



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

PRODUCTION OF FOOD FROM PLANTS

Example

1. State reasons why wheat is cultivated in Rabi season only?



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2. Ramaiah's levelled his field. Somaiah's field has many up and downs. Who will get more crop yield ? Why?



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3. What are the advantages of Ploughing?



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4. Treating with fungicides before sowing the seed is necessary. Why?



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5. Why do farmers dry the paddy crop after cutting them from fields?



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6. Give some examples for plants that grow after replanting.



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7. What is Natural manure? How to prepare it?

Give two examples.



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8. Why do farmers plough their field during summer?



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9. What is the relation between night duration and crop field?



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10. Define the terms 'Crops' and 'Agriculture'



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11. Define the term 'long term crops' and 'short term crops'.



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12. Define the terms 'Kharif' and 'Rabi'.



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13. What is Global grain ? Why it is called so?



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14. What is the reason for high production of paddy in Japan?



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15. What is the reason for the low production of paddy in India?



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16. How paddy grown in fields?



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17. How do you separate good seeds?



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18. Name some varieties of paddy available throughout the world.



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19. Name some traditional variety of paddy.



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20. Write about seed drill.



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21. Write about seed drill.



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22. What is transplanting?



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23. Why the seedlings are replanted at proper distances?



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24. What is paddy planter?



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25. Do all the crops grow when replanted?

Why not?



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26. What are the Fertilizers? What are the types in fertilizers?



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27. Difference between chemical fertilizers and natural fertilizers.



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28. Which fertilizer is best to the farmers and why?



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29. What would happen if over dosage of manure is added to soil?



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30. What is irrigation? What are the types in it?



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31. Write about Furrow irrigation.



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32. Write about Basin irrigation



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33. What is water logging? How is it harmful?



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34. What are the Ancient methods for irrigation of land?



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35. Write about sprinklers.



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36. Write about drip irrigation.



Watch Video Solution

37. What are weeds?



Watch Video Solution

38. Why should weeds be removed?



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39. What are the common weeds in paddy crop?



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40. What are weedicides? Why they are used?



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41. What is selective harvesting ?



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42. Write about Threshing.



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43. Write about winnowing.



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44. Rahim removed weeds in his crop field, but David did not. Guess who get more yield why?



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45. Rajender cultivated cotton crop in his field. He did not get sufficient yield. Can you guess the reasons?



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46. I am a plant. I grow in crop fields. Farmers pluck me as soon as they see me. Can you tell who am I?



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47. It is better to root out the weeds before flowering. Why?



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48. Collect the information about seeding methods.



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49. Collect information from farmers of your village about the time period taken to grow different crops. Write the information in the table.



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50. Make a list of the fruits, vegetables and others with their seasons.



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51. Write about Eruvaka.



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52. Ask your elders and collect the information about seeds.

Where they buy seeds for crops?



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53. Ask your elders and collect the information about seeds.

In the older days farmers preserved their own seeds. How did they preserve?



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54. How do you identify Tikka diseases? What are its symptoms?



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55. Ask your elders the names of pesticides that they used in the following pest controlling practices.



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56. Ask your village elders about the activities taken up by the water users association in your village and make a report on it.

When do farmers irrigate the land?



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57. Ask your village elders about the activities taken up by the water users association in your village and make a report on it.

In What way the farmers of your village get water to the fields?



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58. Ask your village elders about the activities taken up by the water users association in your village and make a report on it.

Are they useful to farmers?



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59. Find out the methods of harvesting in and around your village.



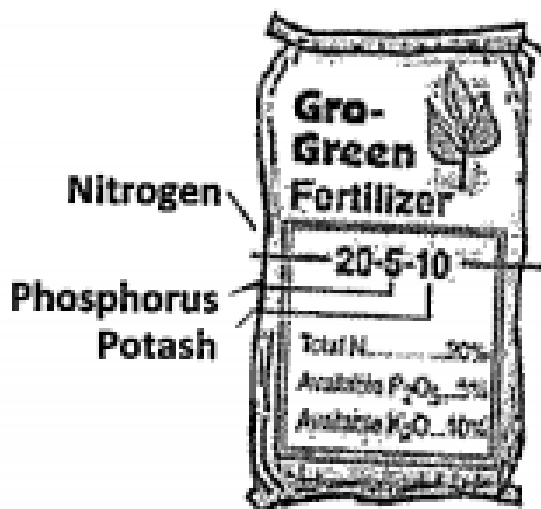
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60. Prepare a flow chart from ploughing to yielding in paddy.



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61. Look at the picture given and write the constituents in it.



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62. How do you appreciate the irrigation systems used in the drought prone areas?



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63. In a village all farmers have grown a same type of crop. What are the disadvantages of this practice?



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64. How do you appreciate the farmer, in the agriculture field?



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65. How do you feel, when you visit the green fields?



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66. Narendra sprayed over dose of pesticides on his cotton crop. Ramesh says it is a hazard to bio diversity and crop yield. Can you support Ramesh ? How?



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67. Venakatesh observed the irrigation method for paddy field. He wanted to follow the same practice for his Maize crop. What suggestions do you give him?



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68. In what season do you find more varieties of vegetable in the market. Why?



Watch Video Solution

69. Generally farmers grow varieties of vegetables during rainy season. Can you guess the reason.



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70. Why farmers cultivate different crops in Rabi and Kharif seasons?



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71. Why farmers cultivate wheat crop in Rabi season?



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72. What happen if wheat is cultivated in September month?



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73. Why farmers does not cultivate wheat in Kharif seasons?



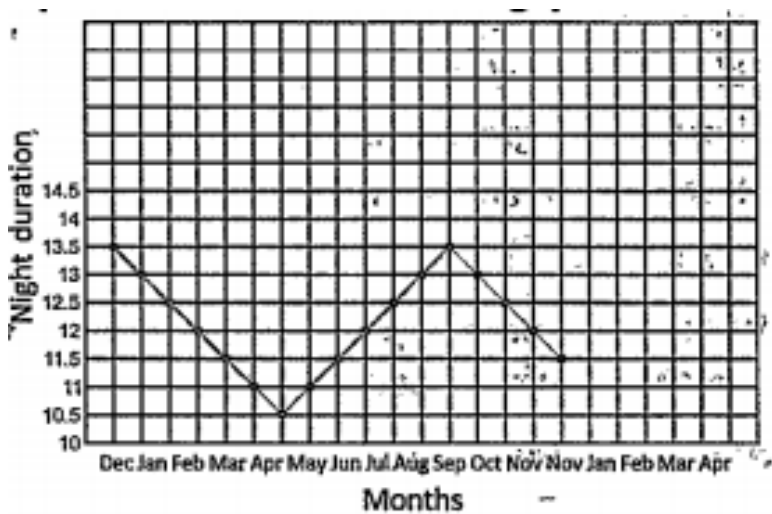
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74. If we cultivate wheat in the month of November what will happen?



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75. Observe the graph and answer the following questions : Heat is essential for ripening and development of grains in the plants. Then when do we get more heat?



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76. What are the aspects that are considered by farmers while starting the filed work?



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77. What are the series of activities involved in the cultivation of paddy ?



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78. Is there any relation between nail length of plough and sowing?



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79. Do all crops cultivated in the same way? Is there any difference in preparing the soil?



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80. What are the major practices in your village before sowing paddy seeds?



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81. Why the farmers treat the seeds with chemicals before they sowing?



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82. Make a list of the crops that we cultivate by sowing plantlets.



Watch Video Solution

83. Why seeds were covered with soil while seeding?



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84. What is the need of pesticides in rice crop?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. Write some pest controlling practices.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

86. Pests are not controlled by the pesticides.

Why does this happen?



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87. if we take excessive food, what will hapent to stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

88. Do you find the pathogens by observing the diseases symptoms?



Watch Video Solution

89. Do you know, why farmers plough the field and leave so for sometime under the sun?



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90. Give some examples of pesticides commonly used by farmers.



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91. What would happen if a farmer grows same type of crop, in the same field every year?



Watch Video Solution

92. What are crops?



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93. What is Agriculture?



Watch Video Solution

94. What are Kharif crops?



Watch Video Solution

95. What are Rabi crops?



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96. Define the term 'long term crops' and 'short term crops'.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

97. Define the term 'long term crops' and 'short term crops'.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

98. In which places Rice is grown as Kharif and Rabi?



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99. When was rice cultivated?



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100. Why is it important to recharge the ground water sources ?



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101. What are the major practices in your village before sowing paddy seeds?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

102. Name some traditional variety of paddy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

103. What is broadcasting method?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

104. What is paddy planter?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

105. What are the appliance used to spray pesticides?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

106. Name the fungal disease in groundnut.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

107. Name some diseases that affect lemon tree.



Watch Video Solution

108. What happens if we use pesticides unwisely?



Watch Video Solution

109. Name the mammals that carry pests to crops.



Watch Video Solution

110. Name some organic synthetic pesticides.



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111. How are biofertilizers formed?



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112. What is irrigation? What are the types in it?



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113. Write about Furrow irrigation.



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114. Write about Basin irrigation



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115. Write about drip irrigation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

116. What is selective harvesting ?



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117. What is Global grain ? Why it is called so?



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Exercise

1. What are the advantages of Ploughing?



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2. Rahim removed weeds in his crop field, but David did not. Guess who get more yield why?



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3. Collect the information about seeding methods.



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6. Rajender cultivated cotton crop in his field. He did not get sufficient yield. Can you guess the reasons?



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7. Narendra sprayed over dose of pesticides on his cotton crop. Ramesh says it is a hazard to bio diversity and crop yield. Can you support Ramesh ? How?



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8. Spots appear on leaves because of

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Worms

Answer:



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9. The process of watering in the field

A. Weeding

B. Irrigation

C. Harvesting

D. Sowing

Answer:



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10. Potash percentage in 20-5-10 manure.

A. 0.2

B. 0.05

C. 0.1

D. 0.15

Answer:



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11. Furrow irrigation seen in

A. Chilly

B. cotton

C. Mango

D. Groundnut

Answer:



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12. Basin irrigation is seen in

A. Red gram

B. Brinjal

C. Paddy

D. Gardens

Answer:



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13. Irrigation depend on

A. Nature of soil

B. Nature of crop

C. Season

D. All

Answer:



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14. In the following, different one is

A. Moat

B. rahat

C. Chain pump

D. Sprinkler

Answer:



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15. Example for weedicide is

A. 2,4-D

B. Endrin

C. Endosulfan

D. Aldrin

Answer:



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16. Collecting grains from the crop is

A. Irrigation

B. Weeding

C. Harvesting

D. Ploughing

Answer:



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17. After cutting the grain is dry for

A. 2-3 days

B. 2-5 days

C. 3-6 days

D. 4-8 days

Answer:



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18. Farmer' family friend

A. ScareCrow

B. Rat

C. Sparrow

D. Cat

Answer:



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19. Flesh and blood of our country is

A. Agriculture

B. Aquaculture

C. Dairy

D. Poultry

Answer:



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20. Removing the grain from stocks is

A. Winnowing

B. Threshing

C. Harvesting

D. Storage

Answer:



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21. Separate the grain from dust

A. Threshing

B. Winnowing

C. Weeding

D. Ploughing

Answer:



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22. Crop is stored in

A. Cold storage

B. Town

C. Village

D. Field

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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28. Give some examples for plants that grow after replanting.



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30. What is Natural manure? How to prepare it? Give two examples.



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31. Why do farmers plough their field during summer?



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32. Rajender cultivated cotton crop in his field. He did not get sufficient yield. Can you guess the reasons?



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33. I am a plant. I grow in crop fields. Farmers pluck me as soon as they see me. Can you tell who am I?



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34. What do you observe in the experiment of dropping a fist of Bengal gram seeds in water?



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35. Both unicellular and multicellular organisms undergo mitosis. What are the differences if any observed between the two processes ?



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36. Do you know why the floated seeds are lighter in weight?



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37. Which seeds germinate well? Why?



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38. Which seeds would not germinate properly? Why?



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39. Go to your nearest fertilizer shop and collect the information about chemical fertilizers and fill the table. Copy the following table in your note book.



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40. Prepare a flow chart from ploughing to yielding in paddy.



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41. How do you appreciate the irrigation systems used in the drought prone areas?



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42. Narendra sprayed over dose of pesticides on his cotton crop. Ramesh says it is a hazard to bio diversity and crop yield. Can you support Ramesh ? How?



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43. Venakatesh observed the irrigation method for paddy field. He wanted to follow the same practice for his Maize crop. What suggestions do you give him?



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44. What are the advantages of ploughing in summer?



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45. Take some paddy grains and soak them in water for one day. Take them into watch glass and sow them in soil. After that observe the radicle and plumule with the help of hand lens and draw the picture of it.



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46. Why the seedlings are replanted at proper distances?



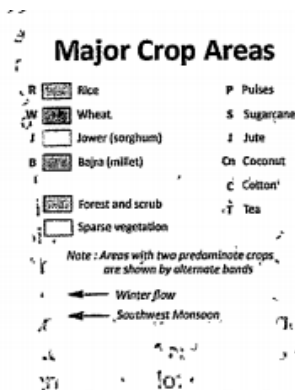
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47. Do all the crops grow when replanted?

Why not?

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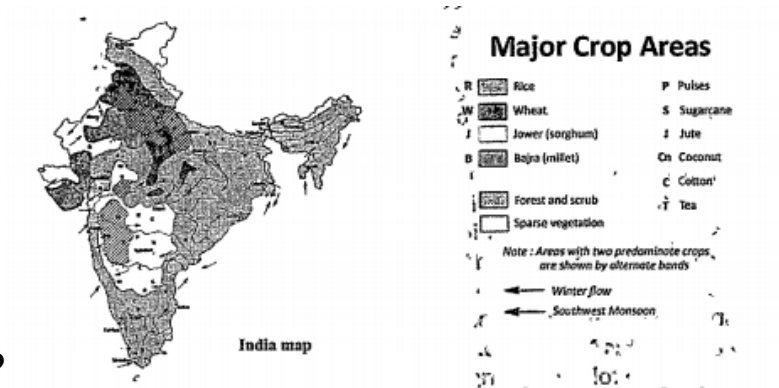
48. what are the crops that are grown in most parts of our country? What are they?



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49. why such crops are grown all over the

country?



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50. From above list which of them are grown

in

your

village?



Major Crop Areas

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-----------|
| R | Rice | P | Pulses |
| W | Wheat | S | Sugarcane |
| J | Jowar (sorghum) | I | Jute |
| B | Bajra (millet) | Co | Coconut |
| F | Forest and scrub | C | Cotton |
| SV | Sparse vegetation | T | Tea |

Note : Areas with two predominate crops are shown by alternate bands

- Winter flow
- Southwest Monsoon

India map



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51. In what season do you find more varieties of vegetable in the market. Why?



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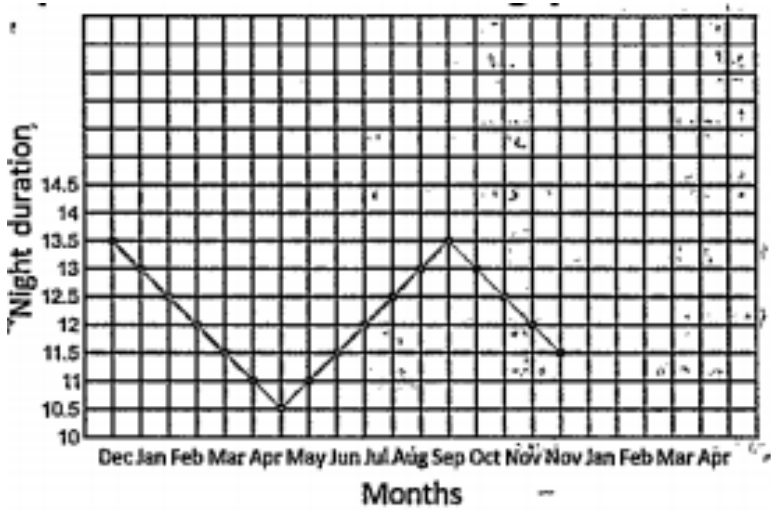
52. Why farmers cultivate wheat crop in Rabi season?



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53. Observe the graph and answer the following questions : What happens if wheat is

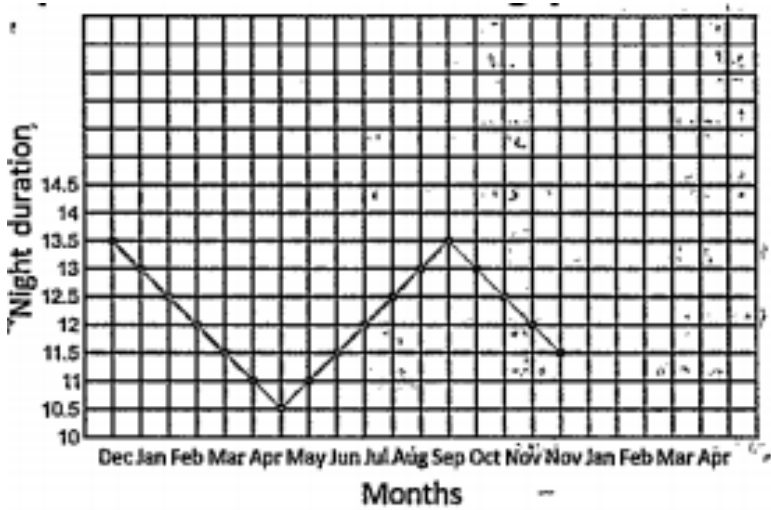
cultivated in the month of September ?



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54. Observe the graph and answer the following questions : Why do farmers not

cultivate wheat in Kharif season?



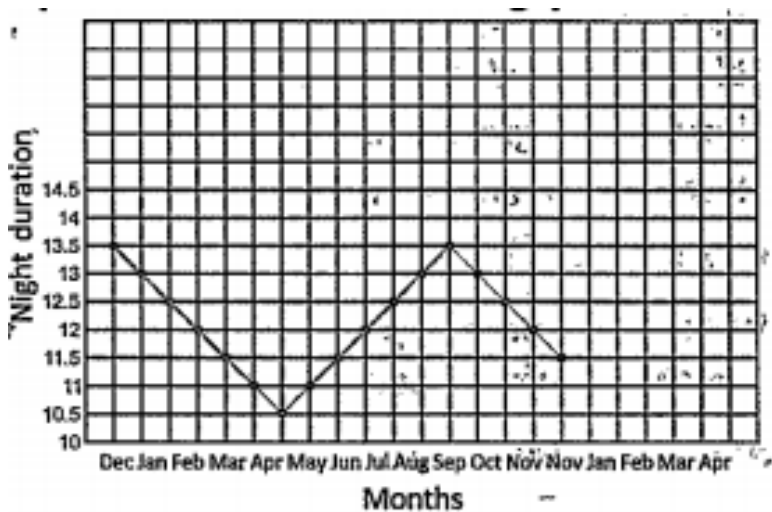
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55. If we cultivate wheat in the month of November what will happen?



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56. Observe the graph and answer the following questions : Heat is essential for ripening and development of grains in the plants. Then when do we get more heat?



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57. In which season farmers get more benefits?



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58. Is there any crops which are grown in both Kharif and Rabi Seasons?



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59. In which season farmers generally get good quality of seeds?





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60. The quantity of grains is higher in Kharif, lower in Rabi. Do you agree this? Give your reasons.



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61. Do you know about third crops. Some of the places in our state growing 3rd crop also.



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62. What is the reason for high production of paddy in Japan?



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63. What is the reason for the low production of paddy in India?



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64. Do you know why the floated seeds are lighter in weight?



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65. Form a group with 4 to 5 of your classmates, visit nearby field, discuss with farmers about diseases affected by, and how to control them. If you do not know the name of the disease, write its local name or its characters.





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66. Do all farmers use the same pesticides for the same crop.



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67. Is there any disease that you find in all fields.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

68. Where do they (farmers) buy pesticides?



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69. What are the appliance used to spray pesticides?



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70. Did you find any other living organisms dying along with pests due to pesticides?

What are they?



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71. Do all the leaves of plant have spots?



Watch Video Solution

72. What is the reason for the leaves which have cutting edges?



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73. Do you find any twilted leaves wih insects?

How are they?



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74. Are the scars on the stems is same as spot on leaves.



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75. Collect powdery substance of the spots on leaves and observe under microscope. Write down what you observed.



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76. Do you think there is some relation between leaf spots & caterpillars?



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77. Are all the crops provided with equal amount of water and same number of times?



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78. Why do farmers provide more water to summer crops?



Watch Video Solution

79. Find out the methods of harvesting in and around your village.



Watch Video Solution

80. What are kharif crops? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

81. What are rabi crops? Give examples.



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82. Define the terms-crop, agriculture.



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83. What is the use of "v" shaped ridges formed while ploughing?



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84. What is the advantage of leveling the field?



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85. Which is the Government agency that supplies seeds to the farmers?



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86. What is broadcasting method?



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87. What is transplanting?



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88. All leaves of groundnut have powdery spots. The whole plant becomes wilted. The roots have rotten and emit a foul smell. What might be the disease it has been infected with?



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89. What happens if we use pesticides unwisely?



Watch Video Solution

90. What would happen if over dosage of manure is added to soil?



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91. Name two insects which are common agricultural pests?



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92. Name some pesticides which are used in paddy fields ?



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93. Name the general methods of irrigation practiced in our country.



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94. Name some common weeds.



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95. What factors are considered before selecting a crop?



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96. What are the different steps in cultivation?



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97. What is meant by "selection of seed"?



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98. Ajay said, "Not all insects are harmful and we should not kill them by using pesticides and insecticides". Do you support him? Give reasons.



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99. What is the importance of irrigation to a crop?



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100. Where is sprinkler method of irrigation used? What are its benefits?



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101. What is drip irrigation?



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102. Why is ploughing of fields necessary before sowing seeds?





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103. Why is flowering considered for crop production? What are the reasons given by scientists?



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104. Describe the seed drill?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

105. Describe the two types of manure



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106. Difference between chemical fertilizers and natural fertilizers.



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107. The plants which are grown in large number to get useful food products are known as

A. fruits

B. Crops

C. Agriculture

D. Cold storage

Answer:



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108. The process of growing crops is called

A. fruits

B. Crops

C. Agriculture

D. Cold storage

Answer:



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109. A long term crop among the following

A. Red gram

B. Green gram

C. Black gram

D. Moong

Answer:



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110. Long term crops take about ___ days for harvesting

A. 100

B. 120

C. 150

D. 180

Answer:



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111. Crops that take 100 days for harvesting are called

A. short term crops

B. long term crops

C. fruiting crops

D. Non agriculture crops

Answer:



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112. Short term crops among the following are

A. Red gram

B. Green gram

C. Black gram

D. both B and C

Answer:



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113. The crops grown in the rainy season are termed as

A. Kharif Crops

B. Rabi Crops

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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114. The crops grown in winter season are termed as

A. Kharif Crops

B. Rabi Crops

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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115. Which of the following are kharif crops?

A. Paddy

B. Chilli

C. Sugar cane

D. All the above

Answer:



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116. in Arabic language Rabi means

A. Rainy

B. Summer

C. Winter

D. Spring

Answer:



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117. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Coriander

D. All the above

Answer:



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118. Long night plants are

A. Maize

B. Cotton

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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119. The plants in which flowering takes place only in short night durations

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Cotton

D. Soyabean

Answer:



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120. Night neutral plants are

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Cotton

D. Soyabean

Answer:



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121. ___ is the prime, most essential and important staple food crop.

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Green gram

D. Black gram

Answer:



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122. ___ is called global grain

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Green gram

D. Black gram

Answer:



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123. Ploughing and applying the manure comes under

A. preparing the soil

B. sowing seeds

C. tilling

D. manuring

Answer:



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124. The use of flooding the soil during preparing the soil for agriculture is

A. Submerges old weeds

B. Stubble which decompose releasing nutrients

C. Making soft seed bed

D. all the above

Answer:



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125. The shape of plough is

A. T

B. G

C. H

D. S

Answer:



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126. What is the necessity of ploughing the field?

- A. Loosen the soil
- B. Easy transportation of air and water
- C. Roots penetrate deep in soil
- D. All the above

Answer:



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127. What is the use of "v" shaped ridges formed while ploughing?

- A. Leveling soil
- B. Better watering the crop
- C. Make soil soft
- D. Stores water

Answer:



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128. Seeds that float on water

- A. Are fit for sowing
- B. Are not fit for sowing
- C. Sprouts easily
- D. Gives good yield

Answer:



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129. Name some traditional variety of paddy.

- A. Amrita Sari
- B. Bangaru Teega
- C. Kolleti Kusuma
- D. all above

Answer:



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130. The name *Oryza* for paddy was named by

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Robert Hooke

D. Robert Botham

Answer:



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131. The method of dispersing seeds by sprinkling is called

A. Narrow casting

B. Broadcasting

C. Seed drill

D. none

Answer:



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132. Chlordane, Endrin, Aldrin, Endosulfan and Diazinon are examples of

- A. Medicines
- B. Pesticides
- C. Herbicides
- D. Fungicides

Answer:



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133. Bio fertilisers are

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Synthetic

D. Chemical

Answer:



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134. Urea, D.A.P, Superphosphate, Potash are ___ fertilisers

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Biological

D. Fungal

Answer:



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135. Deposits of humus layer are found in the soil if _____ fertilizers are added to the soil.

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Synthetic

D. Chemical

Answer:



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136. ___ fertilisers are made up of inorganic salts

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Biological

D. Fungal

Answer:



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137. The method of irrigation in which the water reaches the root of the plant directly is

- A. Furrow irrigation
- B. Drip irrigation
- C. Sprinkler irrigation
- D. Basin irrigation

Answer:



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138. Field gets excess water which the soil is unable to absorb. This condition is called

- A. Water bunds
- B. Water logging
- C. Canal
- D. None

Answer:



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139. The method of Irrigation which conserves water is

- A. Drip Irrigation
- B. Sprinkler Irrigation
- C. Basin Irrigation
- D. Both A and B

Answer:



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140. Garika, Wariza, Varipilla Gaddi are words which grow along with ___ crops

A. Wheat

B. Paddy

C. Rice

D. Tobacco

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

141. Short term crops require minimum of ___ days,

A. 100 days

B. 150 days

C. 180 days

D. 200 Days

Answer:



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142. Rainy season occurs in these months generally

- A. Nov to Sept
- B. June to October
- C. March-May
- D. Feb-April

Answer:



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143. This one of the following crop is cultivated as 3rd crop?

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Jowar

D. Some pulses

Answer:



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144. Which plant gives flowers throughout the year

A. Soyabean

B. Wheat

C. Cotton

D. Chilli

Answer:



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145. Which country has largest area of land under paddy cultivation

A. Japan

B. China

C. India

D. America

Answer:



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146. Which country's production of Rice is high per hectare

A. India

B. Japan

C. China

D. Pakistan

Answer:



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147. Why do seeds float on water?

A. They have good colour

B. They are round

C. They weigh less

D. They weigh more

Answer:



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148. Which variety of paddy requires much gap between the plants?

A. Sri vari

B. Masuri

C. I.R. 80

D. Molakolukulu

Answer:



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149. Which living organisms beneficial to crops die along with pests and pesticides?

A. Grasshoppers

B. Butterflies

C. Butterflies

D. Snakes

Answer:



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150. The fungal disease called Tikka attacks crop

A. Cotton

B. Ground nut

C. Frogs

D. Wheat

Answer:



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151. Pesticides derived from one of the following are more dangerous

- A. From chemicals
- B. From neem plant
- C. Paddy from coconut
- D. Bacteria

Answer:



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152. One of these fertilizers is used to supplement nitrogen deficiency in plants

A. Potash

B. DAP

C. urea

D. all the above

Answer:



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153. The process of watering in the field

A. irrigation

B. Cultivation

C. transplantation

D. Curing

Answer:



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154. Drip irrigation process is beneficial when

A. Water is plenty

B. water is scarce

C. No water

D. When the land have ups and downs

Answer:



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155. Parthenium plant is a

A. weed plant

B. Medicinal plant

C. Oil giving plant

D. None

Answer:



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156. In tobacco the common weed is

A. Pulichinta

B. Pogakumalle

C. Tikka disease

D. Parthenium

Answer:



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157. Collecting grains from the matured plant is called

A. Transplantation

B. Harvesting

C. Sowing

D. Weeding

Answer:



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158. The best method to store Chillies is

A. Keeping them as a heap in the room

B. Keeping them in cold storage

C. Keeping them in outdoor

D. Keeping them in Gunny bags

Answer:



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159. What are the advantages of Ploughing?



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160. Rajender cultivated cotton crop in his field. He did not get sufficient yield. Can you

guess the reasons?



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161. Tabulate different weeds which grow near different crop plants.



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162. How do you appreciate the irrigation systems used in the drought prone areas?



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163. Venakatesh observed the irrigation method for paddy field. He wanted to follow the same practice for his Maize crop. What suggestions do you give him?



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Think And Discuss

1. What is the reason for high production of paddy in Japan?



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2. What is the reason for the low production of paddy in India?



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3. Is there any relation between nail length of plough and sowing?



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4. What are the advantages of Ploughing?



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5. What is the use of "v" shaped ridges formed while ploughing?



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6. Have you ever heard or read in the newspapers that farmers doing strikes for fertilizers. Why does this happen ? Why do farmers want to get more bags of fertilizers ? Do you have any solution for this ? Make a note on your ideas about this and display in the Wall Magazine.



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1. State reasons why wheat is cultivated in Rabi season only?



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2. Ramaiah's levelled his field. Somaiah's field has many up and downs. Who will get more crop yield ? Why?



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3. What are the advantages of Ploughing?



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4. Treating with fungicides before sowing the seed is necessary. Why?



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5. Why do farmers dry the paddy crop after cutting them from fields?



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6. Give some examples for plants that grow after replanting.



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7. Rahim removed weeds in his crop field, but David did not. Guess who get more yield why?



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8. What is Natural manure? How to prepare it?

Give two examples.



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9. Why do farmers plough their field during summer?



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10. Rajender cultivated cotton crop in his field. He did not get sufficient yield. Can you guess the reasons?



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11. Why do seeds float on water?



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12. Place a fist full of Bengal gram (or any other seeds) seeds in a bowl of water. Do you find some seeds float while others sink?

Which seeds do you think will not germinate and why?



Watch Video Solution

13. Place a fist full of Bengal gram (or any other seeds) seeds in a bowl of water. Do you find some seeds float while others sink?

Which seeds do you think will not germinate and why?



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14. Place a fist full of Bengal gram (or any other seeds) seeds in a bowl of water. Do you find some seeds float while others sink?

Which seeds do you think farmers should use for sowing in the field.



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15. I am a plant. I grow in crop fields. Farmers pluck me as soon as they see me. Can you tell who am I?



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16. Prepare a flow chart from ploughing to yielding in paddy.



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17. How do you appreciate the irrigation systems used in the drought prone areas?



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18. Narendra sprayed over dose of pesticides on his cotton crop. Ramesh says it is a hazard to bio diversity and crop yield. Can you support Ramesh ? How?



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19. Venakatesh observed the irrigation method for paddy field. He wanted to follow the same practice for his Maize crop. What suggestions do you give him?



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20. Take some paddy grains and soak them in water for one day. Take them into watch glass and sow them in soil. After that observe the radicle and plumule with the help of hand lens and draw the picture of it.



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21. What is the relation between night duration and crop field?



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22. In a village all farmers have grown a same type of crop. What are the disadvantages of this practice?



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