

21. (a) Name the tool used with a tractor for sowing seeds in a field.
(b) What are the advantages of using this tool?
22. (a) Name the practice followed for large scale rearing of farm animals.
(b) What facilities are provided to farm animals?
23. Clasify the following crops into *Khariff* and *Rabi* crops and write in the tabular column given below:

Maize, paddy, mustard, pea, gram, wheat, groundnut, cotton.

<i>Khariff</i>	<i>Rabi</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Which of the following is not true for fertilisers?
- (a) They increase the yield.
 - (b) Their excessive use disturbs the balance of nutrients in soil.
 - (c) They are generally used in small quantity.
 - (d) They are environment friendly.
8. Given below are statements about the harmful effects of weeds on crop plants.
- (i) They interfere in harvesting.
 - (ii) They help crop plants to grow healthily.
 - (iii) They compete with crop plants for water, nutrients, space and light.
 - (iv) They affect plant growth.

Choose the correct combination of statements.

- (a) i, iii, iv
 - (b) iii only
 - (c) iii, iv
 - (d) i, ii, iii, iv
9. The process of loosening and turning of soil is called
- (a) irrigation and manuring
 - (b) digging and winnowing
 - (c) tilling and ploughing
 - (d) harvesting and storage
10. The monsoon season in our country is during the months
- (a) April to December
 - (b) June to September
 - (c) November to March
 - (d) January to May
11. The system of irrigation where in water is supplied drop by drop near the roots of plants, is called
- (a) pulley system
 - (b) drip system
 - (c) sprinkler system
 - (d) lever system

8. Which substance is formed by the carbonisation of dead vegetation?.
- (a) coal (c) coal gas
(b) coke (d) coal tar
9. Naphthalene balls are obtained from coal tar and are used as
- (a) mosquito repellant (c) moth repellant
(b) honey bee repellant (d) snake repellant
10. Which of the following is not a constituent of petroleum?
- (a) paraffin wax (c) petrol
(b) lubricating oil (d) coke
11. Petroleum was formed from organisms:
- (a) living on the land (c) living in the sea
(b) living on the plants (d) living on the rocks
12. Choose the correct statement from the following:
- (a) It is difficult to transport natural gas through pipes.
(b) The disadvantage of natural gas is that it can not be used directly for burning in homes.
(c) Natural gas is stored under high pressure as compressed natural gas.
(d) Natural gas cannot be used for power generation.

16. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

- (a) Coal is one of the _____ used to cook food.
- (b) When heated in air, coal burns and produces mainly _____ gas.
- (c) Coal tar is a black, thick _____ with an _____ smell.
- (d) Petroleum, _____ and _____ are fossil fuels.
- (e) Forests and coal are _____ natural resources.

24. Look at Fig. 5.1 where petroleum and natural gas deposits are shown. Why do we find oil layer above water layer?

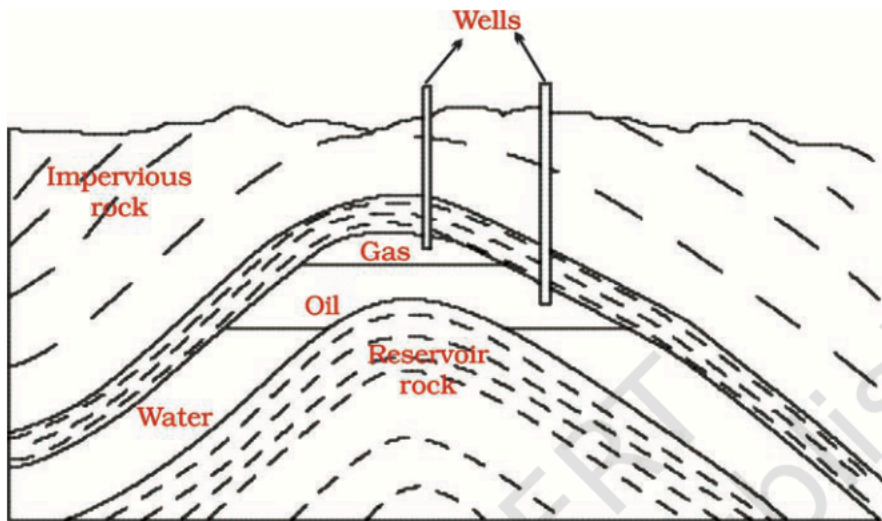


Fig. 5.1

26. Match the items given in **Column I** with the items of **Column II**.

Column I	Column II
(a) Used for road surfacing	(i) Black gold
(b) Natural gas	(ii) Vaseline and candles
(c) Petroleum	(iii) Bitumen
(d) Paraffin wax	(iv) CNG

trees.

14. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**. Correct the false statements.

- (i) There can be a wildlife sanctuary within a biosphere reserve.
- (ii) Plants of a particular area are collectively termed as fauna.
- (iii) Deforestation leads to an increase in the water holding capacity of the soil.
- (iv) Bison is an endemic fauna of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.

15. Can a forest regenerate naturally in a short period of time?

16. Name the first Reserve Forest of India.

23. How do vaccines work?

24. Observe the set up given in Fig. 2.2 and answer the following questions.

- (a) What happens to the sugar solution in A?
- (b) Which gas is released in A?
- (c) What changes will you observe in B when the released gas passes through it?

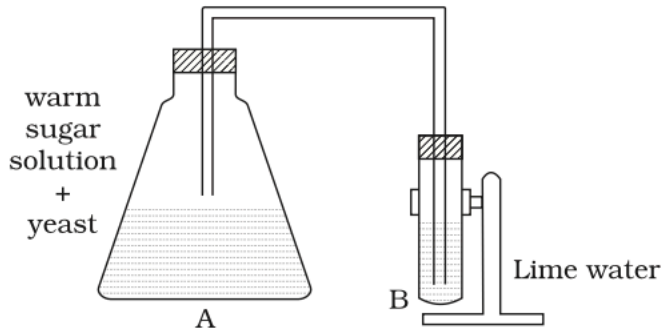


Fig. 2.2

27. How can we prevent the following diseases?

(a) Cholera

(b) Typhoid

(c) Hepatitis A

16. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

- (a) A _____ process in which a substance reacts with _____ to give off heat is called combustion.
- (b) When the clothes of a person catch _____, the person is covered with a _____ to extinguish fire.
- (c) The _____ temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its _____ temperature.
- (d) The substances which have very _____ ignition temperature and can easily catch fire with a flame are called _____ substances.
- (e) The substances which vapourise during _____, give flame.

23. Match the items of **Column A** with the items of **Column B**.

Column A	Column B
(a) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen	(i) fire extinguisher
(b) CNG	(ii) incomplete combustion of coal
(c) Oxygen	(iii) very low ignition temperature
(d) inflammable substance	(iv) acid rain
(e) carbon dioxide	(v) necessary for combustion
(f) carbon monoxide	(vi) fuel for automobiles.

24. Match the following for the flame of a candle.

Column A	Column B (zone)	Column C (colour)
(a) hottest part	(i) innermost zone of unburnt wax vapours	(x) blue
(b) moderately hot	(ii) middle zone of partial combustion	(y) black
(c) least hot	(iii) outer zone of complete combustion	(z) yellow

- (a) A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is called _____.
- (b) Wood, paper, CNG are _____ substances.
- (c) The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its _____ temperature.
- (d) Ignition temperature of _____ is lower than that of wood.
- (e) The substances which have very low _____ temperature and can easily catch fire with a flame are called _____ substances.
- (f) The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustion of 1kg of a fuel is called its _____.

3. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

(a) To draw water from a well we have to _____ at the rope.

(b) A charged body _____ an uncharged body towards it.

(c) To move a loaded trolley we have to _____ it.

(d) The north pole of a magnet _____ the north pole of another magnet.

4. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow, which begins to move towards the target. Based on this information fill up the gaps in the following statements using the following terms.

muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction

- (a) To stretch the bow, the archer applies a force that causes a change in its _____.
- (b) The force applied by the archer to stretch the bow is an example of _____ force.
- (c) The type of force responsible for a change in the state of motion of the arrow is an example of a _____ force.
- (d) While the arrow moves towards its target, the forces acting on it are due to _____ and that due to _____ of air.