

ANNEXURE 2

NCERT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Class: 8th

Chapter : Crop Production and Management
TO BE NOTED DOWN IN NOTEBOOK

Subject: Science

DATE: 24/05/22

Question 3:

Give two examples of each.

(a) Kharif crop

(b) Rabi crop

ANSWER:

(a) Kharif crop → Paddy, Maize

(b) Rabi crop → Wheat, Gram

Question 4:

Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

(a) Preparation of soil (b) Sowing

(c) Weeding (d) Threshing

ANSWER:

(a) Preparation of soil:

It is the first method to be followed before growing a crop. This method is usually employed for loosening the soil to allow the root to penetrate deep into it. The loosening of the soil helps in the growth of several soil microbes, earthworms etc., which enrich the soil with humus and other essential nutrients. Plants require nutrients for their proper growth and functioning. The process of loosening is called tilling or ploughing the soil. Tilling of soil brings the nutrient-rich soil to the top. This helps the plants to utilize the nutrients for their growth.

(b) Sowing:

Sowing is another important step in crop production. It is the process of placing the seed in the soil for future growth. The seeds that are selected for growing should be of good quality. This will improve the net yield of the crop. Sowing is usually done with the help of either a traditional tool or a seed drill.

(c) Weeding:

Undesirable plants that grow along with the crop are known as weeds. Weeding is the process of

removing these weeds. Xanthium, Parthenium, etc. are some common weeds. Weeds compete with the crop for nutrients, light, and space. As a result, crop plants get lesser nutrients, light, and space for their development.

(d)Threshing:

Threshing is the process of separating grains or seeds from chaff. It is done after harvesting the crop. It is usually carried out with the help of a machine known as 'Combine'. This machine is a combined harvester and thresher. It harvests plants as well as cleans grains.

Question 5:

Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

ANSWER:

Differences between fertilisers and manure:

Fertiliser	Manure
Fertilisers are commercially available plant nutrients.	Manure is a natural substance prepared by the decomposition of animal excreta and plant wastes.
They can be organic or inorganic in nature.	Manure is known to have a large quantity of organic materials and very little amount of plant nutrients.
They ensure healthy growth and development of plants by providing them with nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, etc.	They help in enriching the soil with organic matter and nutrients.
The addition of fertilisers to the soil requires special guidelines such as dose time, post addition precautions, etc., to be followed.	The addition of manure does not require any special guidelines.
A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.	Manure provides humus to the soil and increases soil fertility.
Its excessive use causes water pollution. It cannot replenish organic matter of soil.	It protects the environment and helps in recycling farm waste.

Question 6:

What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

ANSWER:

Irrigation is the process by which water is supplied to crops at different intervals. Two methods of irrigation which help in conservation of water are:

a) Sprinkler system:

This system is more useful on uneven land, having fewer water supplies. In this method, water is supplied using pipes to one or more central locations within the field. When water is allowed to flow under high pressure with the help of a pump, it gets sprinkled on the crops.

b) Drip system:

In this system, water is delivered at or near the roots of plants, drop by drop. This is the most efficient method of irrigation as there is no wastage of water at all. This method is important in areas where water availability is poor.

Question 7:

If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.

ANSWER:

If wheat is sown in the kharif season (from June to October), then the whole crop might get destroyed because of many factors such as lack of optimum temperature, adaptability, availability of pests, etc. Kharif season includes the rainy season, which is not favourable for the growth of wheat crop. Therefore, wheat crop should not be sown during this season.

Question 8:

Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.

ANSWER:

Continuous plantation of crops in a field makes the soil poor in certain nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, etc. Plants require nutrients for their proper growth and functioning.

When a farmer continues to grow crops one after the other, then all nutrients available in the soil reduce and the crop yield decreases automatically.

Question 9:

What are weeds? How can we control them?

ANSWER:

Undesirable plants that grow along with crop plants are known as

weeds. Some important weeding methods are:

- i. Weeds can be controlled using weedicides.
- ii. Tilling before sowing of crops also helps in removing weeds. Tilling uproots the weeds.
- iii. The manual method of removing weeds is with the help of a khurpi. It involves regular uprooting or cutting of weeds close to the ground.

CLASS NOTES

Class: VIII

Topic:

CHAPTER 1

Subject: SCIENCE

EXTRA QUES/ANSWERS

TO BE WRITTEN IN SCIENCE NOTES COPY

Q1. What is ploughing or tilling? State its advantages.

Answer. The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called tilling or ploughing. This is done by using a plough. Ploughs are made of wood or iron. Following are the advantages of ploughing or tilling:

- Ploughing loosens the soil and makes it aerated.
- It helps in mixing organic matter with the soil uniformly.
- It initiates the growth of natural agents and microorganisms and thus, keeps the soil fertile.
- It increases the water holding capacity of soil.
- It helps in easy penetration of root into the soil.

Q2. If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation, what will you do before sowing the seeds?

Answer. If the field is dry for cultivation of crops, the soil preparation is done accordingly before sowing of crops. Preparation of dry soil includes adequate watering to restore the moisture content and then tilled and ploughed to allow growth of microbes and aeration. Finally, the soil is turned and its crumbs are levelled and manures are mixed. The soil is ready for sowing of crops in the field.

Q3. What do you mean by the term crop? Explain briefly the types of crops.

Answer. Crop is the term used to describe a plant that is grown in a field on a large scale. For example, cereal crops, pulses and fruit crops.

The crops grown in India can be classified as **kharif and rabi**.

Kharif crops are sown in the rainy season by June/July and are harvested by September/October. Thus they are also known as summer season crops. For example, rice, maize, etc.

Rabi crops are sown in the winter season in October or November and are harvested by March/April. Thus, they are also called winter season crops. For example, mustard, wheat, potato, etc.

Q4. What are the advantages of seed drill?

Answer. The advantages of seed drill are:

1. Seeds are sown at a uniform distance and depth to avoid overcrowding.

2. After sowing, seeds are covered by soil which prevents them from being eaten by birds.

3. It saves time and labour.

Q5. 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?

Answer. Rabi crops are wheat, pea, mustard while kharif crops are maize, paddy (rice) or soyabean. These are grown in different seasons and therefore, can very well be rotated alternatively. Pea and soyabean are leguminous plants which harbour bacteria, i.e., Rhizobium in their nodules, thus help in fixing nitrogen.

These nitrogen fixing plants can replenish nitrogen in the field and hence, Beera can

easily practice crop rotation.

Q6. What is Animal Husbandry? Write its advantages.

Answer. Animal husbandry is **the practice employed to increase the production of animal products by livestock.** Animal husbandry includes feeding, breeding, and disease control of livestock animals. Advantages of animal husbandry:

1. Helps in proper management of the domestic animals.
2. Increases the availability of various food products such as milk, eggs and meat, which are obtained from domestic animals.
3. Helps in raising the living standard of farmers. As a result of higher production of animal products, the income of farmers increases.
4. Helps in systematic disposal of animal wastes. Thus, it helps in maintaining healthy environment.