

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Tiny organisms which cannot be seen with the naked eyes are called

- (a) microorganisms
- (b) animals
- (c) fungi
- (d) bacteria

Question 2.

Microorganisms are also known as

- (a) yeast
- (b) microbes
- (c) viruses
- (d) Amoeba

Question 3.

Fungus can be seen with a

- (a) microscope
- (b) telescope
- (c) magnifying glass
- (d) both (a) and (c)

Question 4.

Microorganisms that causes disease are also kn

- (a) pathogens
- (b) fungi
- (c) antigen
- (d) microbes

Question 5.

Pathogens are also called

- (a) germs
- (b) antigen
- (c) antibody
- (d) carrier

Question 6.

Bacteria are organisms.

- (a) multicellular
- (b) unicellular
- (c) bicellular
- (d) tricellular

Question 7.

Bacilli are the bacteria that are

- (a) rod-shaped
- (b) comma-shaped
- (c) curved-shaped
- (d) spiral

Question 8.

Spherical-shaped bacteria are called

- (a) bacilli
- (b) vibrio
- (c) spirilla
- (d) cocci

Question 9.

Simple, plant-like microorganisms are called

- (a) algae
- (b) bacteria
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) protozoa

Question 10.

Medium that transmits pathogens from an infected person to a healthy one is called

- (a) fungi
- (b) germs
- (c) carrier
- (d) none of these

Question 11.

The branch of science that deals with growing plants and raising livestock for human use is

- (a) agriculture
- (b) horticulture
- (c) pisciculture
- (d) animal husbandry

Question 12.

Products obtained from the crops are called

- (a) yield
- (b) produce
- (c) crop
- (d) fertilisers

Question 13.

The practice of growing two or more dissimilar crops in the same field one after another is

- (a) crop rotation
- (b) tilling
- (c) plantation
- (d) weeding

Question 14.

The unwanted plants that grow along with the crops are called

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- (a) fertilisers
- (b) manure
- (c) weeds
- (d) kharif crops

Question 15.

The ideal months for harvesting kharif crop are

- (a) June/July
- (b) August/September
- (c) September/October
- (d) November/December

Question 16.

Which of the following is an example of rabi crop?

- (a) Potato
- (b) Onion
- (c) Jute
- (d) Pulses

Question 17.

The method of loosening the soil is called

- (a) harvesting
- (b) ploughing
- (c) levelling
- (d) threshing

Question 18.

Levelling of soil helps to prevent

- (a) soil erosion
- (b) cultivation
- (c) sowing
- (d) drought

Question 19.

Which of the following is not a kharif crop?

- (a) Paddy
- (b) Maize
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Peas

Question 20.

Which of the following are agricultural implements?

- (a) Seed drills
- (b) Silos
- (c) Harrow
- (d) All of these

All living beings need water to live. Water is important for proper growth and development. Water is absorbed by the plant roots. Along with water, minerals and fertilisers are also absorbed. Plants contain nearly 90% water. Water is essential because germination of seeds does not take place under dry conditions. Nutrients dissolved in water are transported to each part of the plant. Water also protects the crop from both frost and hot air currents. To maintain the moisture of the soil for healthy crop growth, fields have to be watered regularly. The supply of water to crops at regular intervals is called irrigation. The time and frequency of irrigation varies from crop to crop, soil to soil and season to season. In summer, the frequency of watering is higher. Why is it so? Could it be due to the increased rate of evaporation of water from the soil and the leaves? Sources of irrigation: The sources of water for irrigation are— wells, tube wells, ponds, lakes, rivers, dams and canals. Traditional Methods of irrigation The water available in wells, lakes and canals is lifted up by different methods in different regions, for taking it to the fields. Cattle or human labour is used in these methods. So these methods are cheaper, but less efficient. The various traditional ways are: (i) moat (pulley-system) (ii) chain pump (iii) dhekli, and (iv) rahat (Lever system). Pumps are commonly used for lifting water. Diesel, biogas, electricity and solar energy is used to run these pumps. Modern Methods of irrigation Modern methods of irrigation help us to use water economically.

The main methods used are as follows: (i) Sprinkler System: This system is more useful on the uneven land where sufficient water is not available. The perpendicular pipes, having rotating nozzles on top, are joined to the main pipeline at regular intervals. When water is allowed to flow through the main pipe under pressure with the help of a pump, it escapes from the rotating nozzles. It gets sprinkled on the crop as if it is raining. Sprinkler is very useful for lawns, coffee plantation and several other crops (ii) Drip system: In this system, the water falls drop by drop directly near the roots. So, it is called drip system. It is the best technique for watering fruit plants, gardens and trees. Water is not wasted at all. It is a boon in regions where availability of water is poor.

Que. 1) Which of the following is NOT an example of source of irrigation?

- (a) Well
- (b) Forest
- (c) Canal
- (d) Dams

Que. 2) Which one of the following examples is a traditional method of irrigation?

- (a) Sprinkler

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- (b) Drip system
- (c) Hose
- (d) Dhekli

Que. 3) is used in uneven land where sufficient water is not available and has a rotating nozzle?

- (a) Sprinkler system
- (b) Pulley system
- (c) Drip system
- (d) Chain pump system

Que. 4) Why is irrigation important in crop cultivation?

Que. 5) Explain in detail about the drip irrigation system.