**AGRICULTURE**

**Cotton requires**

**high temperature, light rainfall**

low temperature, light rainfall

high temperature, high rainfall

low temperature, high rainfall

**The following is also known as ‘Golden fibre’.**

Cotton

**Jute**

Wool

Silk

**Jute requires**

Alluvial soil

High temperature

Heavy rainfall

**All of the above**

**The leading producer of jute is**

**India**

Myanmar

Bangladesh

Pakistan

**The suitable condition for production of coffee is (are)**

Warm and wet climate

well drained loamy soil

Hill slopes

**All of the above**

**The leading producer of coffee is**

**Brazil**

India

Sri-lanka

Columbia

**Production of tea requires**

**cool climate and high rainfall**

hot climate and high rainfall

cool climate and low rainfall

hot climate and low rainfall

**Which of the following comes under primary activities?**

**Agriculture**

Manufacturing

Transportation

None of the above

**Q.1. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?**(a) Food gathering  
(b) Agriculture  
(c) Manufacturing  
(d) Services

**Q.2. Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?**(a) Primary activity  
(b) Secondary activity  
(c) Tertiary activity  
(d) All the above

**Q.3. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?**(a) Horticulture  
(b) Penda  
(c) Jhumming  
(d) Milpa

**Q.4. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land?**(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming  
(b) Intensive Subsistence Farming  
(c) Commercial Farming  
(d) Plantations

**Q.5. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?**(a) Yams and Sweet Potato  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Rice  
(d) Cotton

**Q.6. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?**(a) West Bengal and Bihar  
(b) Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) Punjab and Haryana  
(d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

**Q.7. Which of the following is a kharif crop?**(a) Barley  
(b) Peas  
(c) Bajra  
(d) Mustard

**Q.8. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?**(a) Sugarcane  
(b) Muskmelon  
(c) Groundnut  
(d) Moong

**Q.9. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?**(a) Once-Arabica  
(b) Two-Rabi anti Zaid  
(c) Three-Aus, Aman, Boro  
(d) Three-Kumar- valre, Waltre

**Q.10. Which of the following is an annual crop?**(a) Sugarcane  
(b) Cotton  
(c) Jute  
(d) Cucumber

**Q.11. Which of the following are known as coarse grains?**(a) Wheat and Rice  
(b) Millets—Jowar, bajra and ragi  
(c) Pulses—urad, arhar, gram  
(d) Oilseeds

**Q.12. Which of the following used both as a food and as a fodder?**(a) Jowar  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Maize  
(d) Tea

**Q.13. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of which of the following crops?**(a) Rice  
(b) Millets  
(c) Pulses  
(d) Oilseeds

**Q.14. Which of the following crops is the main source of jaggary, khandsari and molasses?**(a) Arhar  
(b) Coconut  
(c) Linseed  
(d) Sugarcane

**Q.15. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of oilseeds?**(a) China  
(b) Brazil  
(c) India  
(d) Yemen

**Q.16. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?**(a) Mustard  
(b) Coconut  
(c) Groundnut  
(d) Soya bean

**Q.17. Which of the following group of crops are known as beverage crops?**(a) Castor seed and Sunflower  
(b) Peas and Gram  
(c) Cotton and Jute  
(d) Tea and Coffee

**Q.18. Tea cultivation is an example of which of the following types of agriculture?**(a) Horticulture  
(b) Plantation  
(c) Beverage cultivation  
(d) Intensive agriculture

**Q.19. Which of the following are known as horticulture crops?**(a) Tea and coffee  
(b) Cotton and Jute  
(c) Rubber and Tobacco  
(d) Fruits and Vegetables

**Q.20. India is believed to be the original home of which of the following fibre crops?**(a) Cotton  
(b) Jute  
(c) Hemp  
(d) Silk

MCQs Chapter 4 Agriculture

1. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the months of September-October?   
(a) Rabi  
(b) Kharif  
(c) Zadi  
(d) None of the above

Answer: b

2. ‘Slash and bum’ agriculture is a   
(a) Shifting agriculture  
(b) Intensive agriculture  
(c) Commercial agriculture  
(d) None of these

Answer: a

3. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Meghalaya  
(b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Mizoram  
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: d

4. Bhoodan – Gramdan movement was initiated by  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Vinoba Bhave  
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: c

5. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called  
(a) ceiling on land holdings.  
(b) collectivisation.  
(c) cooperative farming.  
(d) consolidation of land holdings.

Answer: d

6. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerala  
(d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: b

7. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
(a) high population  
(b) low population  
(c) deserts  
(d) thick forests

Answer: a

8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect as regards to commercial farming?  
(a) Use of heavy doses of modem inputs.  
(b) Crops are grown for sale.  
(c) Family members are involved in growing crops.  
(d) Practised on large land holdings.

Answer: c

9. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?   
(a) Rice  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Bajra  
(d) Jowar

Answer: b

10. The largest tea producing state of India is  
(a) Karnataka  
(b) Assam  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: b

11. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is  
(a) Bajra  
(b) Rajma  
(c) Jowar  
(d) Ragi

Answer: d

12. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called  
(a) Agriculture  
(b) Horticulture  
(c) Sericulture  
(d) Pisciculture

Answer: b

13. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to  
(a) availability of cheap labour.  
(b) development of canals irrigation and tubewells.  
(c) fertile soil.  
(d) development of transport network.

Answer: b

14. Rabi crops are sown in  
(a) Winter  
(b) Summer  
(c) Autumn  
(d) Spring

Answer: a

15. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?   
(a) Shifting agriculture  
(b) Plantation agriculture  
(c) Horticulture  
(d) Intensive agriculture

Answer: b

16. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?   
(a) Rice  
(b) Millets  
(c) Gram  
(d) Cotton

Answer: b

17. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?   
(a) Pulses  
(b) Jawar  
(c) Millets  
(d) Sesamum

Answer: a

18. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?   
(a) Maximum support price  
(b) Minimum support price  
(c) Moderate support price  
(d) Influential support price

Answer: b

19. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:  
(a) Mixed farming  
(b) Cooperative farming  
(c) Slash and bum agriculture  
(d) Commercial farming

Answer: c

20. Plantation agriculture is a type of:  
(a) Subsistence farming  
(b) Commercial farming  
(c) Mixed farming  
(d) None of the above

Answer: b

21. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?  
(a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.  
(b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.  
(c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.  
(d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.

Answer: d

22. Which of the following are plantation crops?  
(a) Rice and maize  
(b) Wheat and pulses  
(c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane  
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

23. The three major cropping seasons of India are:  
(a) Aus, Aman and Boro  
(b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid  
(c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait  
(d) None of the above

Answer: b

24. Rabi crops are:  
(a) sown in winter and harvested in summer  
(b) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter  
(c) sown in summer and harvested in winter  
(d) None of the above

Answer: a

25. Kharif crops are grown:  
(a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October  
(b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer  
(c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer  
(d) None of the above

Answer: a

26. The main food crop of Kharif season is:  
(a) Mustard  
(b) Pulses  
(c) Rice  
(d) Wheat

Answer: c

27. The main food crop of Rabi season is:  
(a) Wheat  
(b) Rice  
(c) Maize  
(d) Jowar

Answer: a

28. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:  
(a) Aus  
(b) Boro  
(c) Zaid  
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

29. Important non-food crops of our country are:  
(a) Tea and coffee  
(b) Millets and pulses  
(c) Cotton and jute  
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

30. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?  
(a) Rice  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Maize  
(d) Sugarcane

Answer: a

31. The two main wheat growing regions are:  
(a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap  
(b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains  
(c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast  
(d) None of the above

Answer: a

32. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:  
(a) 50 and 75 cm  
(b) about 200 cm  
(c) 200 and 300 cm  
(d) less than 20 cm

Answer: a

33. The third most important food crop of our country is:  
(a) Rice  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Jowar  
(d) Ragi

Answer: c

34. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Gujarat  
(d) Haryana

Answer: a

35. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?  
(a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil  
(b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil  
(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall  
(d) None of the above

Answer: a

36. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?  
(a) Wheat  
(b) Rice  
(c) Pulses  
(d) Oilseeds

Answer: c

37. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?  
(a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season  
(b) Pulses are leguminous crops  
(c) They are grown in rotation with other crops  
(d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Answer: d

38. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?  
(a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm  
(b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall  
(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall  
(d) none of the above

Answer: a

39. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?  
(a) 21  
(b) 12  
(c) 2  
(d) 4

Answer: b

40. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?  
(a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year  
(b) Frost free climate  
(c) Deep fertile well drained soil  
(d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity

Answer: d

41. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:  
(a) Himalayas  
(b) Aravalli Hills  
(c) Garo Hills  
(d) Baba Budan Hills

Answer: d

42. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?  
(a) Pulses  
(b) Ragi  
(c) Rubber  
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

43. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:  
(a) Sericulture  
(b) Aquaculture  
(c) Apeculture  
(d) Pisciculture

Answer: a

44. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?  
(a) Cotton  
(b) Jute  
(c) Hemp  
(d) Silk

Answer: b

45. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **.Brazil**

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Golden fibre of India. **Jute**

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a programme introduced by the Government that has resulted in increased production of food grains. **Green Revolution**

48. Kerala is the largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India.**rubber**

49. The slash and bum agriculture is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the north-eastern states of India. **Jhumming**

50. India is the largest producer and consumer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world. **pulses**

51. The crop grown in black soil is Rice. (True/**False**)

52. Castor seed is grown both as Rabi and Kharif crop. **(True**/False)

53. The main characteristic feature of commercial farming is the use of high doses of modem inputs. (**True**/False)

54. Watermelon is grown during Zaid season. (**True**/False)

55. Terrace cultivation leads to increase in the level of soil erosion. (**True**/False)

56. Match the columns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| (a) Leading producer of Maize | (i) Kerala |
| (b) Leading rice producing state | (ii) Karnataka |
| (c) Leading sugarcane producing state | (iii) West Bengal |
| (d) Leading producer of rubber | (iv) Uttar Pradesh |

Answer:  
(a) (ii)  
(b) (iii)  
(c) (iv)  
(d) (i)

57. Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools. **Primitive Subsistence farming.**

58. Name any two states of India where jhumming is practised.  
**North-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (any two)**

59. Which crop is commercial crop in one state while subsistence crop in another state? **Rice**

60. What type of inputs are required in plantations?  
Plantations use capital intensive inputs like large tracts of land.

61. In which season are rabi crops sown in India  
Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

62. Name any two rabi crops.  
Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. (any two)

63. In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops.

Aus, Aman and Boro. (any two)

64. What is ‘Zaid’?  
It is a season for short duration between the rabi and kharif season.

65. Name any two Zaid crops.  
Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. (any two)

66. Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India.  
Explanation: Wheat

67. Name the two important wheat growing zones in India.  
The two wheat growing zones in India are  
(a) Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west.  
(b) Black soil region of the Deccan.

68. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder.

Maize

69. In which type of soil does maize grow well?  
Maize grows well in old alluvial soil.

70. Write the names of any two millets grown in India.  
Jowar and bajra are the important millets grown in India.

71. Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi.   
Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi.

72. Name one rain-fed crop.

Jowar

73. Name any two Jowar producing states.  
Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. (any two)

74. What type of soil is required for the growth of Bajra?  
Bajra grows well on sand and shallow black soil.

75. Name two major bajra producing states in India.

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. (any two)

76. Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer.  
Pulses

77. Name any two major pulses grown in India.:  
Major pulses grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. (any two)

78. Name any one pulse crop grown in kharif and rabi season.  
Kharif season: Moong, tur (arhar)  
Rabi season: Masur, peas, gram (any one for each )

79. Sugar is the main source of which products?  
Gur, khandsari and molasses

80. What was the rank of India in rapeseed production in 2014?  
India was the third largest producer in the world after Canada and China in 2014.

81. Name any two oilseeds produced in India.  
Groundnut, castor seeds, cotton seeds, mustard, coconut, sesamum, linseed and sunflower. (any two)

82. Name the first and the second largest producers of groundnut in the world in 2014.  
China is the largest producer of groundnut followed by India in 2014.

83. Name any two oilseed crops which are grown as a kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in the south.  
Explanation: Sesamum and castor seed

84. Mention two beverage crops grown in India.  
Tea and coffee are two important beverage crops grown in India.

85. Name the beverage crop introduced by the British in India.  
Explanation: Tea

86. Which variety of coffee is grown in India?  
Arabica variety from Yemen is grown in India.

87. To which part of India is coffee cultivation confined?  
Coffee cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

88. Name one Equatorial crop.  
Explanation: Rubber

89. List any two items in which natural rubber is used.  
Auto tyres and tubes, belts and hoses, footwears, Latex foam, cycle tyres and tubes. (any two)

90. What is the rearing of silkworms called?

Sericulture

91. Name any one competitors of jute.  
Explanation: Nylon

92. Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones?

Consolidation of landholdings

93. What is White Revolution related to?

White Revolution is related to the production of milk. It is also called Operation Flood.

94. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.

Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

95. What was the main aim of Bhoodan?

Its main aim was to give land to the landless villagers.

96. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give one reason.

Because it provides employment and livelihood to 63% of the population according to 2001 census.

97. To which type of crops is wheat related?

Rabi crops.

98. Name two crops grown during the zaid seasons.

The crops grown during the zaid season are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. (any two)

99. Name two fibre crops.

Cotton and Jute.

100. On the leaves of which plant are the silkworm fed?

The silkworms are fed on the leaves of the mulberry tree.