

NCERT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Class: 8th	Chapter : Crop Production and Management TO BE NOTED DOWN IN NOTEBOOK
Subject: Science	Note- Rest of the questions will be discussed in class.

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. oxalis, chenopodium, 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:

Fertilisers	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.

