

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MTG IIT JEE FOUNDATION

IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES

Illustrations

1. What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvements ?



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

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3. What are macronutrients and why are they called macronutrients ?

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4. How do plants get nutrients ?

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

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

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

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8. How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production ?

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9. 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.

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

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

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12. Discuss the implications of the following statement.

"It is interesting to note that poultry is India's most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff (which is unfit for

human consumption) into highly nutritious animal protein food,"

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

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14. How are fish obtained?

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15. What are the advantages of composite fish culture?



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16. Term used for rearing of fish on a large scale is _____.



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



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



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19. What is the role of workers in the bee hive?

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Solved Examples

1. What are genetically modified crops?

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2. Differentiate between compost and vermicompost?

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3. What causes disease in plants?



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4. What are the different types of hybridisation?



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5. State the difference between manure and fertilizers



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6. What are the main characters required in a crop during its improvement practices?



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7. Name few varieties of bees used for commercial honey production.



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8. What is organic farming?



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9. Name the crops grown in rabi season (November to April).



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10. Which characters are desirable in new improved varieties of poultry, developed by cross breeding of indigenous and exotic breeds?

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Ncert Saction

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?

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

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

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5. How do storage grain losses occur?

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6. How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers?

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7. What are the benefits of cattle farming?

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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?

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Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 1

1. Growing two or more crops at the same time in a field is called

A. mixed cropping

B. mixed farming

C. intercropping

D. crop rotation.

Answer: A



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2. Which one of the following is not an exotic breed of cow?

A. Jersey

B. Holstein-Friesian

C. Sahiwal

D. Brown Swiss

Answer: C

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3. The use of fertilisers in farming is an example of

- A. no-cost production
- B. low-cost production
- C. high-cost production
- D. none of these

Answer: C

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4. The production and management of fish is called

A. pisciculture

B. apiculture

C. sericulture

D. aquaculture

Answer: A



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5. *Apis cerana indica* is commonly known as

A. Indian cow

B. Indian buffalo

C. Indian bee

D. none of these.

Answer: C



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6. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are examples of

A. micronutrients

B. macronutrients

C. fertilisers

D. both (b) and (c).

Answer: D



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7. Pasturage is related to

A. cattle

B. fishery

C. apiculture

D. poultry

Answer: C



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8. Growing two or more crops in definite row patterns is known as

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

Answer: B

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9. Leghorn and aseel are related to

- A. apiculture

B. dairy farming

C. pisciculture

D. poultry

Answer: D



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10. DDT is

A. a non-biodegradable pollutant

B. a biodegradable pollutant

C. an antibiotic

D. not a pollutant

Answer: A



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11. The pesticides need to be replaced because these

- A. are very costly
- B. cannot be stored for a long time
- C. are mostly toxic and non-biodegradable
- D. cause abnormalities in the target population.

Answer: C



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12. Fumigants are used for

- A. preserving food materials
- B. killing insects harming food grains
- C. increasing nutrients of plants
- D. preserving dairy products.

Answer: B

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13. The material of biological origin, which is used to maintain and improve soil fertility is

- A. green manures

- B. biofertilisers
- C. bioinsecticides
- D. both (a) and (b).

Answer: D

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14. Which one of the following is the indigenous breed of chickens?

- A. Plymouth Rock
- B. White Leghorn
- C. Aseel
- D. Rhode Island Red

Answer: C



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15. Rearing and breeding of fish in ponds, tanks and artificial reservoirs is called

A. aquaculture

B. fishing

C. pisciculture

D. apiculture

Answer: C



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16. Which one of following breeds of cattle is a cross-breed and high milk yielding ?

A. Sahiwal

B. Karan-Swiss

C. Tharparkar

D. Jersey

Answer: B

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17. Cattle feed should contain

A. roughage

B. concentrate

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of these.

Answer: C



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18. Select the viral disease of cattle.

A. Foot and mouth disease

B. Anthrax

C. Aspergillosis

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: A



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19. Exotic breed of honey bee is

A. *Apis dorsata*

B. *A. indica*

C. *A. florea*

D. *A. mellifera*

Answer: D



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20. Males of honey bee colony are

- A. drones
- B. workers
- C. soldiers
- D. both (b) and (c).

Answer: A

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21. which one is an oil yielding plant among the following ?

- A. Lentil
- B. Sunflower

C. Cauliflower

D. Hibiscus

Answer: B



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22. 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 these

Answer: D



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23. Which of the following is/are the example of common irrigation systems?

A. Tanks

B. Canal system

C. River lift system

D. All of these

Answer: D

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24. Weeds affect the crop plants by

A. killing of plants in field before they grow

B. dominating growing plants

C. competing for various resources of crop plants
causing low availability to them

D. all of these.

Answer: C

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25. Which one is not the example of abiotic factor affecting crop production?

- A. Drought
- B. Salinity
- C. Insects
- D. Cold and frost

Answer: C

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26. 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 (iv)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: A



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27. Poultry farming is undertaken to raise following

(i) Egg production

(ii) Feather production

(iii) Chicken meat

(iv) Milk Production

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: A



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28. Poultry fowl are susceptible to the following pathogens

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. All of these

Answer: D



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29. The principal cereal crop of India is

A. wheat

B. rice

C. maize

D. sorghum

Answer: B

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30. Murrah, Surti and Mehsana are different breeds of

A. cow

B. buffalo

C. goat

D. sheep

Answer: B

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Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 2

1. Which one of the following is not a draught animal?

A. Camel

B. Elephant

C. Sheep

D. Horse

Answer: C



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

- A. Cow pea
- B. Berseem and lucerne
- C. Elephant grass
- D. Rice and jowar

Answer: B

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3. The poultry birds groomed for obtaining meat are called

- A. layers

B. broilers

C. pork

D. growers.

Answer: B



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4. Silver revolution is related to

A. egg production

B. milk production

C. grain production

D. meat production.

Answer: A



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5. Mulletts, bhetki and pearl spots are the examples of

A. sea fish

B. freshwater fish

C. oyster

D. shellfish

Answer: C



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6. Xanthium, Parthenium, Cyperus rotundus are the examples of

A. diseases

B. pesticides

C. weeds

D. pathogens

Answer: D



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7. Heat of damp grain in storage occurs due to

A. infestation by insects

B. decrease in atmospheric pressure

C. decrease in humidity

D. high moisture content and growth of moulds.

Answer: D

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8. Find out the incorrect sentence.

A. Animal husbandry is scientific management of animal
livestock

B. Interspecific hybridisation is a cross between two
different species of the same genus.

C. Earthworm are used for the preparation of vermicompost.

D. Iron, manganese, boron are macronutrients.

Answer: D

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9. Which one of following is more advantageous for cattle breeding?

A. Inbreeding

B. Random breeding

C. Controlled breeding

D. Artificial breeding

Answer: D



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10. Plants providing nectar and pollen to the honey bees are collectively called :

- A. swarm
- B. bee fauna
- C. apiary
- D. pasturage

Answer: D



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11. Which one is not a source of carbohydrate ?

A. Rice

B. Millet

C. Sorghum

D. Gram

Answer: D



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12. 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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13. Find out the correct sentence about manure

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

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

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

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

A. (i) and (iii)


B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A

15. Which of the following are exotic breeds?

(i) Karan Swiss

(ii) Jersey

(iii) Brown Swiss

(iv) Frieswal

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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16. Animal husbandry is the scientific management of

(i) animal breeding

(ii) culture of animals

(iii) animal livestock

(iv) rearing of animals

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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

A. Nitrogen

B. Phosphorus

C. Iron

D. Potassium

Answer: C

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

Column I		Column II	
A.	Catla	(i)	Bottom feeder
B.	Rohu	(ii)	Surface feeder
C.	Mrigal	(iii)	Middle zone feeder
D.	Fish farming	(iv)	Culture fishery

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

A. sulphur

B. calcium

C. phosphorus

D. nitrogen

Answer: D

Exercise Assertion Reason Type

1. Assertion: Compost is formed after decay of vegetable matter and organic refuse

Reason: Green manure is prepared by ploughing back any green plants into soil.

- 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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2. Assertion : Intercropping checks the population of insects.

Reason : Plant pests can be controlled biologically by their natural parasites and pathogens.

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 : Fish and other varieties of aquatic animals are used as food.

Reason : Fish and other varieties of sea food constitute good source of nutrition.

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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4. Assertion : Agriculture originated sometimes between 7,000 - 13,000 years ago.

Reason : In agriculture, grain production is given first priority.

- 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: C

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5. Assertion : Internal feeders bore into stem and fruits of plants and harm the crop yield.

Reason : Grasshopper and caterpillars are internal feeders.

- 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: C

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6. Assertion : 90% of the world rice production occurs in India.

Reason : Rice is a staple food of all Indians.

- 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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7. Assertion : The purpose of crop improvement is to develop varieties with desirable characters.

Reason : Plant breeders are concerned with crop improvement.

- 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 : Fungicides act against fungal pathogens.

Reason : Fungicides are not harmful for human beings.

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: C



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9. Assertion : To replenish the lost nutrients in the soil, quick acting, handy nutrients are applied in the form of fertilisers.

Reason : Chemical fertiliser contains the necessary plants nutrients.

- 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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10. Assertion : All pesticides are insecticides.

Reason : Pesticides enrich soil with essential nutrients.

- 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. Name two exotic breeds of cattle.

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2. Define hybridisation.

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3. Name four marine fish varieties.

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4. Name any two weeds.

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5. Give one example each of a macronutrient and micronutrient.

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6. What is pasturage ?

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7. What do you understand by period of lactation ?



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8. What is vermicompost ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. What do you mean by layers ?



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10. What is plant breeding?



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11. For what purposes the chemical fertilizers are used in crop fields ?

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12. Write the name of one indigenous and one foreign breed of poultry bird.

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

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14. Write any two biotic factors and two abiotic factors which affect crop production.

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15. Give four important factors leading to 'Green Revolution'.

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Exercise Subjective Questions Short Answer Type

1. "The use of manure is better than the use of fertilisers".
Mention any two points in support of this statement.

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2. Why do we select crops with different nutrient requirements for intercropping? Give two reasons.

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3. What is mixed cropping? What are the criteria for selecting crops for mixed farming?

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4. Raj Thakur and Ram Das were given fertilisers and manure both to use in their field. Ram Das selected to use

manure. Why did he not select fertiliseres?

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5. Name any three factors for which crop variety improvement is done and explain each of them.

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6. Why do we need animal husbandry?

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7. Why moisture level of food grains should be checked before their storage?



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8. Why should our food contain cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables?



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9. What do you mean by the following?

Green revolution



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10. What do you mean by the following?

White revolution

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11. What do you mean by the following?

Blue revolution

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12. What do you mean by the following?

Yellow revolution

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13. Describe how genetically modified crops are produced

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14. Distinguish between the following:

inland fishery and marine fishery

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15. Distinguish between the following:

culture fishery and capture fishery

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16. Distinguish between the following:

aquaculture and pisciculture

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17. What are the benefits of organic farming?



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18. What practices are used in dairy industry?



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



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Exercise Subjective Questions Long Answer Type

1. What are the various factors for which varietal improvement is done? Explain.

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

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

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4. State four desirable characteristics of bee varieties suitable for honey production.

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5. Why do farmers use bee-keeping as an additional income generating activity?

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6. What are the various methods of irrigation in India?

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7. Large amount of food grains get spoiled every year in India due to improper storage of food grain. How can this be avoided?

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8. What forms the basis for classifying manures? Describe any two types of them.

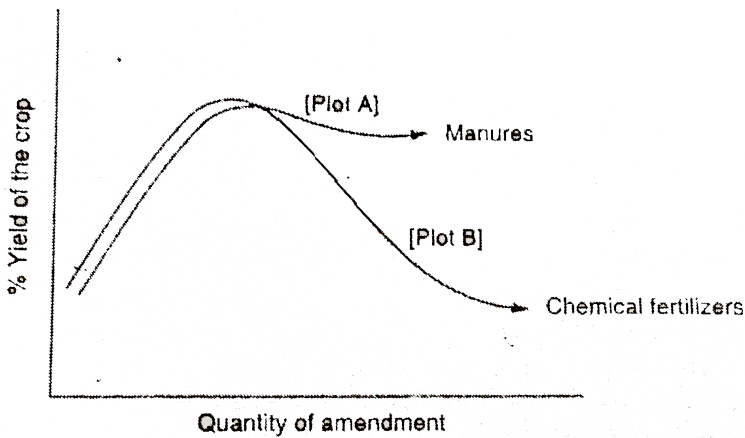
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9. Explain the different cropping patterns.

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10. The figure shows two crop fields (plots A and B) have been treated by manures and chemical fertilizers, respectively, keeping other environment factors same.

Observe the graph and answer the following question:

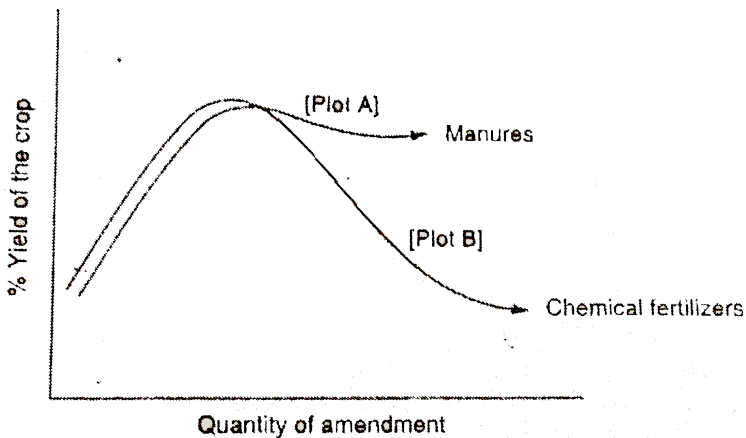


- (i) Why does plot B shows sudden increase and then gradual decrease in yield ?
- (ii) Why is the highest peak in plot A graph slightly delayed?
- (iii) What is the reason for the different pattern of the two graphs.

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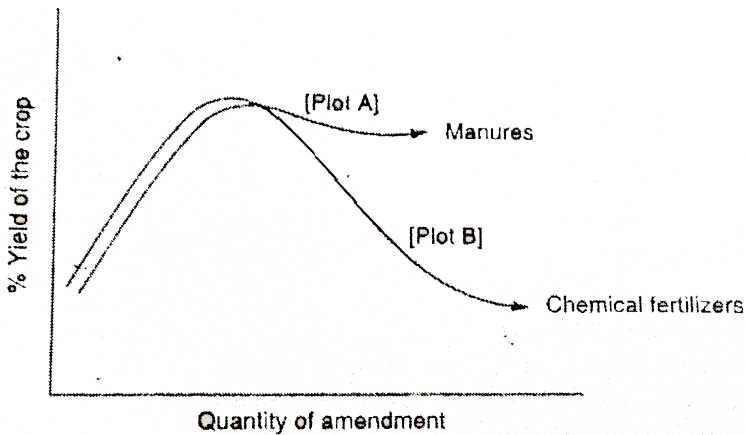
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Olympaid Hots Corner

1. The practice in which green plants like sunn hemp, guar, etc., are grown and then mulched by ploughing them into soil, results in the formation of __ (i) __ which enriches the soil with __ (ii) __

Select the correct option for (i) and (ii).

(i)	(ii)
(a) Compost	Organic matter
(b) Fertiliser	Potassium and magnesium
(c) Bio-fertiliser	Blue green algae
(d) Green manure	Nitrogen and phosphorus

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2. Read the following statements carefully and identify which of them are true (T) and which of them are false (F).

(i) Aphids, bugs, etc., are sucking insects whereas weevils, borers, etc., are internal feeders.

(ii) Exotic breed which is very popular for egg laying but is not ideal for meat purposes is White Leghorn.

(iii) Concentrates in cattle feed consist of mostly fibres

which come from hay, green fodder, etc.

(iv) Fertilisers contain much higher amount of nutrients in comparison to the manures.

(v) Karan Swiss is a high yielding cross breed cattle variety while Jersey-Sindhi is an indigenous breed of India.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(a)	F	T	F	T	F
(b)	T	T	F	T	F
(c)	T	T	T	T	F
(d)	F	F	F	T	T



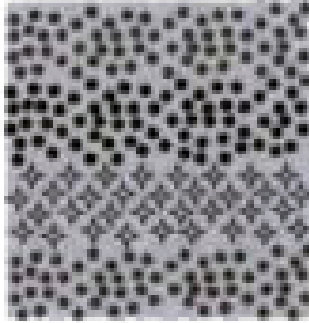
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3. The given diagrams show two different cropping patterns, X and Y. Identify these patterns and select the

incorrect option regarding them.



Pattern X



Pattern Y

- A. In cropping pattern X, the crops should not have the same root pattern.
- B. Crops selected for cropping pattern Y should have different type of nutrient requirement.
- C. Crops selected for cropping pattern X must have different maturation time.

D. In cropping pattern Y, only two crops can be grown simultaneously at a time.

Answer: D



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

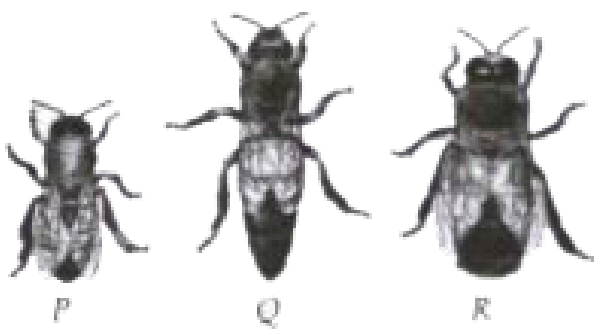
Column I**Column II**

- A. Bottom feeder (i) Surti
B. Cow breed (ii) Tharparkar
C. Buffalo breed (iii) Common carp
D. Surface feeder (iv) Murrah
(v) Mrigal
(vi) Red Sindhi
(vii) Catla

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(iii), (vi)	(ii)	(i), (iv)	(v), (vii)
(b)	(i), (ii), (v)	(iii), (vi)	(iv)	(vii)
(c)	(v)	(i), (ii), (vi)	(iv)	(iii), (vii)
(d)	(iii), (v)	(ii), (vi)	(i), (iv)	(vii)

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5. Given figures represent three different castes of a colony of honeybees.



Select the incorrect statement regarding these.

- A. P is the worker bee which is a sterile female.
- B. Q is the queen which lays both fertilised ($2n$) and unfertilised (n) eggs.
- C. R is the drone which is a fertile male.
- D. P and Q emerge from unfertilised eggs, while R emerges from fertilised eggs.

Answer: D

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6. Agricultural fields must maintain their fertility in order to keep up productivity. Which among the following is the most effective method that farmers can adopt to keep the soil fertile?

- A. Repeatedly growing the same crop in the field.
- B. Providing adequate irrigation facilities and drainage system to maintain alkalinity of water
- C. Regular tilling of the field so that seeds could be covered after sowing
- D. Rotating crops in the field.

Answer: D



7. Fill up the blanks and select the correct option from the codes given below.

A. ___(i)___ is decomposed mixture of cattle excreta and urine along with straw and fodder.

B. ___(ii)___ is made from vegetable wastes and animal wastes decomposed by aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms.

C. ___(iii)___ is prepared by sowing certain crop seeds and then ploughing them back in the soil.

D. ___(iv)___ is made by decomposition of plant and animal

refuse with the help of earthworms.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	Vermi-compost	Farmyard manure	Green manure	Compost
(b)	Farmyard manure	Compost	Green manure	Vermi-compost
(c)	Green manure	Compost	Farmyard manure	Vermi-compost
(d)	Compost	Green manure	Farmyard manure	Vermi-compost



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8. Read the given statements.

I. Beeswax obtained from beehive is a deposition of the excretory products of honeybee.

II. Fish culture is sometimes done in combination with rice crop so that fish are grown in the water accumulated in the paddy field.

III. Fish feed in different zones of the pond in order to make

the most efficient use of the available food.

IV. Sahiwal and Murrah are exotic breeds used extensively in cattle farming.

V. Inter-cropping is growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same field in a definite pattern.

Which of the given statements are incorrect?

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. I and IV

D. I and V

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following statements is the drawback of the Green Revolution?

A. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc., resulted in soil and water pollution.

B. More requirement of water by high yielding crops resulted in the depletion of underground water resources.

C. Use of agrochemicals was an expensive measure for Indian farmers.

D. All of these

Answer: A

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10. Some species of fish can be cultured in a single fish pond. These fish do not compete for food as they have different food habits. In the following options fish are paired with their food habits. Select the incorrect match.

- A. *Labeo rohita* - Column feeder
- B. *Catla catla* - Surface feeder
- C. *Cirrhinus mrigala* - Bottom feeder
- D. Common carp - Surface feeder

Answer: D



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