

Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation what will you do before sowing the seeds? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans: The field will be watered, tilled and ploughed before sowing seeds.

Q. 2. During which months do farmers grow mustard in India? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. October to March.

Q. 3. Which activity of the farmer can promote growth of earthworms and microbes in the field? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Loosening the soil/maintaining high moisture levels in soil.

Q. 4. What are organic foods? [NCERT Exemplar]

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

Q. 5. Why does a farmer rotate crops in a field?

Ans. A farmer rotates crops as it maintains fertility of soil, gives better yields and prevents crop diseases and pests.

Q. 6. What do you mean by transplantation?

Ans. The process of shifting seedlings from the nursery to the main field is called transplantation.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Beera, wants to practice crop rotation in his field. Suggest a Rabi crop and a Kharif crop which will replenish his field with nitrogen. Which crop replenishes nitrogen and why? [NCERT Exemplar]

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

Q. 2. Answer the following questions.

**(i) Name the tool used with a tractor for sowing seeds in a field.
(ii) What are the advantages of using this tool? [NCERT Exemplar]**

Ans. (i) Seed drill.

(ii) The advantages are:

- Seeds are sown at a uniform distance and depth to avoid overcrowding.
- After sowing, seeds are covered by soil which prevent them from being eaten by birds.
- It saves time and labour.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions.

**(i) Name the practice followed for large scale rearing of farm animals.
(ii) What facilities are provided to farm animals? [NCERT Exemplar]**

Ans. (i) Animal husbandry.

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

Q. 4. Classify the following crops into Kharif and Rabi crops.

Maize, paddy, mustard, pea, gram, wheat, groundnut, cotton. [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Kharif: Maize, paddy, groundnut, cotton **Rabi:** Mustard, pea, wheat, gram

Q. 5. Despite favourable climatic conditions a farmer's crop failed to give good yield. Give the possible reasons for this. [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. a. He did not use good quality seeds.

b. His field was not well irrigated.

c. Manures/fertilisers were not properly applied.

d. Weeds were not removed.

Q. 6. Write some precautions while sowing seeds.

Ans. (a) Seeds should be sown at a proper depth and distance from each other.

(b) Seed should be healthy, clean, and free from diseases.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. As a part of eco-club activity students were asked to raise a kitchen garden in the school premises. They were provided with some materials given in the box. List the other materials you would require. How will you plan the garden? Write the steps.

khurpi, water-can, spade, shovel [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The following items are required—seeds and seedlings of vegetable plants from nursery, kitchen waste, water.

Steps for raising the garden:

- a. Kitchen waste will be collected and composed in a pit.
- b. A patch of land will be identified for the garden.
- c. Soil will be dug up and levelled with the help of a spade.
- d. Sowing of seeds/transplanting of seedlings. Select seeds/seedlings as per the season.
- e. Water the plants regularly with a water can.
- f. Compost will be applied.
- g. Weeds will be removed periodically with the help of Khurpi.

Q. 2. Paddy is a major cereal crop in our country.

(i) In which season is paddy cultivated?

(ii) Discuss the method of sowing.

(iii) What measures must be taken to prevent spoilage and insect attack of harvested grains? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. (i) Rainy season

(ii) Seeds are first grown in a nursery and later seedlings are transplanted in the field.

(iii) Grains are sun dried to reduce the moisture content and later stored in jute bags or grain silos.

Q. 3. Write about the natural methods used to maintain soil fertility.

Ans. To maintain the fertility of the soil following natural methods are used:

(a) Field fallow: The land is left free or fallow for one or more seasons to naturally regain the nutrients.

(b) Mixed cropping: It is the practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of field. For example, if a cereal crop such as wheat is grown along with a leguminous crop such as pulse (e.g., gram).

(c) Crop rotation: It is the process of growing a crop in between two similar crops.

For example, wheat crop is planted during the month of November and harvested in March and April. Rice crop is planted in June–July and harvested in October November. Now in between these two seasons, the land lies empty. Instead of leaving it as it is, the farmers plant a pulse crop in this time.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. Why are earthworms considered a farmer's friend?

Ans. Earthworms are considered as a farmer's friend as they turn and loosen the soil. This allows the roots to breathe properly. They turn the organic matter in the soil into humus.

Q. 2. Why is it recommended to wash fruits and raw vegetables before eating them?

Ans. It is recommended to wash fruits and raw vegetables before eating them to wash away harmful chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides which were sprayed while growing them.