

- (Q.) Why storage of food is done?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) To keep it for a longer time or for longer use.
- (Q.) Write any two sources of irrigation?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Tubewells and rivers.
- (Q.) What are the two common forms by which we add nutrients in soil?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Manures and fertilizers.
- (Q.) What do you mean by seed drill?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) A seed drill is a device allowing to planting seeds in the soil.
- (Q.) What is sowing?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Sowing is the process of planting seeds.
- (Q.) How are disease transmitted in plants?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Through seeds, soil and air.
- (Q.) Name two common examples of agricultural crops.** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Wheat and rice.
- (Q.) What is agriculture?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) Domestication of plants is called agriculture.
- (Q.) What is crop?** (1 Mark)  
(Ans) The plants of same kind grown at a place constitute a crop.
- (Q.) What do you understand by harvesting and threshing?** (2 Marks)  
(Ans) Harvesting is the process of gathering or cutting mature crops from the fields. And the process by which grain seeds are separated from harvested crop are called threshing.
- (Q.) What is weeding and why is it a necessary process?** (2 Marks)  
(Ans) Removal of weeds is called weeding. It is necessary because weeds compete the crop plants and affect its growth.
- (Q.) What is horticulture?** (2 Marks)  
(Ans) The growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers in gardens on large scale is called horticulture.
- (Q.) Differentiate between plough and hoe?** (2 Marks)  
(Ans) Plough is a tool used for tilling the soil, adding fertilizers to the crop, removing the weeds, scraping of soil, etc. while hoe is a tool which is used for cultivating, weeding, or loosening the soil.

**(Q.) What is winnowing?** (2 Marks)

(Ans) After threshing seeds or grains are separated from chaff or hay by wind. Chaff blows in the air and the seeds remain. This separation of grain and chaff done by winnowing.

**(Q.) What is field fallow?** (2 Marks)

(Ans) The fields are left uncultivated and are allowed to rest and regenerate for a season. The soil replenish naturally.

**(Q.) What are Kharif season crops? Give examples.** (2 Marks)

(Ans) Kharif season crops or summer season crops are grown at the beginning of the monsoon in June to July and are harvested by Sept to Oct.

Example: Rice, Maize, Groundnut, Pulses and Cotton.

**(Q.) What are Rabi season crops? Give examples.** (2 Marks)

(Ans) Rabi season crops are sown in the beginning of winter (October to November) and harvested by March or April. Examples: Wheat, Barley, Gram, Potato and Mustard.

**(Q.) What do you understand by the term preparation of soil?** (3 Marks)

(Ans) Preparation of soil is the first step and important tasks in agriculture. Turning and loosening of soil is done which helps in to brings the nutrient-rich soil to the top and penetration of root deep into the soil.

The loosened soil helps in the growth of earthworms and microbes present in the soil. These organisms are friends of the farmer since they further turn and loosen the soil and add humus to it.

**(Q.) What do you understand by weeds. And what are the different methods use by the farmers to remove weeds?** (3 Marks)

(Ans) - Some plants may grow naturally along with the crop. These undesirable plants are called weeds.

- Farmers use different ways to kill these weeds like use of chemicals called weedicides etc.- Manual removal includes physical removal of weeds by uprooting or cutting them close to the ground, from time to time.

**(Q.) What are the various activities come under agricultural practices?** (3 Marks)

(Ans) The various activities of agricultural practices are:

- (i) Preparation of soil
- (ii) Sowing
- (iii) Adding manure and fertilisers
- (iv) Irrigation
- (v) Protecting from weeds
- (vi) Harvesting

(vii) Storage

**(Q.) What are the traditional tools we used for sowing the seeds?** (3 Marks)

(Ans) Traditionally we used the funnel shaped tool for sowing the seed. In the funnel seed are filled, these seeds are passed down through two or three pipes having sharp ends which are pierce into the soil.

**(Q.) How is tilling or ploughing are useful in agriculture?** (3 Marks)

(Ans) Tilling or ploughing loosens the soil and improves air circulation in the soil.

It also helps in retention of moisture. Ploughing uproots the undesirable plants growing in the field. It also enhances the water retaining capacity of soil since it turns the soil upside down.

**(Q.) Define irrigation and also mention the traditional and modern methods use for irrigation?** (5 Marks)

(Ans) Irrigation is an agricultural practice that involves providing water to crops through pipes, ditches, or streams and helps in germination of seeds and important for proper growth and development of flowers, fruits and seeds of plants

- Traditionally we use different methods for lifted up the water from canal, lakes and wells. Some traditional ways are moat, chain pump, dekhli and rahat.

- Modern methods we are use for irrigation are economical to use.

The various methods are:

(i) Sprinkler system: Sprinkler Irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water, which is similar to rainfall. Water is distributed through a system of pipes usually by pumping.

(ii) Drip system: It minimizes the use of water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes, tubing, and emitters.

**(Q.) How can we say that manure is better than fertilizers?** (5 Marks)

(Ans) Manure is considered as better from fertilizers in many ways:

It enhances the water holding capacity of the soil.

It makes the soil porous due to which exchange of gases becomes easy.

It increases the number of friendly microbes.

It improves the texture of the soil.

As it is naturally obtained so it can prepare in fields and easy to prepare

**(Q.) What are the different measures which help to increase crop yield?** (5 Marks)

(Ans) The different measures which help in to increase crop yield are –

. Using improved varieties developed by Plant breeding techniques.

Improving soil fertility by Scientific methods.

Protection of plants from pests and weeds.

Control of plant diseases.

Use good quality seeds

Awareness of new technology is also important for better crop yield.

