

Class –VIII

CHAPTER-1

CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Question and Answers

Very short Q/A:

Q.1 Name the agricultural implements commonly used for sowing the seeds .

Ans: Seed drill.

Q.2: Would you sow the seeds which float on water?

Ans: No.

Q.3: Which crops are grown in rainy season?

Ans: Kharif crop.

Q.4: what is the rearing of honey bees on large scale called?

Ans: Apiculture.

Q.5: Name two dairy products.

Ans: Milk, Ghee.

Short Q/A:

Q.1 Mention two advantages of sowing by transplantation.

Ans: Advantages of transplantation are----

- (1) Transplantation permits better root penetration into the soil.**
- (2) Transplantation allows better shoot development.**

Q.2: How are fertilizers applied to the soil?

Ans: Fertilizers are added to the soil by either of the following methods:

- (1) Broadcasting: The fertilizer is scattered in the field by hand.**
- (2) Through Irrigation Channel: The fertilizer is kept in the irrigation channel where it gets dissolved in the water and reaches the plants.**

Q.3: Why should seeds be treated with fungicides before sowing?

Ans: The seeds should be treated with fungicides before sowing because to make them disease resistant and from which we get good and healthy crops.

Q.4: How are perishable food stored on the commercial scale?

Ans: Perishable food material have very short shelf life under ordinary conditions. These food material can be stored safely at low temperature. Lowering of temp. helps in increasing their shelf life.

Q.5: Name the commonly grown cereal crops.

Ans: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Barley.

Long Ques/Ans:

Q.1: Why is land ploughed and levelled before sowing?

Ans: Advantages of Ploughing:

- (1) Turning and loosening of soil bring the nutrient rich soil to the top so that plants can use these nutrients.**
- (2) It permits easy and deeper penetration of the roots.**
- (3) It provides good aeration to the roots.**
- (4) It promotes growth of useful soil bacteria like Earth worm etc. These organisms provide nutrients to the soil.**

Advantages of Levelling:

- (1) Break or crush the bigger chunks of dry soil into small pieces.**
- (2) Protect upper layer of the soil from erosion by wind or water.**
- (3) Prevent water logging and promote uniform irrigation.**

Q.2: Explain transplantation. Which crops are sown by this method.

Ans: For certain crops seeds are not sown in the main field. In such cases, the seeds are first sown in a small seed bed called nursery. When the seedlings (new plants) have 4-5 leaves, then the healthy seedlings are transferred (or transplanted) into the main field. Eg--- Rice(Paddy), Tomato, Onion, Chilli etc.

Defines:

Fertilizer: A man made inorganic compound or a mixture of compound which provides specific nutrients.

Weedicides: Chemicals which destroy weeds without harming the crops.

Buffer Stock: Huge reserve stock of foodgrains maintained by the government to meet any food scarcity.