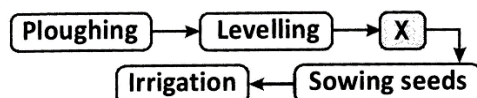




Food Production and Management

1. Identify the term that is used to describe the science or practice of growing crops and covers all the activities of animals and cultivation.
 (a) Animal husbandry (b) Horticulture
 (c) Agriculture (d) Nurseries
2. Which of the following words would complete the given sequence?



- (a) Broadcasting (b) Transplanting
 (c) Manuring (d) Drilling
3. Which of the following are the uses of machinery in agriculture?
 (a) Increase the quantity of crop yield.
 (b) Get the job done faster.
 (c) Reduce the dependency on human and animal labour.
 (d) Both (B) and (C)
4. Which of the following processes involves transferring and combination of desirable characteristic features into plants and multiply them?
 (a) Eugenics (b) Plant breeding
 (c) Genetic engineering (d) Crop improvement
5. Which of these is the correct sequence of steps to develop a new plant variety?

P - Evaluation
 Q - Multiplication of improved seeds
 R - Selection
 S - Distribution of improved seeds
 T - Development of gene variation

- (a) T, R, P, Q, S (b) R, T, P, Q, S
 (c) S, Q, P, R, T (d) P, Q, R, T, S
6. Which of the following helps in improving the quantity of food production?
 (a) Pesticides.
 (b) Synthetic hormones.
 (c) Education and guidance to consumers.
 (d) Optimum use of land for agriculture.
7. Which of these parts has nitrogen fixing bacteria in legumes?
 (a) Leaves
 (b) Flowers
 (c) Root nodules
 (d) Stems
8. Which of the following are examples of an integrated cultivation system?
 (a) Breeding livestock on oil palm plantations
 (b) Breeding small fishes in paddy fields

- (c) Planting many types of crops on a small area
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

- 9.** Which of the following factors are utilised to increase food production and to meet the demand of an increasing population?
- (a) Practicing efficient land management and development.
 - (b) Continuous research to ensure sustainable development.
 - (c) Using more pesticides to control pests.
 - (d) Both (A) and (B)
- 10.** Which of the following are considered as modern technology in agriculture?
- (a) Genetic engineering is used to produce high quality traits in livestock and poultry
 - (b) Application of synthetic chemicals to improve soil fertility
 - (c) Using agro machinery for planting, harvesting and collecting agriculture produce
 - (d) All the above
- 11.** Which methods of cultivation will result in the loss of soil fertility?
- (a) Crop rotation
 - (b) Shifting cultivation
 - (c) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers
 - (d) Both (B) and (C)
- 12.** Which of the following is NOT a rabi crop?
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Mustard
 - (d) Potato
- 13.** Which of the following methods of cultivation causes salinisation of soil?
- (a) Transplantation
 - (b) Crop rotation
 - (c) Excessive irrigation
 - (d) Broadcasting
- 14.** Which of the following classes of microorganisms play(s) an important role in the nitrogen cycle?
- (a) Bacteria
 - (b) Algae
 - (c) Fungi
 - (d) Both (A) and (B)
- 15.** Which of the following information is/are true about nitrogen cycle?
- (a) Maintains the concentration of nitrogen in the air.
 - (b) Ensures a continuous source of protein.
 - (c) Increases water pollution.
 - (d) Both (A) and (B)
- 16.** Which of the following terms is best suitable for stocking grains for emergencies?
- (a) Surplus stock
 - (b) Storage
 - (c) Buffer stock
 - (d) Regular stock
- 17.** Which of the following advantages do we get by using sprinkler system of irrigation?
- (a) Helps the fields fill up with water
 - (b) Controls water supply
 - (c) Increases the evaporation of water
 - (d) Decrease the fertility of soil
- 18.** Which of the following crops requires more irrigation?
- (a) Pulses
 - (b) Rice

(c) Maize

(d) Jowar

- 19.** Which of the following shows the correct order of the given agricultural practices used during cultivation?
(a) Ploughing, sowing, levelling, harvesting, manuring and irrigation
(b) Ploughing, levelling, irrigation, sowing, manuring and harvesting
(c) Ploughing, irrigation, sowing, manuring, harvesting and levelling
(d) Ploughing, levelling, manuring, sowing, irrigation and harvesting
- 20.** Which of the following describes the advantage of ploughing?
(a) It allows the penetration of roots of plants.
(b) It helps in proper aeration and eradicates weeds.
(c) It promotes the growth of useful soil bacteria.
(d) All of the above.
- 21.** Which of the following practices does NOT improve the fertility of soil?
(a) Keeping the land fallow
(b) Practising crop rotation
(c) Practising monocropping
(d) Practising multiple cropping
- 22.** Which of the following agricultural practices keeps the fields free for a season to replenish the lost nutrients?
(a) Monocropping (b) Crop rotation
(c) Multiple cropping (d) Field fallow
- 23.** In which of the following processes involves the removal of chaff from grain?
(a) Weeding (b) Threshing
(c) Harvesting (d) Winnowing
- 24.** In which of the following agricultural methods does the farmer sow beans in his fields after harvesting a crop of wheat?
(a) Crop rotation
(b) Multiple cropping
(c) Fallow field
(d) Mixed cropping
- 25.** Which of the following crops would enrich the soil with nitrogen?
(a) Apple (b) Pea
(c) Paddy (d) Potato
- 26.** Which of the following statements is NOT true?
(a) The rotation of crops improves the fertility of soil.
(b) The rotation of crops saves a lot of nitrogenous fertilisers.
(c) The rotation of crops helps in weed and pest control.
(d) The rotation of crops helps in the maintenance of nutrients in the soil
- 27.** Which of the following methods enable us to select better and healthy seedling for cultivation of rice?
(a) Transplantation
(b) Broadcasting
(c) Chemical fertilisers
(d) All of the above
- 28.** Which of the following is NOT true for chemical fertilizers?
(a) They are nutrient specific.
(b) They are readily soluble in water.

- (c) They provide humus to the soil.
- (d) The overuse of chemical fertilisers pollutes the soil.

- 29.** Which of the following options explain the term eutrophication?
- (a) Toxication of water by fertilisers
 - (b) Decrease the growth of algae
 - (c) Increase in the fertility of the soil
 - (d) All of the above.
- 30.** Which of the following crops get attacked by Gundhi bug?
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Sorghum
 - (c) Paddy
 - (d) Cotton
- 31.** Which of the following disadvantages / are caused due to the farming of high yielding varieties of crops?
- (a) They give less fodder.
 - (b) They require frequent weeding.
 - (c) They require higher inputs.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 32.** Which of the following is the ill effect of green revolution?
- (a) Improvement in the economic condition of farmers
 - (b) Development of agriculture as an industry.
 - (c) Dependence on fertilisers, weedicides and pesticides.
 - (d) The wiping out of hunger and starvation.
- 33.** Which of the following are the uses of animal husbandry?
- (a) Increase in milk production
 - (b) Proper utilisation of animal wastes
 - (c) Protection of animals against diseases
 - (d) All of the above
- 34.** Which of the following programmes is also called operation flood?
- (a) Green revolution
 - (b) White revolution
 - (c) Black revolution
 - (d) Yellow revolution
- 35.** Which of the following has been used for increasing productivity of super milk cows?
- (a) Artificial insemination by only a pedigree bull.
 - (b) Super ovulation of only a high production cow only.
 - (c) Only embryo transplantation.
 - (d) A combination of all the above involving a carrier cow.
- 36.** Which of the following is used as roughage in animals husbandry?
- (a) Napier grass
 - (b) Cotton seeds
 - (c) Oil cakes
 - (d) Rice polish
- 37.** Match the following correctly.

	Column -I		Column -II
(a)	Kharif crops	(i)	Wheat
(b)	Rabi crops	(ii)	Ploughing
(c)	Tilling	(iii)	Harvesting
(d)	Combine	(iv)	Paddy

- (a) a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv
(b) a - iv, b - i, c - ii, d - iii
(c) a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i
(d) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii

- 38.** Which of the following agricultural tools is used to level the field?
(a) Harrow
(b) Leveller
(c) Seed drill
(d) Plough
- 39.** Which of the following are removed by a harrow?
(a) Weeds
(b) Crop plants
(c) Stones
(d) Rocks
- 40.** Which of the following is an advantage of ploughing?
(a) The loosening of soil.
(b) The distribution of nutrients.
(c) The removal of microorganisms.
(d) The removal of pests.
- 41.** Which of the following weeds grows along with every crop?
(a) Chenopodium
(b) Amaranthus
(c) Convolvulus
(d) Wildcat
- 42.** Which of these agricultural implements is used to sow seeds?
(a) Wooden plank
(b) Seed driller
(c) Leveller
(d) Plough
- 43.** Which of the following is made to prevent seed-borne diseases?
(a) Sowing at the right depth
(b) Spacing at right intervals
(c) Sowing in highly wet soil
(d) Treat with fungicide solutions
- 44.** Which of these elements is/are required to synthesise proteins?
(a) Magnesium
(b) Nitrogen
(c) Potassium
(d) All of these
- 45.** Which of these is fixed in root nodules of legumes by rhizobium bacteria?

- (a) Magnesium
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Chlorine
- (d) Manganese

- 46.** Which of the following agricultural practices keeps the fields free for a season to replenish the lost nutrients?
- (a) Monocropping
 - (b) Crop rotation
 - (c) Multiple cropping
 - (d) Field fallow
- 47.** Some farmers add a type of algae to barren field to support crop growth. Which algae did they use?
- (a) Blue algae
 - (b) Green algae
 - (c) Blue green algae
 - (d) Brown algae
- 48.** Which of the following is the correct sequence in farming?
- (a) Sowing → tilling → irrigation → manuring.
 - (b) Sowing → tilling → manuring → irrigation
 - (c) Levelling → manuring → sowing irrigation.
 - (d) Sowing → tilling → manuring → irrigation.
- 49.** Which of the following processes is also called field fallow?
- (a) Ploughing
 - (b) Irrigating
 - (c) Sowing
 - (d) Leaving the field uncultivated
- 50.** Which of the following is a 'rabi' crop?
- (a) Groundnut
 - (b) Maize
 - (c) Wheat
 - (d) Sugarcane

Answers With Solution

1. (c) Agriculture is the science of growing crops. It covers all the activities connected with cultivation and farm animals.
2. (c) In the given sequence X represents the process of manuring.
3. (d) The use of machinery in agriculture increases the quantity of crop and gets the job done faster.
4. (c) Genetic engineering involves combining desirable characteristic features and transferring them into plants and multiply them.
5. (a) The correct sequence of steps to develop a new variety of plant are as follows. T - Development of the gene variation, R - selection, P - evaluation, Q - multiplication of improved seeds and S - Distribution of improved seeds.
6. (d) The optimum use of land for agriculture will improve the quantity of food production. Crop rotation and mixed cropping methods will improve the quality. Education and guidance by experts will be a great help too.
7. (c) Rhizobium bacteria are present in root nodules.
8. (d) Breeding livestock on oil palm plantations and planting many types of crops on a small area are examples of an integrated cultivation system.
9. (d) By practicing efficient land management and continuous researches in the field of agriculture, increase in food production and helps to meet the demands of an increasing population.
10. (d) Genetic engineering produce high quality traits in livestock and poultry, application of synthetic chemicals improve soil fertility and the using of agro machinery for planting, harvesting and collecting agriculture produce are the modern technology in agriculture.

- 11.** (d) Shifting cultivation and excessive use of chemical fertilizers will result in the loss of soil fertility.
- 12.** (a) Rice is a kharif crop.
- 13.** (c) Excessive irrigation causes salinization of soil.
- 14.** (d) Bacteria and algae play an important role in the nitrogen cycle.
- 15.** (c) The nitrogen cycle maintains the concentration of nitrogen in air. It ensures a continuous source of protein.
- 16.** (c) Grain stocked for emergencies is called buffer stock.
- 17.** (b) The sprinkler system of irrigation controls water supply, and water is distributed uniformly all over the field. Prevents wastage of water and loss of soil minerals.
- 18.** (b) Rice requires more irrigation.
- 19.** (d) The order of agricultural practices that are followed while doing cultivation is: ploughing, levelling, manuring, sowing, irrigation, harvesting.
- 20.** (d) Ploughing loosens the soil and allows the roots to penetrate easily. It promotes the growth of useful soil bacteria that need air for respiration. When the soil is hard, plant growth is not as good.
- 21.** (c) Monocropping does not improve soil fertility because the soil loses certain nutrients. Farmer should practise crop rotation to increase soil fertility. leguminous plants enrich the soil.

- 22.** (d) Field fallow practices keep the fields free for a season to replenish the lost nutrients.
- 23.** (d) Winnowing is the separation of chaff from grain. In most villages in India, winnowing is done by hand, with the help of winds. The wind blows away the chaff. The grain is then collected. Modern farmers use machines to separate chaff from grain.
- 24.** (a) The practice of growing crops like legumes in one season and cereals the next season, on the same land, is called crop rotation. It helps to enrich the soil. Farmers get good crops for harvesting.
- 25.** (b) Bacteria present in the root nodules of the leguminous crop plants have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen to form nitrogen compounds. Some of these are used by leguminous plants and the rest are left in the soil to enrich it.
- 26.** (c) The rotation of crops replenishes the lost fertility of the soil. Weeds and pests are controlled by weedicides and pesticides.
- 27.** Transplantation enables us to select better and healthy seedlings for cultivation of rice.
- 28.** (c) Chemical fertilizers are made of chemicals.
- 29.** (a) Eutrophication means toxication of water by fertilizers.
- 30.** (c) Paddy crops get attacked by gundhi bug.
- 31.** (d) The farming of high yielding varieties of crops give less fodder, requires frequent weeding and higher inputs.
- 32.** (c) Green revolution depends on fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides.

- 33.** (d) Increase in milk production, proper utilisation of animal wastes, protection of animals against diseases are advantages of animal husbandry.
- 34.** (b) White revolution is also called operation flood.
- 35.** (d) Artificial insemination by a pedigree bull only, super ovulation of a high production cow only, embryo transplantation only are the process involved in production of super milk cows.
- 36.** (a) Napier grass is used as roughage.
- 37.** (b) The correct combination is: Kharif crops - paddy, rabi crops - wheat, tilling ploughing and combine - harvesting.
- 38.** (b) A leveller is used for levelling the field.
- 39.** (a) A harrow is used to remove weeds in a field and also to level the wet field before transplantation.
- 40.** (a) Ploughing helps in the loosening of soil. It is first and foremost agricultural operation carried by the farmer. After ploughing, soil becomes porous and soft.
- 41.** (b) Amaranthus is a weed plant that grows along with every crop.
- 42.** (b) Seed drill is used to sow seeds.
- 43.** (d) Fungicide solution is used to treat seeds to prevent seed - borne diseases.
- 44.** (b) Nitrogen is an essential element required to synthesise proteins.

- 45.** (b) In the given nitrogen cycle X represents nitrates.
- 46.** (d) Field fallow keep the fields free for a season to replenish the lost nutrients.
- 47.** (c) Blue green algae when added to a barren field can support crop growth.
- 48.** (d) The correct sequence in farming is tilling-manuring - sowing - irrigation.
- 49.** (d) Leaving the land or field uncultivated is called field fallow.
- 50.** (c) Wheat is a rabi crop.