

# Answers

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## Chapter 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- |      |       |       |      |
|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b  | 3. b  | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. a  | 7. d  | 8. a |
| 9. c | 10. b | 11. b |      |

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

12. Seed drill, because it is a modern agricultural implement unlike the others which are all traditional tools.
13. The field will be watered, tilled and ploughed before sowing seeds.
14. (i) False: Apart from good quality seeds, using appropriate agricultural practices are important for getting higher yield.
- (ii) False: It actually enriches the soil.
- (iii) False: Some crop plants need transplantation.
- (iv) False: Rhizobium (bacteria) present in the cells of root nodules of leguminous, plants fix nitrogen.
- (v) True.
15. October to March.
16. Loosening the soil/maintaining high moisture levels in soil.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

17. *Kharif* : Rice or Soyabean, *Rabi* : Pea or Wheat.  
Pea/Soyabean are legumes that will fix nitrogen with the help of Rhizobium.

18. (i)-c; (ii)-a; (iii)-b; (iv)-d

19. Crops cultivated without using any chemicals like fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides etc. are called organic foods.

20.

B	S	E	I	L	O	R	U	A	Z	Z
O	E	A	R	T	H	W	O	R	M	K
E	E	Z	L	G	O	H	Y	H	I	U
X	D	N	U	R	E	A	S	I	C	S
D	M	O	X	P	T	K	Y	Z	R	B
C	L	R	B	U	L	L	F	O	O	X
P	W	K	V	R	A	O	E	B	B	C
I	Q	P	G	B	G	C	W	I	E	M
M	A	N	U	R	E	V	J	U	S	P
Q	X	F	U	S	A	Z	T	M	U	V

Living : Seed, Earthworm, *Rhizobium*, Microbes, Ox

Non living: Plough, Urea, NPK, Manure, Hoe

21. (a) Seed drill.

(b) The advantages are,

- (i) seeds are sown at a uniform distance and depth to avoid over crowding.
- (ii) after sowing, seeds are covered by soil which prevent them from being eaten by birds.
- (iii) It saves time and labour.

22. (a) Animal husbandry.

(b) Animals are provided with proper food, shelter and care.

23. *Khariiff* : Maize , Paddy, Groundnut, Cotton.

*Rabi* : Mustard, Pea, Wheat, Gram.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

24. (i) He did not use good quality seeds.  
(ii) His field was not well irrigated.  
(iii) Manures/fertilisers were not properly applied.  
(iv) Weeds were not removed. More can be added to the list.
25. The following items are required – seeds and seedlings of vegetable plants from nursery, kitchen waste, water.

Steps for raising the garden:

1. Kitchen waste will be collected and composted in a pit.
  2. A patch of land will be identified for the garden.
  3. Soil will be dug up and levelled with the help of a spade.
  4. Sowing of seeds / transplanting of seedlings.
  5. Select seeds/seedlings as per the season. Water the plants regularly with a water-can.
  6. Compost will be applied.
  7. Weeds will be removed periodically with the help of *Khurpi*.
26. (a) Rainy season  
(b) Seeds are first grown in a nursery and later seedlings are transplanted in the field.  
(c) Grains are sun dried to reduce the moisture content and later stored in jute bags or grain silos.
27. (i) SILOS (ii) THRESHING (iii) IRRIGATION (iv) RIVER  
Activity carried out in fields after maturation of crop-Harvesting
28. (i) Use of fertilisers and weedicides are hazardous to environment. Tractor causes air pollution.  
(ii) Modern agricultural implements saves on both time and labour as compared to traditional equipments.  
(iii) An example of a weedicide is 2, 4-D. Farmers should cover their mouth and nose while spraying weedicides as they can cause health hazards.
29. Students may come up with practical solutions during the course of discussion.
30. Tilling and ploughing, sowing, manuring, irrigation, de-weeding, harvesting.