

1. Crop Production and Management

Question 1.

Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.

float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

(a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____

(b) The first step before growing crops is _____ of the soil.

(c) Damaged seeds would _____ on top of the water.

(d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and _____ and _____ from the soil are essential.

Answer:

(a) crop

(b) preparation

(c) float

(d) water, nutrients

Question 2.

Match items in column A with those in column B.

A	B
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and superphosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste
(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

Answer:

(i) (e)

(ii) (d)

(iii) (b)

(iv) (c)

Question 3.

Give two examples of each.

(a) Kharif crop

(b) Rabi crop

Answer:

- (a) Kharif crop: Paddy and maize
- (b) Rabi crop: Wheat and gram

Question 4.

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

- (a) Preparation of soil
- (b) Sowing
- (c) Weeding
- (d) Threshing

Answer:

(a) Preparation of soil: Soil preparation is necessary before growing a crop. It involves tilling and loosening the soil. This allows the roots to penetrate deep in the soil and to breath easily even when they are deep.

(b) Sowing: The process of putting seeds into the soil is called sowing. The tool used traditionally for sowing seeds is funnel-shaped. Nowadays a seed drill is used for sowing with the help of tractors. This tool sows the seed uniformly at a proper distance and depth.

(c) Weeding: Some undesirable plants grow along with crop and these unwanted plants are called weeds. The process of removing these unwanted plants is called weeding.

(d) Threshing: The process of separating the grain seeds from the chaff is called threshing.

Question 5.

Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

Answer:

Fertilisers	Manures
(i) A fertiliser is an inorganic salt.	(i) Manure is a natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues.
(ii) A fertiliser is prepared in factories.	(ii) Manure can be prepared in the fields.
(iii) A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.	(iii) Manure provides a lot of humus to the soil.
(iv) Fertilisers are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.	(iv) Manure is relatively less rich in plant nutrients.

Question 6.

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

Answer:

The artificial method of watering the plants for assisting in their growth is called

irrigation. Main sources of irrigation are wells, tube-wells, ponds, lakes, rivers. Two methods which help us to conserve water are:

(i) **Sprinkler irrigation system:** This irrigation system has an arrangement of vertical pipes with rotating nozzles on the top. It is more useful in the uneven and sandy land where sufficient water is not available.

(ii) **Drip irrigation system:** This irrigation system has an arrangement of pipes or tubes with very small holes in them to water plants drop by drop just at the base of the root. It is very efficient as water is not wasted at all.

Question 7.

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

Answer:

Wheat crop is sown from November/December to March/April. It is grown in winter and requires less water. If wheat is sown in Kharif season, its production will be decreased considerably.

Question 8.

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

Answer:

Continuous plantation of crops makes the soil poorer in certain nutrients as the crops take up nutrients from the soil. The soil becomes infertile. It does not get enough time to replenish the nutrients.

Question 9.

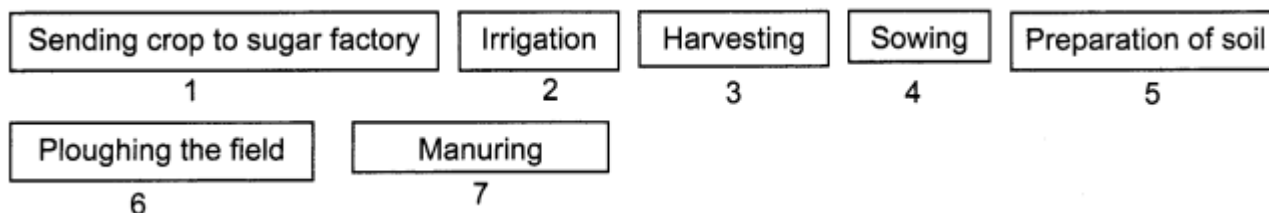
What are the weeds? How can we control them?

Answer:

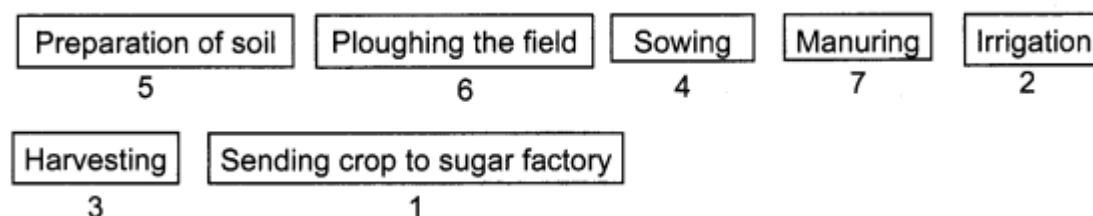
The undesirable and unwanted plants which grow naturally along with the crop are called weeds. The growth of weeds can be controlled by adopting many ways. Tilling before sowing of crops helps in the uprooting and killing of weeds, which may then dry up and get mixed with the soil. Weeds are also controlled by using certain chemicals, called weedicides. Weedicides are sprayed in the fields to kill the weeds.

Question 10.

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



Answer:



Question 11.

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

Down

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

Across

3. A machine used for cutting the matured crop.
4. A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.
6. A process of separating the grain from the chaff.

Answer:



NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 1 - 1 Mark Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks : [NCERT]
float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

- (a) The same kind of plants grown on a large scale at a place is called
- (b) The first step before growing crops is of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop sufficient sunlight, and the soil are essential.

Solution:

- (a) crop
- (b) preparation
- (c) float
- (d) nutrients, water

Question 2.

Match items in column 'A' with those in column 'B' [NCERT]

(A)	(B)
1. Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle

2. Rabi crops	(b) Urea and super phosphate
3. Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cowdung, urine and plant waste.
4. Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea. (e) Paddy and maize

Solution:

(A)	(B)
1. Kharif crops	(e) Paddy and maize
2. Rabi crops	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
3. Chemical fertilisers	(b) Urea and super phosphate
4. Organic manure	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste.

Question 3.

What are crops?

Solution:

Crops are plants of the same kind grown in large quantities for food.

Question 4.

What is the basis of classification of crops in our country?

Solution:

In our country, crops are classified on the basis of the season in which they grow.

Question 5.

What are kharif crops?

Solution:

The crops which are sown in the rainy season and harvested in September/October are called kharif crops.

Question 6.

What are summer crops?

Solution:

The crops which are grown in the summer season and harvested before rainy season are called summer crops or zayed crops.

Question 7.

Name two summer season crops.

Solution:

Moong and muskmelon are summer season crops.

Question 8.

What are rabi crops?

Solution:

The crops which are grown in the winter season and harvested in March/April are called rabi crops.

Question 9.

Why paddy cannot be grown in the summer season?

Solution:

Paddy requires a lot of water, so it can only be grown during rainy season.

Question 10.

What is meant by agricultural practices?

Solution:

The activities undertaken by farmers over a period of time for cultivation of crops are known as agricultural practices.

Question 11.

Write a paragraph in your own words on preparation of soil.

Solution:

Soil is prepared by tilling i.e., loosening and turning of soil.

Question 12.

Name the tool used for tilling of soil.

Solution:

A plough is used for tilling of soil.

Question 13.

What are crumbs?

Solution:

A ploughed field may have big pieces of soil called crumbs.

Question 14.

How are crumbs broken?

Solution:

The crumbs are broken with the help of a plank.

Question 15.

Why should loose soil be levelled?

Solution:

Loose soil be levelled for sowing and irrigation.

Question 16.

How is levelling of soil done?

Solution:

Levelling of soil is done with the help of a leveller.

Question 17.

How is ploughing done these days?

Solution:

Now a days ploughing is done by tractor having a multipronged plough.

Question 18.

What is meant by sowing?

Solution:

Sowing is the process of putting seeds in the soil.

Question 19.

What is meant by good quality seeds?

Solution:

The good quality seeds means clean and healthy seeds of a good variety free from diseases.

Question 20.

What is the advantage of sowing seeds with a seed drill?

Solution:

The advantage of sowing seeds with a seed drill is that the seeds are sown at a proper depth under the soil and the distance between them is uniform.

Question 21.

What are manure and fertilisers?

Solution:

The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called manure and fertilisers.

Question 22.

What is organic manure?

Solution:

Manure obtained from animal or plant waste such as cattle dung, droppings is called organic manure.

Question 23.

What is meant by crop rotation?

Solution:

Growing crops alternatively to prevent depletion of any one nutrient from soil is called crop rotation.

Question 24.

What is meant by irrigation?

Solution:

The supply of water to crops in the fields at different intervals is called irrigation.

Question 25.

What is the drip system of irrigation?

Solution:

Falling of water drop by drop at the roots of the plant is called drip irrigation.

Question 26.

Why should weeds be removed?

Solution:

Weeds compete with the crop plants for water, nutrients, space and light and thus affect the growth of the crop. So, they should be removed.

Question 27.

Name the process of removal of weeds.

Solution:

Weeding is the process of removal of weeds.

Question 28.

How is harvesting done in our country?

Solution:

Harvesting in our country is done either manually by sickle or by a machine called harvester.

Question 29.

Name the farm machine used for harvesting and threshing both.

Solution:

Combine.

Question 30.

What is meant by winnowing?

Solution:

After threshing, the grain is separated from the chaff, with the help of wind. This is known as winnowing.

Question 31.

How are food grains stored?

Solution:

Food grains are dried in the sun to remove the excess moisture and then stored.

Question 32.

Why should grains be dried before storage?

Solution:

Grains should be dried before storage to remove the excess moisture in them, so that microbes are not able to attack the grains.

Question 33.

What is meant by animal husbandry?

Solution:

The study of the care of animals is known as animal husbandry.

Question 34.

Name some animals from whom milk can be obtained.

Solution:

Milk can be obtained from cow, buffalo, she goat and she camel.

Question 35.

How is fish useful for us?

Solution:

Fish is highly nutritious and easily digestible food. Cod liver oil from fish is also a rich source of vitamin D.

Question 36.

Name some animals which are reared for their meat.

Solution:

Sheep, goat, pigs, chicken and fish are reared for their meat.

Question 37.

Why is honey so useful?

Solution:

Honey is an antiseptic and its enzymes help in digestion. It is also used for making several ayurvedic medicines.

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 1 - 2 Mark Questions and Answers

Question 1.

If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss. [NCERT]

Solution:

The farmer will not get a good crop because wheat should be sown in winter season.

Question 2.

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

[NCERT]

Solution:

When the crops are planted continuously in a field, the soil becomes deficient in nutrients.

Question 3.

What are weeds? How can we control them? [NCERT]

Solution:

Weeds are unwanted plants in the fields. It can be controlled by

- During tilling they are removed.
- By removing them manually.
- By using weedicides.

Question 4.

(a) Give two examples of each : [NCT 2011, NCERT]

(i) Kharif crop

(ii) Rabi crop

(b) Can you explain why most crops have a particular season in which they grow?

Solution:

(a) (i) Groundnut and cotton.

(ii) Pea and mustard.

(b) Most crops have a particular season in which they grow because different crops need different temperature, humidity and rainfall.

Question 5.

What is a seed drill?

Solution:

A seed drill is used for sowing seeds. It has a funnel shaped opening leading to long tubes attached to a plough. Seeds are put into the funnel. As the plough makes furrows in the soil, the seeds are deposited in the soil by the drill.

Question 6.

Give two reasons why seeds should be sown at correct distance.

Solution:

Seeds should be sown at a correct distance. The reasons are:

- If the seeds are too close, they will not get enough water, sunlight and nutrients.*
- If the seeds are too far apart, there is wastage of field space.*

Question 7.

Give two methods by which threshing can be done.

Solution:

Threshing can be done manually by making oxen or buffaloes trample over the cut crop or by a machine called thresher.

Question 8.

A farmer grow moong during the rainy season. Will he get a good crop?

Solution:

The farmer will not get a good crop of moong because moong should be grown during summer season.

Question 9.

Why does loosening of soil allow roots to breathe easily?

Solution:

When soil is loosened, the roots can breathe easily because there is more air present in the soil.

Question 10.

A farmer never leaves his field fallow. Will he get a good crop?

Solution:

If the field is never left fallow, the soil will become deficient in certain nutrients and the farmer will not get a good crop.

Question 11.

What are fertilisers? Name two important fertilisers.

Solution:

Fertilisers are chemical substances which are rich in a particular nutrient. Urea and ammonium sulphate are two fertilisers.

Question 12.

Give two disadvantages of using fertilisers excessively.

Solution:

Disadvantages of using excessive fertilisers :

- *Soil fertility is reduced.*
- *It becomes a source of water pollution.*

Question 13.

What is the advantage of using manure?

Solution:

Manure improves soil texture as well as its water retaining capacity.

Question 14.

Why should watering be increased during summer?

Solution:

The frequency of watering is higher in summer due to the increased rate of evaporation of water from the soil and the leaves.

Question 15.

Name the two main methods of irrigation used in India nowadays.

Solution:

Two main methods of irrigation used in India's nowadays are :

- *Sprinkler system*
- *Drip system.*

Question 16.

When should the weedicides be sprayed?

Solution:

The weedicides are sprayed during the vegetative growth of weed before flowering and seed formation.

Question 17.

How are grains stored in homes?

Solution:

At home grains are stored by putting dried neem leaves.