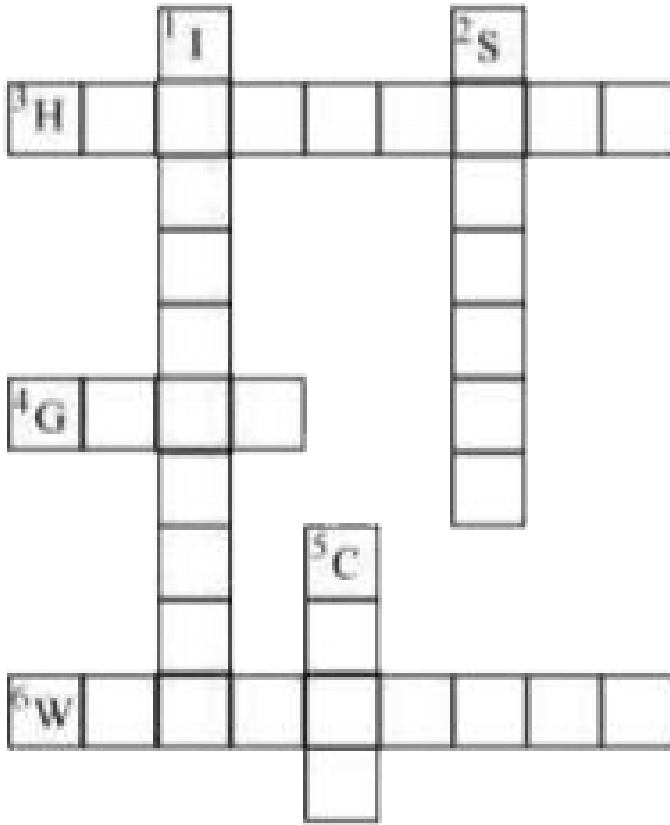
Down

1. Providing water to the crops.
2. Keeping crop grains for a long time under proper conditions
5. Certain plants of the same kind grown on a large scale.

Across

3. A machine used for cutting the matured crop.
4. A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.

6. A process of separating the grain from chaff.



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**Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 1**

1. Harrow is an implement used to remove

A. weeds

B. crop plants

C. stones

D. rocks

**Answer: A**



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2. Levelling is done to

A. prevent soil erosion

B. ensure uniform irrigation

C. ensure uniform mixing of manure and  
fertilisers

D. all of these.

**Answer: D**



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### 3. Intercropping is

- A. growing of one crop in a field
- B. growing of two or more crops together  
in a field in definite pattern
- C. growing two crops in alternate seasons
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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4. Keeping land uncultivated for some time so as to replenish the lost nutrients is called

- A. crop rotation
- B. multiple cropping
- C. field fallow
- D. intercropping.

**Answer: C**



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5. Which of the given statements is not correct?

A. Crop rotation increases nutrients content of the soil.

B. Crop rotation helps in controlling pests and weeds.

C. Crop rotation helps to reduce soil pollution.

D. Crop rotation helps mixing of fertilisers uniformly.

**Answer: D**



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6. Scattering of seeds in field by hands is known as

A. spacing

B. broadcasting

C. sowing

D. all of these.

**Answer: B**



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7. Which of the given practices damages the soil fertility?

A. Intercropping

B. Crop rotation

C. Field fallow

D. Monocropping

**Answer: D**



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**8. Cutting of mature crops with sickle is called**

A. threshing

B. harvesting

C. winnowing

D. none of these.

**Answer: B**



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9. Falling of mature crops due to excessive irrigation is known as

A. water logging

B. water lodging

C. transplantation



D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Combine is an implement used for

A. threshing

B. harvesting

C. winnowing

D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**11.** Which of the following is used as a weedicide?

A. Malathion

B. Disyston

C. Dalapon

D. Gammaxane

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Which of the following should come in the box 'X' in the given sequence?

Ploughing → Levelling → Sowing seeds →   
→ Irrigation

A. Broadcasting

B. Transplanting

C. Manuring

D. Drilling

**Answer: C**



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**13.** What will improve the quantity of food production?

A. Pesticides

B. Synthetic hormones

C. Education and guidance for consumers

## D. Optimum use of land for agriculture

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Food production can be increased to meet the demand of an increasing population by (i) practising efficient land management and development (ii) continuous research to ensure sustainable development (iii) using more pesticides to control pests

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iii)

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

**Answer: A**



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**15.** Which of the following methods of cultivation causes salinisation of soil?

- A. Transplantation
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Excessive irrigation
- D. Broadcasting

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Which among the following is not the characteristic of a manure?

A. Manure is not readily soluble in water, thus it is absorbed by plants slowly.

B. Manure is not nutrient specific. It only removes the general deficiency of soil.

C. These are rich in humus but not in inorganic nutrients.

D. These are inorganic salts made by humans.

**Answer: D**



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17. Sprinkler system of irrigation is very advantageous because it

A. helps the fields to get water logged

B. controls the water supply

C. increases the evaporation of water

D. decrease the fertility of soil.

**Answer: B**



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**18.** The advantage of ploughing is that it

A. allows the penetration of roots of plants

B. helps in proper aeration and eradicates  
weeds

C. promotes the growth of useful soil  
bacteria

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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**19.** A farmer sows beans in his fields after harvesting a crop of wheat. The agricultural practice he is following is

- A. crop rotation
- B. multiple cropping
- C. field fallow
- D. mixed cropping

**Answer: A**



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20. The method which enables us to select better and healthy seedlings for cultivation in rice is

A. transplantation

B. broadcasting

C. drilling

D. all of these

**Answer: A**



21. Which of the following statements is not true for chemical fertilisers?

A. They are nutrient specific.

B. They are readily soluble in water.

C. They provide organic matter (humus) to the soil.

D. Overuse of chemical fertilisers pollutes the soil.

**Answer: C**



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**22. Fertilisers are the chemicals rich in**

A. N

B. P

C. K

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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**23.** The crop that requires more irrigation is

A. wheat

B. rice

C. maize

D. jowar

**Answer: B**



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24. "Agent Orange" contains

A. MCPA and dalapon

B. 2, 4, 5-T and dioxin

C. MCPA and dioxin

D. Butachlor and 2, 4-D.

**Answer: B**



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**25.** Rodenticides are

A. chemicals used to kill insects

B. chemicals used to kill rats

C. high quality fertilisers

D. chemicals used to kill persistent weeds.

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Ploughing helps in

- A. loosening of soil
- B. distribution of nutrients
- C. removal of microorganisms
- D. none of these.

**Answer: A**



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27. Removing chaff from the grains is called

A. weeding

B. threshing

C. harvesting

D. winnowing

**Answer: D**



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28. Which of the following is a rabi crop?

A. Groundnut

B. Maize

C. Wheat

D. Sugarcane

**Answer: C**



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29. Which of the following crop's seedlings need to be transplanted?

A. Wheat

B. Potato

C. Mustard

D. Rice

**Answer: D**



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30. Hoe is a simple tool used for

- A. weeding
- B. ploughing
- C. seed sowing
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 2**

1. Biofertilisers are

A. microorganisms used to increase the fertility of the soil

B. manures added to soil

C. biochemicals added to soil

D. none of these.

**Answer: A**



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2. The common weed which grows along with every crop is

A. Chenopodium

B. Amaranthus

C. Convolvulus

D. Nerium

**Answer: B**



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**3. Buffer stock refers to**

- A. the grains stocked for emergencies
- B. the grains to be exported
- C. the grains having high nutritive value
- D. the grains having low nutritive value.

**Answer: A**



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4. Green manure is formed by

A. decomposing green plants

B. decomposing algae

C. ploughing of leguminous plants into the  
soil

D. decomposition of the dead plants and  
animal wastes.

**Answer: C**



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5. Kalyan Sona is a high yielding variety of

A. rice

B. wheat

C. maize

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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6. Organic farming is a

A. farming with minimal or no use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

B. farming system where organic compounds are used

C. farming system in which organic manures, biofertilisers, biopesticides, etc, are used

D. both (a) and (c).

**Answer: D**



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7. Read the statements given below:

(i) It is the science or practice of growing crops. (ii) It covers all the activities connected with cultivation (iii) It covers all the activities of animals for food. Which of the following corresponds to the given statements?

A. Animal husbandry

B. Horticulture

C. Agriculture

## D. Nurseries

**Answer: C**



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**8.** The use of machinery in agriculture helps to  
(i) increase the quantity of crop yield (ii) get  
the job done faster (iii) reduce the  
dependency on human and animal labour

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

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

**Answer: D**



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**9.** Which of these is the correct sequence of steps to develop a new plant variety?

P - Evaluation Q - Multiplication of improved

seeds R - Selection S - Distribution of improved

seeds T - Development of gene variation

A. T, R, P, Q, S

B. R, T, P, Q, S

C. S, Q, P, R, T

D. P, Q, R, T, S

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Which practices are examples of an integrated cultivation system? (i) Breeding livestock on oil palm plantations (ii) Breeding small fish in paddy fields (iii) Planting many types of crops in a small area

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

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

**Answer: A**



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**11.** Which of the given methods of cultivation will result in loss of soil fertility? (i) Crop rotation (ii) Shifting cultivation (iii) Excessive use of chemical fertilisers

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

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

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Transferring and combination of desirable characteristic features into plants and then multiplying them are involved in

- A. eugenics
- B. plant breeding
- C. genetic engineering
- D. crop improvement.

**Answer: D**



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**13.** The ill effect of green revolution is

A. improvement in economic condition of farmers

B. development of agriculture as an industry

C. dependence on fertilisers, weedicides  
and pesticides

D. wiping out hunger and starvation.

**Answer: C**



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**14.** Arrange the following agricultural practices in the correct order. sowing, manuring, irrigation, harvesting, ploughing and levelling

A. ploughing, sowing, levelling, harvesting,  
manuring and irrigation

B. ploughing, levelling, irrigation, sowing,  
manuring and harvesting

C. ploughing, irrigation, sowing, manuring,  
harvesting and levelling

D. ploughing, levelling, sowing, manuring  
irrigation and harvesting

**Answer: D**



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**15. Horticulture is**

A. production of vegetables, fruits and flowers

B. production of plantation crops

C. production of improved variety of seeds

D. production of cereal crops

**Answer: A**



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**16.** To prevent seed-borne diseases, the seeds must be

A. sown at right depth

B. spaced at right intervals

C. sown in highly wet soil

D. treated with fungicide solutions.

**Answer: D**



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17. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I	Column II
A. Kharif crop	(i) Wheat
B. Rabi crop	(ii) Ploughing
C. Tilling	(iii) Harvesting
D. Combine	(iv) Paddy

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Which of the following is not a traditional method of irrigation?

A. Chain pump

B. Rahat

C. Moat

D. Sprinkler

**Answer: D**



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

A. M.S. Swaminathan

B. Birbal Sahani

C. J.L. Nehru

D. Indira Gandhi.

**Answer: A**



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20. Agronomy is the study of

- A. rearing and management of domesticated animals
- B. developing new techniques for improving agricultural practices
- C. cultivation of fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants
- D. study of seeds.

**Answer: B**



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## Exercise Assertion And Reason Type

**1. Assertion :** Agriculture is the world's largest and most important industry.

**Reason :** Today nearly half of world's and in India nearly 52% of workforce works in agriculture sector.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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2. Assertion : When a large number of plants are grown at the same place for food, it is called a crop.

Reason : Wheat is the most important cereal crop in the world, followed by rice and maize.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**3. Assertion :** Rabi crops are sown during June or July and harvested after monsoon.

**Reason :** Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of the winter season (October to December) and harvested by March and April

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**4. Assertion :** The process of loosening and turning the soil is called tilling or ploughing.

**Reason :** Loose soil traps lot of water which is used for absorption by roots.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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5. Assertion : Horticulture is a branch of agriculture that deals with the production of vegetables, fruits, flowers and decorative flowers.

Reason : Horticulture is similar to agriculture in many ways, but it is usually carried out on a smaller scale.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**6. Assertion :** Weeds are unwanted plants that grow along with the main crops.

**Reason :** Weeds compete with the main crops for water, minerals and sunlight and therefore reduce crop yield.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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7. Assertion : Combine is the farm machine which is used for both harvesting and threshing.

Reason : After threshing, the grains have to be separated from the chaff.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.



**Answer: B**



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**8. Assertion :** Sowing of seeds with seed drill is better than broadcasting.

**Reason :** In broadcasting, seeds are unevenly distributed in the field.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**9. Assertion :** Buffer stock is the extra stock of food grains which has to be maintained for emergency conditions.

**Reason :** For storage, extra moisture is removed by drying the food grains in the sun.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Assertion : Crop rotation is the method in which crops are rotated to 90 degrees.

Reason : Crop rotation is used by the farmers

so that they can sell different types of crops every year.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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## Exercise Subjective Questions Very Short Answer Type

1. What is the name of the method of irrigation which use a network of dripping pipes to save water?



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2. Which method of sowing seeds will you adopt to grow tomatoes?



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3. Roots of which plants bear nodules?



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4. Name the term used for stored grains for emergency.



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5. Name any two natural methods for replenishing nutrients in the soil.



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6. What are weeds ?



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7. Why should grains be dried before storage?



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8. Why does the government usually maintain a buffer stock of grains?



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9. What is hybridisation ?



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**10.** What is the name of the method of growing different crops mixed together in the same area or land to replenish soil?



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**11.** What is the method of controlling of pests without using chemicals?



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**12.** Which chemicals are used to provide nutrients to the soil?



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**13.** Name the large containers which is used to store grains at large scale.



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**14.** Name a weedicide which is used commonly by the farmers.



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**15.** Name a machine by which harvesting and threshing both can be done.



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**Exercise Subjective Questions Short Answer Type**

1. Why is the soil turned and loosened before seeds are sown?



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



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3. Define weeding. What tools are used for weeding?





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4. What is humus? How is it formed?



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5. What is transplantation of plants? Name few plants which are transplanted.



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6. What are pesticides?



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7. What safety measures are to be taken in while handling pesticides and weedicides?



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8. Distinguish between pesticides and weedicides.



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**9.** Why should the harvested grains be protected from moisture?



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**10.** Which factors influence the crop production?



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## Exercise Subjective Questions Long Answer Type

1. Write a note on the various methods used to replenish the nutrients in the fields.



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2. Write a short note on threshing and winnowing.



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3. What are the important things that should be observed for a good crop yield?



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4. Prepare a table to show various agricultural practices and implements used in agriculture.



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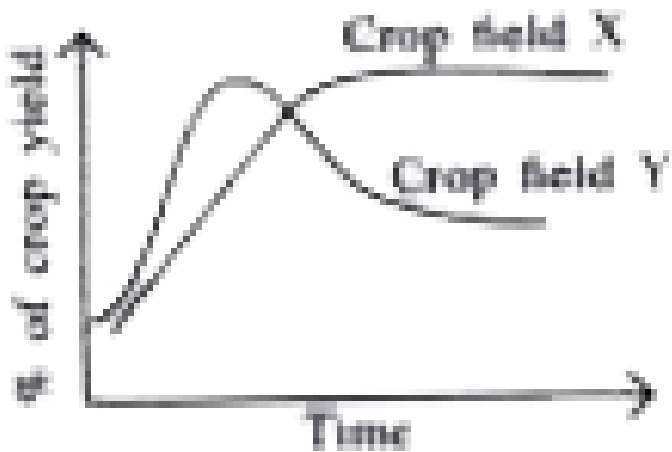
5. Write a note on green revolution.



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## Olympaid Hots Corner

1. Refer to the given graph representing two crop fields X and Y that have been treated by different types of materials for nutrient replenishment, keeping other environmental factors same.



Select the incorrect statements regarding these crop fields X and Y.

A. Materials used for treating crop field X could be organic substances while those used for Y could be inorganic substances.

B. Materials used for crop field X are nutrient specific while those used for crop field Y are not nutrient specific.

C. Gradual decline in yield of crop field Y is due to killing of useful soil microbes.

D. Persistent yield of crop field X is due to replenishment of nutrients by gradual decomposition of organic matter.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

2. Which of the following statements are correct?

(i) Water logging increases the amount of salt in the soil that reduces soil fertility. (ii) 2, 4-D, MCPA and butachlor are common weedicides. (iii) Leguminous crops (like pea and beans) cannot be grouped in combination with cereals (like wheat and rice) under mixed cropping as both use large amount of nitrogen from the soil. (iv) Manures provide specific nutrients to the soil. (v) Paddy, maize,

cotton and groundnut are examples of kharif crops while wheat, gram, pea and mustard are examples of rabi crops.

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

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

3. Given below is a list of few chemicals that are used for protection of crops.

(i) Dalapon	(ii) Butachlor
(iii) Malathion	(iv) Siniazine
(v) Disyston	(vi) Gammexane

How many of these are used as insecticides?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 5

**Answer: A**





4. Following are the differences between manures and fertilisers.

Which of the given differences are incorrect?

	<b>Manures</b>	<b>Fertilisers</b>
(i)	They are not easily soluble in water. So they are absorbed slowly by the roots of the plants.	They are soluble in water and are absorbed by the plants easily.
(ii)	These are inorganic substances.	These are organic substances.
(iii)	Excessive use does not harm the soil texture, they provide humus to the soil.	Excessive use can change the chemical composition of the soil and also pollutes water.
(iv)	They restore the soil texture and help in water retention.	They may damage the soil texture.
(v)	These are nutrient specific.	These are not nutrient specific.

A. (ii) and (v) only

B. (i), (ii) and (v) only

C. (iii) and (iv) only

D. (i), (iii) and (v) only

**Answer: A**



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5. The given box shows some rabi and kharif crops. Identify these crops and select the

option that correctly categorises them.

Sugarcane, Cotton, Mustard, Maize, Sorghum,  
Linseed, Barley, Groundnut, Wheat, Chickpea,  
Soybean

A. Rabi - Wheat, Barley, Linseed, Cotton,

Maize Kharif - Sugarcane, Mustard,

Groundnut, Soybean, Chickpea, Sorghum

B. Rabi - Mustard, Linseed, Barley, Wheat,

Chickpea Kharif - Sugarcane, Cotton,

Maize, Sorghum, Groundnut, Soybean

C. Rabi - Sugarcane, Linseed, Groundnut,  
Wheat, Soybean Kharif - Mustard,  
Cotton, Barley, Sorghum, Chickpea, Maize

D. Rabi - Wheat, Barley, Sugarcane,  
Sorghum, Chickpea Kharif - Linseed,  
Soybean, Mustard, Cotton, Groundnut,  
Maize

**Answer: B**



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6. Honeybee culture is known as

A. silviculture

B. apiculture

C. sericulture

D. pisciculture

**Answer: B**



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7. The nutritive element found in large amount in soybean and pulses is

A. fat

B. carbohydrate

C. mineral

D. protein

**Answer: D**



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8. Which revolution played important role in the production of new varieties of food crops?

A. White revolution

B. Red revolution

C. Green revolution

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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9. The crop that would require minimum quantity of urea for its growth is

A. blackgram

B. paddy

C. sugarcane

D. groundnut

**Answer: D**



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**10.** Organic farming is the technique of raising crops through the use of

- A. manure
- B. biofertilisers
- C. resistant varieties
- D. all of these.

**Answer: D**



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