

Improvement in food resources

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The technique of growing two or more different crops together in the same field is known as
(a) mixed cropping (b) mixed farming
(c) inter-cropping (d) crop rotation.
2. Which one of the following is not a draught animal?
(a) camel (b) elephant
(c) sheep (d) horse.
3. Which one of the following is a leguminous green fodder commonly available in winter?
(a) cow pea
(b) berseem and lucerne
(c) elephant grass
(d) rice and jowar.
4. The poultry birds groomed for obtaining meat are called
(a) layers (b) broilers
(c) pork (d) growers.
5. When both crops and livestock are raised on the same farm, it is known as
(a) mixed farming (b) mixed cropping
(c) inter cropping (d) crop rotation.
6. *Opuntia* weed can be eradicated by
(a) *Gambusia* (b) cochineal insect
(c) grass carp (d) both (a) and (b).
7. Which of the following is a soil borne disease?
(a) red rot of sugar cane
(b) rust of wheat
(c) leaf spot of rice
(d) smut of bajra.
8. Which one of the following is not an exotic breed of cow?
(a) Jersey (b) Holstein-Friesian
(c) Sahiwal (d) Brown Swiss.
9. Silver revolution is related to
(a) egg production (b) milk production
(c) grain production (d) meat production.
10. Gundhi bug is a pest of
(a) rice (b) mustard
(c) wheat (d) groundnut.
11. The use of fertilizers in farming is an example of
(a) no-cost production
(b) low cost-production
(c) high-cost
(d) none of these.
12. Mullet, bhetki, pearl spots, prawns, mussels are the examples of
(a) marine fish (b) fresh water fish
(c) finned fish (d) shell fish.
13. The production and management of fish is called
(a) pisciculture (b) apiculture
(c) sericulture (d) aquaculture.
14. *Apis cerana indica* is commonly known as
(a) Indian cow (b) Indian buffalo
(c) Indian bee (d) none of these.
15. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium are examples of
(a) micro-nutrients (b) macronutrients
(c) fertilizers (d) both (a) and (b).
16. *Xanthium*, *Parthenium*, *Cyperus rotundus* are the examples of
(a) diseases (b) pesticides
(c) weeds (d) pathogens.
17. Catla and rohu are examples of
(a) fresh water fish (b) marine water fish
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these.
18. Pasturage is related to
(a) cattle (b) fishery
(c) apiculture (d) poultry.
19. Growing two or more crops in definite row patterns is known as
(a) crop rotation (b) inter-cropping
(c) mixed cropping (d) organic cropping.
20. Leghorn and aseel are related to
(a) apiculture (b) dairy farming
(c) pisciculture (d) poultry.
21. DDT is
(a) a non-degradable pollutant
(b) a biodegradable pollutant
(c) an antibiotic
(d) not a pollutant.
22. Find out the organo chlorine among the following
(a) malathion, fenitrothion, parathion
(b) carbofuran, propoxur, aldicarb
(c) pyrethrin, triazines, simazine
(d) DDT, BHC, dieldrin, endosulphan.
23. Which amongst the following is a fungicide?
(a) 2-4 D (b) DDT
(c) Bordeaux mixture (d) BHC.
24. The pesticides need to be replaced because these
(a) are very costly
(b) cannot be stored for a long time
(c) are mostly toxic and non-biodegradable
(d) cause abnormalities in the target population.

25. Heat of damp grain in storage occurs due to
 (a) infestation by insects
 (b) decrease in atmospheric pressure
 (c) decrease in humidity
 (d) high moisture content and growth of moulds.
26. Fumigants are used for
 (a) preserving food materials
 (b) killing insects harming food grains
 (c) increasing nutrients of plants
 (d) preserving dairy products.
27. Ethylene dibromide is used as a
 (a) fumigant (b) fertilizer
 (c) food preservative (d) source of vitamins.
28. Marathon is used as
 (a) fungicide (b) pesticide
 (c) weedicide (d) biocide.
29. Storage grains produce aflatoxin due to growth of
 (a) yeast (b) mould
 (c) *Aspergillus* (d) virus.
30. Materials of biological origin which are commonly used to maintain and improve soil fertility are
 (a) green manures (b) bio fertilizers
 (c) bioinsecticides (d) both (a) and (b).
31. Which one of the following is the indigenous breed of chickens?
 (a) plymouth rock (b) white leghorn
 (c) aseel (d) rhode island red.
32. Which one of the following is a viral disease of chickens?
 (a) pullorum disease
 (b) Ranikhet
 (c) mycotic disease
 (d) fowl spirochaetosis.
33. Pullorum disease of chickens is caused by
 (a) *Aspergillus* fungus
 (b) *Paramyxo* virus
 (c) *Salmonella* bacterium
 (d) *Candida* fungus.
34. Rearing and breeding of fish in ponds, tanks and artificial reservoirs is called
 (a) aquaculture (b) fishing
 (c) pisciculture (d) apiculture.
35. Pisciculture has bright future in India due to
 (a) considerable demand
 (b) good response of native fishes to culture
 (c) abundance of cultivable waters
 (d) all of these.
36. Percentage of protein in the fish meal is
 (a) 15-20% (b) 25-50%
 (c) 40-50% (d) 55-70%.
37. Which Indian variety of honey bee is commonly used for apiculture?
 (a) *Apis dorsata* (b) *Apis florea*
 (c) *Apis mellifera* (d) *Apis indica*.
38. Which one of following breeds of cattle is a cross-breed and high milk yielding?
 (a) Sahiwal (b) Karan-Swiss
 (c) Tharparkar (d) Jersey.
39. Cattle feed should contain
 (a) roughage (b) concentrate
 (c) both of these (d) none of these.
40. Which one of following is more advantageous for cattle breeding?
 (a) inbreeding (b) random breeding
 (c) controlled breeding (d) artificial breeding.
41. Select the viral disease of cattle.
 (a) foot and mouth disease of cattle
 (b) anthrax
 (c) aspergillosis
 (d) T.B.
42. Exotic breed of honey bee is
 (a) *Apis dorsata* (b) *A. indica*
 (c) *A. florea* (d) *A. mellifera*
43. Males of honey bee colony are
 (a) drones (b) workers
 (c) soldiers (d) draughts.
44. Main sugar present in the honey is
 (a) maltose (b) levulose
 (c) dextrose (d) ribose.
45. Plants providing nectar and pollen to the honey bee are collectively called
 (a) swarm (b) bee fauna
 (c) apiary (d) pasturage.
46. Bordeaux mixture contains
 (a) magnesium chloride
 (b) sodium sulphate
 (c) hydrated lime
 (d) ammonium sulphide.
47. Which one is an oil yielding plant among the following?
 (a) lentil (b) sunflower
 (c) cauliflower (d) Hibiscus.
48. Which one is not a source of carbohydrate?
 (a) rice (b) millet
 (c) sorghum (d) gram.
49. Find out the wrong statement from the following:
 (a) white revolution is meant for increase in milk production.
 (b) blue revolution is meant for increase in fish production.

- (c) increasing food production without compromising with environmental quality is called as sustainable agriculture.
(d) none of these.

50. To solve the food problem of the country, which among the following is necessary?
(a) increased production and storage of food grains
(b) easy access of people to the food grains
(c) people should have money to purchase the grains
(d) all of these.
51. Find out the correct sentence.
(i) Hybridization means crossing between genetically dissimilar plants.
(ii) Cross between two varieties is called as interspecific hybridization.
(iii) Introducing a gene of desired character into a plant gives genetically modified crop.
(iv) Cross between plants of two species is called as intervarietal hybridization.
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)
52. Weeds affect the crop plants by
(a) killing of plants in field before they grow.
(b) dominating growing plants.
(c) competing for various resources of crop plants causing low availability to them.
(d) all of these.
53. Which one of the following species of honey bee is an Italian species?
(a) *Apis dorsata* (b) *Apis florea*
(c) *Apis cerana indica* (d) *Apis mellifera*.
54. Find out the correct sentences about manure.
(i) manure contains large quantities of organic matter and small quantities of nutrients.
(ii) manure increase the water holding capacity of sandy soil.
(iii) manure helps in draining out of excess of water from clayey soil.
(iv) excessive use of manure pollutes environment because it is made of animal excretory waste.
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
(a) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv).
55. Match the following columns and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column A	Column B
A. Cattle used for tilling and carting	(i) Milch
B. Aseel	(ii) Broiler
C. Sahiwal, Red Sindhi	(iii) Draught

D. Milk producing female	(iv) Indigenous breed of cattle
E. Chicken better fed obtaining meat	(v) Indigenous breed of chicken

- (a) A-(iii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(i), E-(ii)
(b) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(iii), E-(i)
(c) A-(i), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(ii), E-(iii)
(d) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(v), D-(iv), E-(i)
56. Which of the following are Indian cattle?
(i) *Bos indicus* (ii) *Bos domesticus*
(iii) *Bos bubalis* (iv) *Bos vulgaris*.
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv).
57. Which of the following are exotic breeds?
(i) Brown (ii) Jersey
(iii) Brown Swiss (iv) Jersey Swiss
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv).
58. Poultry farming is undertaken to raise following:
(i) egg production (ii) feather production
(iii) chicken meat (iv) milk production
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv).
59. Poultry fowls are susceptible to the following pathogens
(a) viruses (b) bacteria
(c) fungi (d) all of these.
60. Which one of the following fishes is a surface feeder?
(a) rohu (b) mrigal
(c) common carp (d) catla.
61. Animal husbandry is the scientific management of
(i) animal breeding (ii) culture of animals
(iii) animal livestock (iv) rearing of animals
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv).
62. Which one of the following nutrients is not available in fertilizers?
(a) nitrogen (b) phosphorus
(c) iron (d) potassium.
63. Preventive and control measures adopted for the storage of grains include
(a) strict cleaning (b) proper disjoining
(c) fumigation (d) all of these.
64. The science of vegetable culture is called
(a) agriculture (b) horticulture
(c) floriculture (d) floriculture.

65. Match the Column I with the Column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I

- A. Catla
B. Rohu
C. Mrigal
D. Fish farming

Column II

- (i) Bottom feeder
(ii) Surface feeder
(iii) Middle zone feeder
(iv) Culture fishery

- (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)
(b) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)
(c) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
(d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)

66. The principal cereal crop of India is
(a) wheat (b) rice
(c) maize (d) sorghum.
67. Foot and mouth is caused by
(a) protozoa (b) bacteria
(c) fungi (d) virus.
68. The element which is required in largest quantity by plants is
(a) sulphur (b) calcium
(c) phosphorus (d) nitrogen,
69. Murrah, Surti and Mehsana are different breeds of
(a) cow (b) buffaloes
(c) goat (d) sheep.
70. Which of the following is the high milk yielding variety of cow?
(a) Holstein (b) Dorset
(c) Sahiwal (d) Red Sindhi.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- A total of _____ nutrients are essential to plants.
- Growing of wheat and groundnut on the same field is called as _____.
- _____ is supplied by water to plants.
- _____ is very effective method for controlling insect pests in stored grains.
- Xanthium* and *Parthenium* are commonly known as _____.
- _____ crop grows in winter season.
- _____ nutrients are required in large quantity by plants are called _____.
- Paddy, maize, green gram and black gram are _____ crops.
- Increase in the production of fish through culture fishery has brought _____.
- Farming without the use of chemicals as fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is known as _____.

- _____ is haploid, fertile male whereas _____ is diploid sterile female.
- _____ is a setup of a number of bee hives in good desirable locations that can allow maximum nectar and pollen collection.
- Pigeon pea is a good source of _____.
- Wheat, gram, pea, mustard are _____ crops.
- In _____ irrigation, water is delivered at or near the root zone of plants drop by drop.

TRUE OR FALSE

- Catla is surface feeder.
- The crops grown on sandy soil need irrigation more frequently.
- Jersey and Brown Swiss are exotic breeds.
- Apis mellifera* is an Italian species.
- The moisture content of grains should be above 60 per cent.
- Sunflower is an oil yielding plant.
- Milch animals are used in agriculture and for transport.
- Male of honey bee colony are called drones.
- Main sugar present in the honey is laevulose.
- Crop rotation helps in replenishment of soil fertility.
- Rhizobium* and blue green algae are complex fertilizers.
- Plant breeding can be defined as a science as well as an art of improving genetic makeup crop plants in relation to their economic value.
- Malathion is used as pesticide.
- Heat of dump grain in storage occurs due to high moisture content and growth of moulds.
- Ethylene dibromide is used as fertilizer.

ASSERTION & REASON QUESTIONS

Directions: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given and a corresponding statement of Reason is given just below it. Of the four statements, given below, mark one as the correct answer

- (a) if both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
(b) if both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
(c) if Assertion is true but Reason is false
(d) if both Assertion and Reason are false

- Assertion:** Compost is formed after decay of vegetable matter and organic refuse.

- Reason:** Green manure is prepared by sloughing back any green plants into soil.
2. **Assertion:** Intercropping checks the population of insects.
Reason: Plant pests can be controlled biologically by their natural parasites and pathogens.
3. **Assertion:** Fish and other varieties of aquatic animals are used as good.
Reason: fish and other varieties of sea food constitute good source of nutrition.
4. **Assertion:** Agriculture originated sometimes between 7,000 - 13,000 years ago.
Reason: In agriculture, grain production is given first priority.
5. **Assertion:** Maize is called "pampered corn".
Reason: Maize lacks natural defence system.
6. **Assertion:** 90% of the world rice production occurs in India.
Reason: Rice is a staple food of all Indians.
7. **Assertion:** The purpose of crop improvement is done only to get higher yield.
Reason: Plant breeders are concerned with crop improvement.
8. **Assertion:** Fungicides act against fungal pathogens.
Reason: They are not harmful for human beings.
9. **Assertion:** To replenish the lost nutrients in the soil, quick acting, handy nutrients are applied in the form of fertilizers.
Reason: Chemical fertilizer contains the necessary plants nutrients.
10. **Assertion:** All pesticides are insecticides.
Reason: Some pesticides are called biocides.