

H.W

Ch-8

Qs + Ans

Q1) What is agriculture?

Ans:- Agriculture is a branch of applied science which deals with the mass production of plants and animals useful to human beings.

Q2) Define crop, horticulture.

Ans:- Crops are same type of plants grown in community in larger area.

Horticulture is the science of growing vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants etc. and it is one of the important sister branch of: Agriculture.

Q3) What are the two major types of season-oriented crop? Define with example.

Ans:- The two major types of season-oriented crops are:-

- i) Kharif Crops.
- ii) Rabi Crops

i) Kharif Crops:-

Kharif crops usually grow during June - July to September - October. The production of this crops

depend on south-west monsoon.
Example: Cotton, Jute, etc.

ii) Rabi Crops:-

Rabi crops usually grow between October - November to March - April. These crops cultivation are not dependent on monsoon.

Example: Pea, wheat, etc.

Q4) What do you mean by agricultural practices?

Ans: In the agricultural fields farmers have to take different activities for a certain period of time to produce crop. This is called agricultural practices.

Q5) Write the steps of agricultural practices in sequence.

Ans: The steps of agriculture practices are:-

- i) Preparation of soil cultivable land.
- ii) Sowing of seeds.
- iii) Adding manure and fertilizers.
- iv) Irrigation
- v) Crop protection - from weeds, pests and diseases.
- vi) Harvesting.
- vii) Storage.

Q6) Why should soil be prepared properly before cultivation?

Ans- Plants grow in soil. So before plantation or sowing seeds soil have to be prepare properly. Soil is one of the most important natural resources which support the growth of plants. Soil is a complex mixture of several components both of inorganic and organic

Q7) What are the basic components of soil?

Ans- The basic components of soil are:-

i) Water

ii) Air

iii) Organic matter or humus

iv) Living organisms such as micro-organism, helminthes, earthworm, insects, etc.

Q8) How the soil is prepared before cultivation?

Ans- Before sowing seeds or plantation loosening of the soil is very much needed. Turning of the soil usually made by the help of hoe or plough or by tractor. It makes the soil more airy and water can enter inside easily. Earthworm, insect, lice, ant, termites etc also making hole which turn the soil more airy and nutrient rich. The leveller helps in levelling the soil which help in production.

Q9) Why earthworm is called farmer's friend?

Ans- Earthworm is known as the friend of farmer, because they make hole in the soil to allow more air, loosing the soil and enriched the soil dropping with nutrient mix excreta.

Q10) What are the advantage of ploughing?

Ans- The advantages of ploughing is the upper few centimeter of soil is nutrient rich. Turning of soil helps to get the plant its nutrient from soil easily.

Q11) Name the different tools for ploughing.

Ans- The different tools for ploughing are:-

i) Plough

ii) Hoe

iii) Cultivator

Q12) What is the use of harrow - (leveller)?

Ans- Harrow (leveller) is a wooden or iron tool and it is used to levelling the uneven agricultural land. It minimize the soil erosion due to action of water and air.

Q13) How will you select seed before sowing?

Ans- Before sowing the seeds it is important to

Verify whether the seeds are good quality or not - such as whether the seeds are healthy, drought or excess rain resistant and are free from any infestation (fungus, bacteria, etc.) or suitable for the soil where it will be placed (sowing).

Q14) What is seed drill? What are its advantages?

Ans - Now-a-days improved sowing tools are used such as seed drill to sow the seeds.

Advantages of this tool is that it covered the seed by soil as a result birds cannot get access of the seeds, use of this tool also save time and labour and through this tool seeds can be sowed at the right distance and requisite depth.

Q15) Why seeds are soaked in chemical before sowing?

Ans - Recently some cases farmers use some chemical substances with the seed in the pit to reduce the chance of infection of seeds.

Q16) Why ~~are~~ manure and fertilizers are used in agricultural fields?

Ans: Plants require some minerals for proper growth. The different minerals (elements) found in the soil are called nutrients. Some of these nutrients are needed in large amount and some are needed in very small amount.

Q1) Define Macronutrients and micronutrients. Give example.

Ans: The nutrients are needed in large amounts and are essential for plant growth are called ~~macro~~ macronutrients or macroelements. Example: Carbon (C), Oxygen (O), etc.

The minerals or elements require by plants in very small amount (traces) are called micronutrients or microelements or trace elements. Example: Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), etc.

Q18) How is organic manure produced?

Ans:- Manure are of organic substances obtained from decomposition of animals wastes, dead plants and animals by the action of microbes.

Q19) State the advantages and disadvantages of using organic manure.

Ans:- Advantages:-

- It increases the water retention capacity of the soil.
- It enriches the soil with nutrients.
- The organic matters of manures provide food for the soil organisms (fungi, bacteria, etc.)
- Helps soil to become more aerated make the soil.
- more porous.
- It improves soil texture.

Disadvantages:- The problem with manure is that it acts slowly and occupies a lot of storage space and also take a long time to form. Moreover manure is not a nutrient specific. In requirement of a particular nutrient it is not effective.

Q20) What is NPK?

Ans:- Fertilizers are inorganic chemicals synthesized in industries. They contain essential plant nutrients like nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) or potassium (K) = (NPK).