

Question 1.

Answer the following questions.

- (i) What is agriculture?
- (ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture.
- (iii) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?
- (iv) What is plantation agriculture?
- (v) Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

Answer:

(i) Agriculture is the primary activity that involves the cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.

(ii) Factors influencing agriculture include the topography of soil and climate.

(iii) Shifting cultivation is the type of farming in which agricultural activities are shifted from one field to another when the fertility of the soil of the former is diminished

Disadvantages:

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Small patches for cultivation
- Not sufficient for feeding a large population.

(iv) Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. A large amount of labour and capital are required. The product is processed on the farm itself or nearby factories.

(v) Two major fiber crops are jute and cotton. Jute grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall, and a humid climate for its growth. Cotton needs high temperatures, light rainfall, and bright sunshine for its proper growth.

Question 2.

Tick the correct Answer:

- (i) Horticulture means
- (a) growing of fruits and vegetables

- (b) primitive farming
- (c) growing of wheat

(ii) Golden fiber refers to

- (a) tea
- (b) cotton
- (c) jute

(iii) Leading producers of coffee

- (a) Brazil
- (b) India
- (c) Russiac

Answer:

- (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (a).

Question 3.

Give reasons.

- (i) In India agriculture is a primary activity.
- (ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.

Answer:

(i) Agriculture is an activity of growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, and rearing of livestock. It is a primary activity since it directly involves natural resources. In India, a huge number of people derive the activity from their ancestors. Due to lack of literacy in general, farmers prefer agriculture since they acquire the required skills from their ancestors, and so feel comfortable with it.

(ii)

- Different topography
- Different soils
- Different climates
- Different lifestyles of the people in different regions.

Question 4.

Distinguish between the following.

- (i) Primary activities and secondary activities.
- (ii) Subsistence farming and intensive farming.

Answer:

(i)

Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
1. Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. 2. Examples: agriculture, fishing and gathering.	1. Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities. 2. Examples: manufacturing activities in industry, baking bread.

(ii)

Subsistence Farming	Intensive Farming
1. Subsistence farming uses low levels of technology and household labour. The output produced is small.	1. In intensive farming a farmer uses simple tools and more labour to cultivate a small plot of land.

Question 5.

Find out the difference between the lifestyle of farmers in the USA and India on the basis of pictures collected from magazines, books, newspapers and the internet.

Answer:

The lifestyle of an Indian farmer is quite different from that of a farmer in the USA. An Indian farmer does not have much land whereas the average size of a farm in the USA is about 250 hectares. An Indian farmer lives in his house but an American farmer lives in his farm. A farmer in India applies his own experience, and advice of other farmers and elders regarding farming practices. But a farmer in the USA gets his soil tested in laboratories to assess the nutrients of the soil. An Indian farmer does not know of any technical advancements whereas a farmer in the USA has a computer which is linked to the satellite. In comparison to an Indian farmer, an American farmer is much more advanced in every aspect.

Q1- Across the globe, more than ____% of people are engaged in agriculture

- A) 25
- B) 40
- C) 50
- D) 30

Q2- ____ is a primary activity.

- A) Oil refining
- B) Food processing
- C) Agriculture
- D) Pesticide preparation

Q3- Around ____ of Indian population depends on agriculture.

- A) 2/3
- B) 1/5
- C) 4/5
- D) 1/3

Q4- Arable land is

- A) land where crops are grown.
- B) land where trees are cut.
- C) land which is cleared for agriculture
- D) land where mining takes place.

Q5- Jhumming is practised in ____ India.

- A) North – East
- B) South
- C) West
- D) South- west

Q6- Following animal is a part of the nomadic herd

- A) camel
- B) ox

- C) cats
- D) rabbits

Q7- Which of the following physical input is required in agriculture?

- A) labour
- B) slope
- C) rainfall
- D) Sunlight

Q8- One of the inputs required in farming is

- A) slope
- B) crops
- C) Human Resource
- D) Machinery

Q9- Cultivation of grapes is defined as

- A) Horticulture
- B) Viticulture
- C) Sericulture
- D) Agriculture

Q10- An example of tertiary activity is

- A) Advertising
- B) Hunting
- C) Agriculture
- D) fishing

Q11- Fishing is an example of

- A) Primary activity
- B) Secondary activity
- C) Tertiary activity
- D) Agriculture activity

Q12- The word 'agriculture' has been derived from Latin word

- A) ageri

- B) ager
- C) agri
- D) agar

Q13- Growing flowers are identified under

- A) Horticulture
- B) Pisciculture
- C) Sericulture
- D) Viticulture

Q14- Seeds are one of _____ of agriculture.

- A) process
- B) output
- C) input
- D) labour

Q15- Shifting Cultivation is known as _____ in Malaysia.

- A) Kharif
- B) Jhumming
- C) Ludang
- D) Rabi

Q16- Roca is an agricultural practices followed in

- A) Brazil
- B) Indonesia
- C) China
- D) Malaysia

Q17- Nomadic Herding is practised in which of the following states

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Tamilnadu
- C) Kerala
- D) Telangana

Q18- If someone starts rearing silkworms, this practise is called

- A) Horticulture
- B) Viticulture
- C) Agriculture
- D) Sericulture

Q19- In the USA, _____ is grown excessively.

- A) Millet
- B) Wheat
- C) Rice
- D) Maize

Q20- In India, wheat is grown during _____ season.

- A) Spring
- B) Autumn
- C) Winter
- D) Summer

Q21- Extraction and production of natural resources is identified under _____ activity.

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Non-renewable

Q22- Agriculture is most favourable in _____ regions

- A) Plain
- B) desert
- C) mountain
- D) rocky

Q23- _____ is one of the important inputs of farming.

- A) Fertilizers
- B) crops

- C) plain region
- D) fruits

Q24- The art and science of soil cultivation to rear crops is called

- A) agriculture
- B) Viticulture
- C) Sericulture
- D) Horticulture

Q25- Shifting Cultivation is primarily practised in the regions where _____ takes place.

- A) tsunami
- B) heavy rainfall
- C) dry weather
- D) cutting of trees

Q26- In Sahara desert, _____ takes place.

- A) shifting cultivation
- B) nomadic herding
- C) heavy rains
- D) horticulture

Q27- _____ is one of the crops grown under commercial farming.

- A) potato
- B) onion
- C) Wheat
- D) Tomato

Q28- Mixed farming is practised in _____.

- A) New Zealand
- B) Zambia
- C) Egypt
- D) Belarus

Q29- _____ is a plantation grown in tropical regions of the world.

- A) Rubber
- B) Silk
- C) Millet
- D) Jute

Q30- Growing _____ is a type of plantation.

- A) Rice
- B) Wheat
- C) coffee
- D) maize

Answer

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	11	A
2	C	12	B
3	A	13	A
4	A	14	C
5	A	15	C
6	A	16	A
7	A	17	A
8	D	18	D
9	B	19	B

10	A	20	C
21	A	22	A
23	A	24	A
25	B	26	B
27	C	28	A
29	A	30	C

Question 1.

Define the term Agriculture.

Answer:

Agriculture is the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock. It is also called farming.

Question 2.

What is meant by Horticulture?

Answer:

Horticulture is the growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

Question 3.

Define Viticulture.

Answer:

Viticulture means the cultivation of grapes.

Question 4.

Where is the breeding of fish done in the process of Pisciculture?

Answer:

Breeding of fish is done in specially constructed tanks and ponds.

Question 5.

Define commercial farming.

Answer:

In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market.

Question 6.

Who has discovered the coffee plant?

Answer:

In about AD 850, Kaldi, an Arab goat-herder has discovered the coffee plant.

Question 7.

What type of climate and soil are required by coffee in its growth?

Answer:

Coffee requires warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil.

Question 8.

What is also known as 'Golden Fibre'?

Answer:

Jute is also known as the 'Golden Fibre'.

Question 9.

Define Agricultural Development.

Answer:

Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

Question 10.

How do farmers work in U.S.A?

Answer:

The farmer in U.S.A work like a businessman and not like a peasant farmer.

Question 11.

Give some examples of Primary Activities.

Answer:

Agriculture, fishing, gathering, etc.

Question 12.

Give some examples of secondary activities.

Answer:

Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of clothes, etc.

Question 13.

What should be the ideal condition for the growth of jute?

Answer:

It requires high temperature, heavy rainfall, and humid climate.

Question 14.

What is Tea?

Answer:

Tea is a beverage crop grown on plantations.

Question 15.

What is the quantity of labour required for the purpose of picking the leaves?

Answer:

Labour in large quantity is required for the purpose of picking the leaves.

Question 16.

What is the ideal condition for the growth and plantation of Maize?

Answer:

Maize requires moderate temperature, rainfall and lot of sunshine.

Question 17.

Which food crop is the staple diet of tropical and subtropical regions?

Answer:

Rice.

Question 18.

Which food crop is also known as coarse grains?

Answer:

Millets.

Question 19.

What does primitive farming include?

Answer:

This includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Question 20.

Define the term Milpa.

Answer:

In Mexico practice of shifting cultivation is known as Milpa.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

How does the Joe Horan grow corn with full scientific ways?

Answer:

Joe Horan, a farmer, grows corn on his field after making sure that soil and water resources meet the needs of this crop. Adequate measures are taken to control pests that can damage the crop.

From time to time he sends the soil samples to soil testing laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not. The results help Horan to plan a scientific fertiliser programme. His computer is linked to the satellite which gives him a precise picture of his field. This helps him to use chemical fertilisers and pesticides wherever they are required.

Question 2.

What is Agricultural Development and what is the ultimate aim of agricultural development?

Answer:

Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development. The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

Question 3.

How is rice a major food crop in category of crops grown to meet the requirement of the growing population?

Answer:

Rice is the major food crop of the world. It is the staple diet of the tropical and sub-tropical regions. Rice needs high temperature, high

humidity and rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water. China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt. In favourable climatic conditions as in West Bengal and Bangladesh two or three crops are grown in a year.

Question 4.

What do the term plantations means and which are the major plantations in the tropical regions of the world?

Answer:

Plantations are a type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. The development of a transport network is thus essential for such farming.

Major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world. Rubber in Malaysia, Coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka are some examples.

Question 5.

How is Nomadic farming practised? What does the reared animal provide the herders and their family?

Answer:

Nomadic herding is practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. In this type of farming, herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes. This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain, sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared. They provide milk, meat, wool hides and other products to the herders and their families.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

What is subsistence farming? Briefly explain its classifications.

Answer:

Subsistence farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.

Intensive subsistence farming: In this type of farming the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.

Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds.

Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.

Primitive subsistence farming: It includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Shifting cultivation: It is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.

The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes, and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.

Nomadic herding: It is practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. In this type of farming, herdsman move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes.

This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain. Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared. They provide milk, meat, wool hides and other products to the herders and their families.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:

Picture-1



- (i) What is shown in the above figure?
- (ii) Which method is used in the picture for the purpose of ploughing?

Answer:

- (i) Farmers ploughing a field is shown.
- (ii) Traditional method is used.

Picture-2



- (i) What type of plantation is shown in the above picture?
- (ii) Who had discovered these plants?

Answer:

Coffee plantation.

Kaldi, an Arab goat – herder, had discovered the coffee plant.

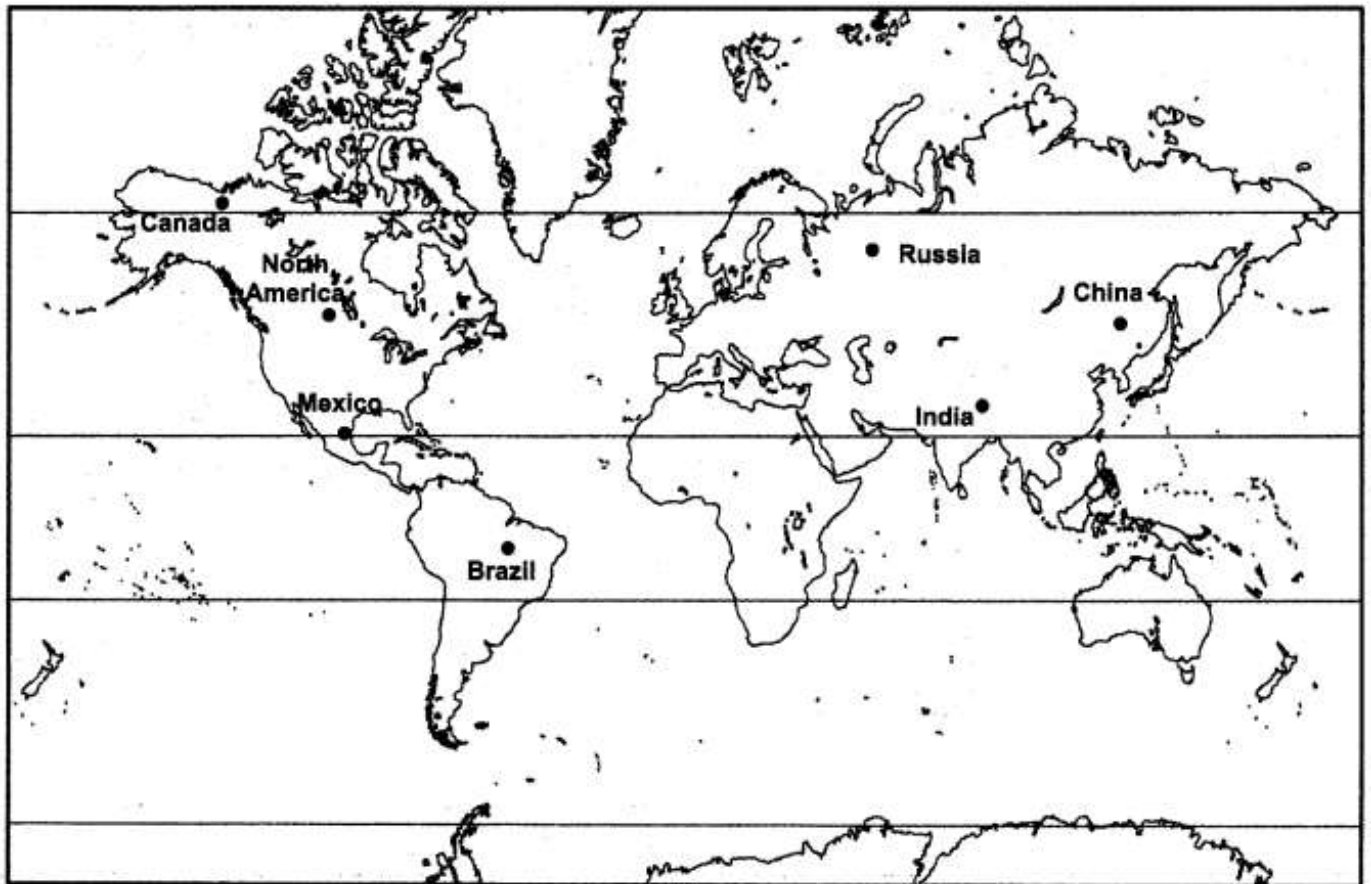
Map Skills

Question 1.

On an outline Map of World mark the following countries where Maize is grown:

(i) North America, (ii) Brazil, (iii) China, (iv) Russia, (v) Canada, (vi) India, (vii) Mexico

Answer:

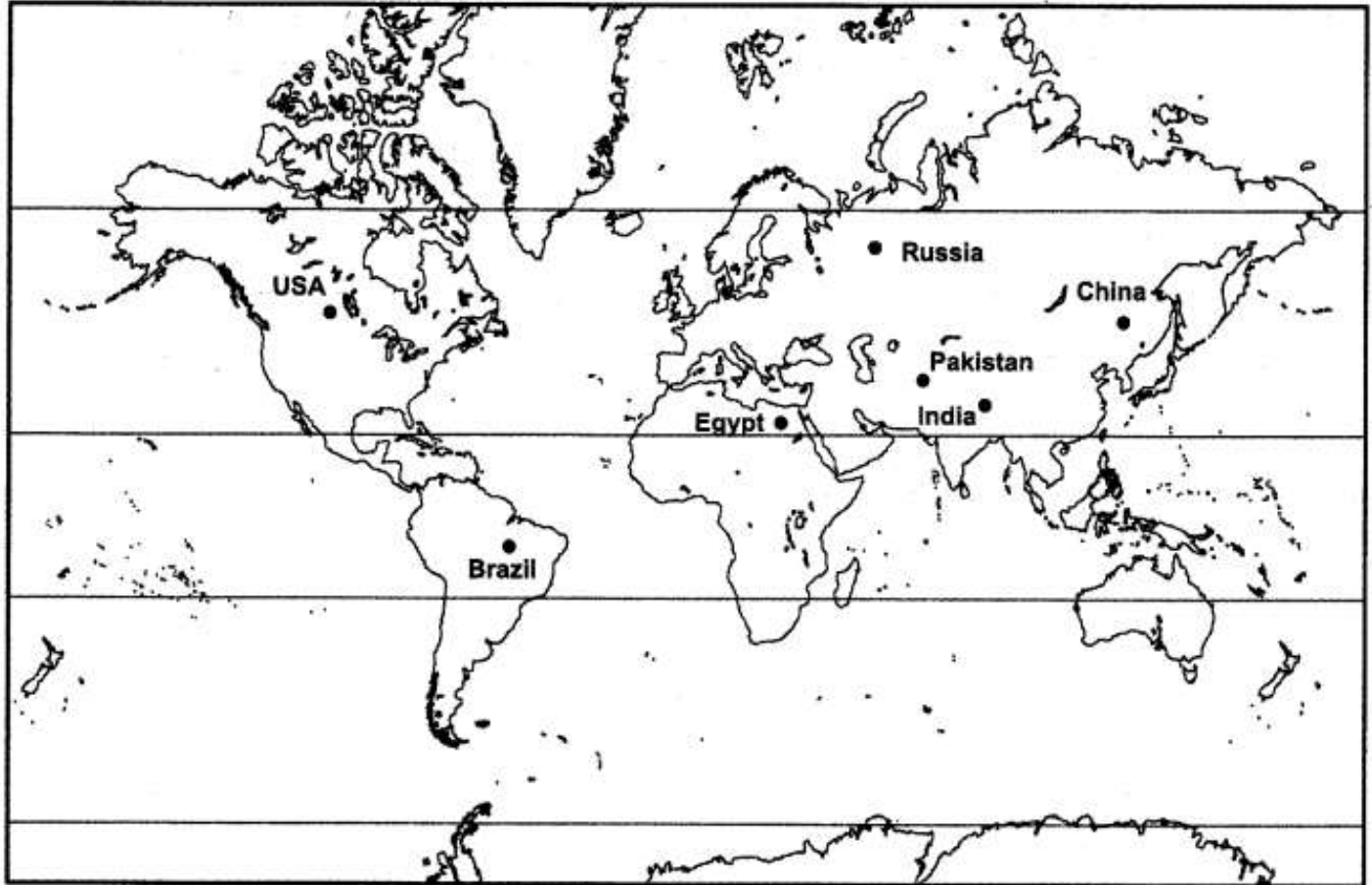


Question 2.

Mark the countries where cotton is grown suitably on the outline Map of World.

(i) China, (ii) USA, (iii) India, (iv) Pakistan, (v) Brazil, (vi) Egypt

Answer:



Question 3.

Mark the countries on an outline Map of World showing major plantations found in the tropical regions of the world.

(i) Rubber in Malaysia

(ii) Coffee in Brazil

(iii) Tea in India

Answer:

