



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

CHALLENGES IN IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Exercise

1. Suggest some ways through which our country could increase the production of rice

to at least global limits?



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2. How are Biofertilizers more beneficial as compare to Chemical fertilizers?



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3. Find out the adverse effects of chemical fertilizers needed for growing the high yielding varieties of crops?



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4. Can high yielding varieties are grown without chemical fertilizers as well? How?



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5. What are the essential measures that a farmer needs to take before sowing the seeds of a crop?



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6. Suppose you had a farm in a drought strike area of your state, what crops would you grow and how?



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7. What measures will you take to save your field from seasonal outburst of insects?



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8. What are the adverse effects of using high yielding varieties of seeds?



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9. A farmer had been using a particular insecticide for a long time. What consequences will it have on- a) insect population b) soil ecosystem?



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10. Ramaiah has done soil testing in his field. The percentage of nutrients are 34-20-45. Is it suitable for cultivation of sugarcane crops. Which crops that can cultivate without using pesticides in Ramaiah's field?



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11. Make a list of crops which require less amount of water.



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12. Is betel a mixed crop? How can you justify your answer?



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13. How would you educate a farmer to use organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers.



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14. Draw a block diagram of water resources in your village.



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15. What threats to nature do chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides pose?



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16. Organic manure is helpful to biodiversity.

How do you support the statement?



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17. Spraying high dose of pesticides is hazardous to bio diversity and crop yielding.

How can you support this statement? (AS 6)



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18. Natural Pest Controlling methods are useful to Biodiversity. Comment it.



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19. In what way drip irrigation method of water supply is useful to the crop as well as the farmer?



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20. Water Shed is a process to improve ground water level. In what way it is related to irrigation? Support with your answer.



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21. In what way vermy compost is better than chemical fertilizer.



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22. When the weather is hot and the stomata close, what effect would this have on the absorption of carbon dioxide by the plant?



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



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24. If you dont get food for many days what will happen to you ?



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25. Man made process to replenish the ground nutrients is



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26. In which case do you think has the land lost most of its nutrients?



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27. Have you ever seen two types of crops in the same field?



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28. Which crops are grown this way?



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29. What are the uses of cultivating mixed crops?



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30. Is betel a mixed crop? How can you justify your answer?



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31. Can you name some leguminous crops?



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32. If you don't use these chemicals, how can we get a good crop? How can we increase production? Is there an answer to this question? What could it be?



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33. If insects that pollinate crops are killed, what effect will this have on crop production?



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34. In recent times, why farmers touch the flowers with handkerchiefs in sunflower fields?



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35. What are the different methods to get high yielding in the crops?



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36. What are the main water sources in your village for agriculture ? How do farmers utilise them?



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37. Make a list of crops which require less amount of water ?



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38. What are macro nutrients? Give examples.



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39. What are micro nutrients ? Give examples.



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40. What are Green Manure Crops? Give examples.



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41. In what way vermy compost is better than chemical fertilizer.



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42. What is organic farming? Write its advantages.



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43. What are the advantages of grafting?



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44. What is the major difference between short term varieties and long term varieties?



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45. Give examples of chemical fertilizers.



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46. what is vermi compost ?



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47. What are kharif crops? Give examples.



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48. What are rabi crops? Give examples.



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49. What are the uses of growing mixed crops?



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50. Write two uses of bio-fertilizers ?



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51. Best combination of crop rotation is



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52. What is Hybridization ? Explain the structure of CH_4 on the basis of Hybridization.



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53. what is NPK ?



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54. What are weeds?



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55. What are insecticides ? Give one example.



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56. how does deficiency of nutrition affect the crop ?



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57. What are the factors that cause increase in production of crop ?



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58. How can we increase food production?





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59. Write some suggestions to improve food production?



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60. What is drip irrigation?



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61. What is crop rotation? What are its benefits?



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62. What is mixed cropping? What are its benefits?



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63. What are the functions of soil testing centre ?



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64. Write the differences between mixed cropping and inter cropping.



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65. What are the advantages of hybridisation ?



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66. Write the differences between manure and Fertilizer.



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67. Write the uses of manures.



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68. Why is soil replenishment essential ? State one natural method of soil replenishment.



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



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70. The fields, in which legumes are grown, get enriched with nitrogen. Why?



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71. Write a short note on organic manure.



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72. How is the natural manure Panchagavya prepared ?



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73. What are the uses of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium?



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74. What are bio fertilizers? Give examples.



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75. what is vermi compost ?



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76. How green revolution has changed the life style of our farmers?



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77. Factors responsible for increase in crop production is

A. Kind of seeds planted

B. Properties of the soil

C. The availability and proper application of
irrigation and fertilisers

D. All

Answer:



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78. We can increase the food production by

A. Increasing the area of cultivated land

B. Developing high yielding varieties.

C. Alternate crops

D. All

Answer:



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79. Alternating of crops preserve the

A. Soil fertility

B. High yielding varieties

C. Soil management

D. Crop management

Answer:



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80. Starch is a

A. Fat

B. Carbohydrate

C. Protein

D. Vitamin

Answer:



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81. Most of the water released by plants, evaporate from the leaves through

A. Epidermis

B. Mesophyll cell

C. Stomata

D. Xylem

Answer:



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82. This crop require more, quantity of water.

A. Paddy

B. Black gram

C. Ground nut

D. Bajra

Answer:



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83. The irrigation system helps in preserving water wastage

A. Canal irrigation

B. Pond irrigation

C. Drip irrigation

D. None

Answer:



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84. Identify the macro nutrient.

A. Iron

B. Nitrogen

C. Copper

D. Manganese

Answer:



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85. Nutrients are added to the soil by

- A. Rotating crops
- B. Organic manure
- C. Chemical fertilizers
- D. All

Answer:



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86. Crops that take lot of nutrients from the soil are

A. Cereals

B. Pulses

C. Tubers

D. All

Answer:



87. Leguminous crop gives about how many kg of nitrogen per hectare

A. 150 to 200 kg

B. 50 to 150 kg

C. 100 to 150 kg

D. 25 to 100 kg

Answer:



88. Blue green algae culture is applied in

A. Potato fields

B. Drumstick field

C. Ground nut fields

D. Paddy field

Answer:



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89. Who suggest the type of crop to be grown after observing the field ?

- A. Agricultural officer
- B. Soil testing technologist
- C. Both A and B
- D. Village Development Officer

Answer:



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90. The main ingredients of Panchagavya are

A. Milk, Curd

B. Ghee, Dung

C. Urine of Cow

D. All the above

Answer:



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91. Long term high yielding capacity of soil depends on

A. Availability of nutrients in the soil

B. Suitable physical, chemical and biological characters of soil

C. Both A and B

D. Rainfall

Answer:



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92. In organic farming farmers

A. Use natural manures

B. Use natural pest controlling methods

C. Practise crop rotation and mixed crop
system

D. All

Answer:



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93. Urea has how much percentage of nitrogen?

A. 0.36

B. 0.46

C. 0.56

D. 0.44

Answer:



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94. Insecticides are chemicals used to kill

A. Microorganisms

B. Worm

C. Insects

D. Fungus

Answer:



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95. Pesticides and insecticides are used in large quantities in this district.

A. Guntur

B. Prakasam

C. Nellore

D. A and B

Answer:



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96. Identify the friendly insect.

A. Spider, dragonfly

B. Krisopa, mirids

C. Lady bird beetle

D. All

Answer:



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97. Bacterium lives in the eggs of stem borer

A. Bacillum

B. Trycoderma

C. Rhizobium

D. Azotobactor

Answer:



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98. Bacteria that destroy some pests is

A. Bacillus Turingensis

B. Rhizobium

C. Azotobactor

D. Bacillus Pseudomonos

Answer:



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99. After paddy, cultivating black gram prevents

A. Tungro virus on paddy

B. Gram caterpillar

C. Spotted boleworm

D. All

Answer:



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100. Nitrogen fixing Bacteria

A. Rhizobium

B. Bacillus

C. Micoryfa

D. Pencillium

Answer:



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101. Krisopa, lady birds, beetles are the examples of

A. Crop destroyers

B. Friendly insects

C. Crop enemies

D. Insecticides

Answer:



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102. Example of algae as nitrogen fixer

A. Blue green algae

B. Red algae

C. Brown algae

D. Above all

Answer:



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103. Example of phosphorus solubiliser

A. Blue green algae

B. Micorhyza

C. Pencillium

D. Pseudomonas

Answer:



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104. The fungi used as biofertilizer

- A. Azoto bactor
- B. Bacillus
- C. Micorhyza
- D. Blue green algae

Answer:



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105. Peta and IR - 8 are

- A. Sugarcane varieties
- B. Orange crop varieties
- C. Rice varieties
- D. Wheat crops

Answer:



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106. Example for mixed crop

A. Groundnut.+ Sugarcane

B. Sugarcane + Beetle

C. Rice + Groundnut

D. Maize + Red gram

Answer:



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107. Find the odd one out.

A. Boran

B. Zinc

C. Copper

D. Sulphur

Answer:



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108. Find the odd one out.

A. K

B. Ca

C. Mg

D. Cl

Answer:



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109. Which one of the following nutrients is not available in Fertilizers?

A. Iron

B. Calcium

C. Potassium

D. Nitrogen

Answer:



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110. Xanthium, Parthenium are examples of

- A. Weeds
- B. Pesticides
- C. Fungicides
- D. Crop varieties

Answer:



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111. Which one of the following is raised as food for the livestock?

A. Millet

B. Sorghum

C. Lenta

D. Sugarcane

Answer:



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112. The way of incorporating desirable characters into crop varieties is by.

- A. Hybridisation
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Intercropping
- D. Multiple cropping

Answer:



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113. NPK ratio in organic fertilizer

A. Above 14%

B. Below 14%

C. Above 40%

D. Below 40%

Answer:



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114. Find out the micro nutrient from the following.

A. Boran, Iron, Copper

B. Phosphorus, Potash

C. Potash, Chlorine, Zinc

D. Nitrogen, Zinc, Manganese

Answer:



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115. This is a nitrogen fixer.

A. Pseudomonas

B. Michorhyza

C. Pencillium

D. Azotobacter

Answer:



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116. The crop that is grown along with cabbage is

A. Sugarcane

B. Maize

C. Groundnut

D. Carrot

Answer:



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117. Absorption of CO_2 and evaporation of water occurs through

A. Leaves

B. Roots

C. Stomata

D. Stem

Answer:



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