

Science –VIII LESSON – 1 CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Board: CBSE

Class: VIII

Subject: SCIENCE

Reference books : NCERT SCIENCE ; SCIENCE WORK BOOK (RACHNA SAGAR);  
THE LIVING WORLD (D.A.V)

Chapter: CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Section A (10 marks)

Q1.Chooses the correct option (1markx10 Q=10)

- (a) In which season the rabbi crop is grown (K)  
(i)winter (ii)summer (iii) rainy (iv) autumn
- (b) When healthy seeds are dipped in water the seeds (K)  
(i)sink (ii)float (iii) neither sink nor float (iv) all of these
- (c) Which among of these is a kharif crop (K)  
(i)wheat (ii)gram (iii) barley (iv) rice
- (d) The crops which are grown during the rainy seasons , are known as (U)  
(i)rabi (ii)kharif (iii) leguminous (iv) cereals
- (e) The process of separating the chaff is known as (U)  
(i)threshing (ii)winnowing (iii) tilling (iv) weeding
- (f) The organic substances , obtained from dead plants , animals and their wastes is known as (K)  
(i)manure (ii)fertilizer (iii) crumb (iv) chaff
- (g) Which of the following tool would a farmer use to remove weeds from the field? (A)  
(i)hoe (ii)axe (iii) plough (iv) cultivator
- (h) The monsoon season in our country is during the months (A)  
(i)april to December (ii) june to September (iii)November to march (iv) januray to march
- (i) The system of irrigation wherein water is supplied drop by drop near the roots of the plants (A)  
(i)pulley system (ii)drip system (iii) sprinkle system (iv) lever system
- (j) Which one is used to store grain on large scale (A)

(i)jute bags (ii)silos (iii) metallic bins (iv) all of these

Section B (24 marks)

**Q2.Fill in the blanks. (K)**

(i)Harvested grains are dried to reduce moisture content.

(ii)weeds compete with crops for nutrients.

(iii)ploughing results in the loosening and mixing of soil.

(iv)Removal of anthers , from the flowers , is known as hybirdisation

**Q3.True or false. (K)**

(i)All crops are grown as seeds in the fields. \_\_\_\_ false

(ii)Growing different crops in different seasons in the same field will deplete the nutrients of soil \_\_\_\_ false

(iii)Chemical substances that are rich in nutrients , added to the soil to have better plant growth is called fertilizers \_\_\_\_ true

(iv)Cell of root nodules of leguminous plant fix nitrogen \_\_\_\_ true

**Q4.What is the significance of water for growing crops. (U)**

**ANS-Water used for transpiration. Helps in photosynthesis.**

**Q5.Define the following (K)**

(i) Irrigation – *watering of land to make it ready for agriculture*

(j) Harvesting–*activity for collection of crops*

**Q6.Draw any tool used in agriculture implements.(as per students knowledge) (APP.)**

**Q7. Give reasons for the following: (APP.)**

(i)Damaged seeds float on water because----- they are actually empty

(ii)Appropriate distance between the seeds is important because-----there will be competition between the crops for nutrients

**Q8. Define irrigation. Why is irrigation important for growing crops.(ANA.)**

**ANS-** watering of land for agriculture and it is important because it helps to cultivate growing crops it improves soil conditions , helps in supply of nutrients for plants

**Section C (30marks)**

**Q9. Identify and write the names of following processes (K)**

(i) A common fertilizer \_\_\_\_\_ (urea)

(ii) The cutting of the crop manually or by machines \_\_\_\_\_ (harvesting)

(iii) Weeding involves removal of unwanted and uncultivated plants called \_\_\_\_\_ (weeds)

**Q10. Why do we eat food ? and where do animals get their food from? (K)**

**ANS-** We eat food to get energy for our day to day work. Animals get their food from plants and fruits and few depend for their food on other animals.

**Q11. Name some popular harvesting festivals celebrated in India. (K)**

**ANS-** Baisakhi, Onam, makar sankranti, bihu etc

**Q12. What is Weeding . How weeding is done? (U)**

**ANS-** Weeding involves removal of unwanted and uncultivated plants called weeds. Weeding is done either by using chemicals or by manually.

**Q13. How fertilizers are different from manure? (U)**

**ANS-**

| <b>Fertilisers</b>                                                    | <b>Manures</b>                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. They are inorganic substances which are manufactured in factories. | 1. Manure is an organic substance that is obtained from decomposition of vegetable and animal waste. |
| 2. Microbes are not needed for their formation.                       | 2. Microbes degrade the organic substances to form manure.                                           |
| 3. Easy to transport, store and apply to crops.                       | 3. It is difficult to transport, store and apply manure to crops.                                    |
| 4. They do not restore soil texture.                                  | 4. They restore soil texture.                                                                        |
| 5. They do not help in retention of water.                            | 5. They help in the retention of water.                                                              |

**Q 14.Name the different types of crops? (U)**

**ANS- Wheat, rice, barley, maize, pulses etc**

**Q15.Why the fields leveled after ploughing? (U)**

**ANS-It is important to level the soil after ploughing because after ploughing the soil often had crumbs that should be broken or crushed. So, to achieve the better growth of sowed seed it should be levelled**

**Q16.The plants nearby school is not growing properly. What would be the reason?. Write the steps taken to manage the Plants/crops after they have 'grown up' (APP.)**

**ANS- According to students understanding.**

**Q17.What are the characteristics of good seeds? How good seeds are separated from damaged one? (APP.)**

- **ANS-Higher genetically purity:**
- Higher physical purity for certification.
- Possession of good shape, size, colour, etc., **according to** specifications of variety.
- Higher physical soundness and weight.
- Higher germination

One of the simplest way is to put them water and see the seeds that float on water and eliminate them as these seeds have holes between them and are not healthy

**Q18.If wheat is sown in the kharif season , what would happen?  
Discuss.(ANA.)**

**ANS-If wheat is sown in the kharif season (from June to October), then the whole crop might get destroyed because of many factors such as lack of optimum temperature, adaptability, availability of pests, etc. Kharif season includes the rainy season, which is not favourable for the growth of wheat crop**

### **Section D (16marks)**

**Q 19.Despite favourable climate conditions , a farmer's crop failed to give good yield Give the possible reasons for this.(APP.)**

**ANS-Despite favorable climate conditions, there are a number of factors a farmer needs to be aware of.**

**Some are under the control of the farmer and others are not:**

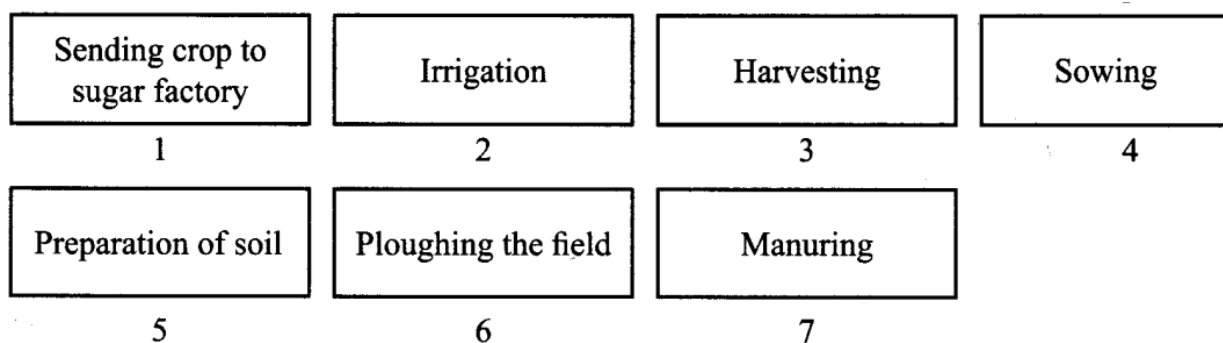
**1. It is possible that the crop required a lot of water and the farmer was not able to irrigate the land properly**

**2. The water also needs to be clean and free of toxins, if the irrigation water is polluted it might hamper the yield**

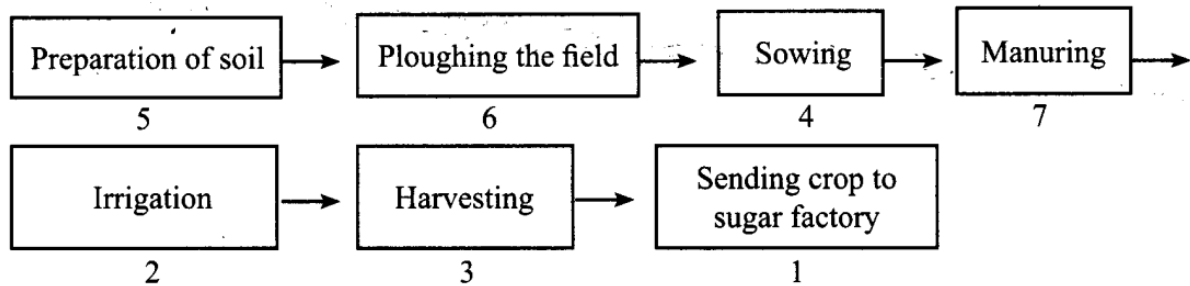
**3. The kind of seed used in the crop also makes a huge difference. High-yield Hybrid seeds are usually used for more productivity.**

**4. Land quality including the use of Fertilizers is essential for high yields, it's possible the land was not prepared well, or low quality chemical fertilizers were used .**

**Q20. Arrange the following to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production. And explain any three processes. (U)**



ANS-



**IRRIGATION- SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE PLANTS**

**HARVESTING- CUTTING/ COLLECTION OF GROWN CROPS**

**MANURING- ORGANIC MATTER DERIVED FROM ANIMAL FAECES USED IN AGRICULTURE**

**SOWING-THE ACT OF SHATTERING SEEDS ON LAND SO AS THEY MAY GROW.**

**NOTE- THE LENGTH OF ANSWERS GIVEN BY STUDENTS MAY VARY.**