

# Chapter 12: Improvement in Food Resources Quiz

---

## Introduction to Food Resources

---

**1. What do all living organisms need for development and health?**

- ☐ Food
- ☐ Shelter
- ☐ Clothing
- ☐ Entertainment

**Answer: Food**

**2. What are the major sources of food for humans?**

- ☐ Plants and animals
- ☐ Rocks and minerals
- ☐ Air and water
- ☐ Chemicals

**Answer: Plants and animals**

**3. Why is it necessary to increase production efficiency?**

- ☐ Limited land for cultivation
- ☐ Unlimited land
- ☐ Decreasing population
- ☐ None of the above

**Answer: Limited land for cultivation**

**4. Increasing food production should be done without?**

- ☐ Degrading the environment
- ☐ Using water
- ☐ Using seeds
- ☐ Using labor

**Answer: Degrading the environment**

### 5. Sustainable practices are needed in?

- ☐ Agriculture and animal husbandry
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufacturing

**Answer: Agriculture and animal husbandry**

## Improvement in Crop Yields

---

### 1. Which crop provides carbohydrates?

- ☐ Wheat
- ☐ Gram
- ☐ Mustard
- ☐ Soyabean

**Answer: Wheat**

### 2. Pulses are a good source of?

- ☐ Protein
- ☐ Fats
- ☐ Carbohydrates
- ☐ Vitamins

**Answer: Protein**

### 3. Kharif crops are grown in which season?

- ☐ Rainy season
- ☐ Winter season
- ☐ Summer season
- ☐ Spring season

**Answer: Rainy season**

### 4. Which of these is a Rabi crop?

- ☐ Wheat
- ☐ Paddy
- ☐ Maize
- ☐ Cotton

**Answer: Wheat**

**5. From 1952 to 2010, food grain production increased by?**

- ☐ Four times
- ☐ Two times
- ☐ Ten times
- ☐ No increase

**Answer: Four times**

## Crop Variety Improvement

---

**1. How can desirable characters be incorporated into crop varieties?**

- ☐ Hybridisation
- ☐ Irrigation
- ☐ Weeding
- ☐ Harvesting

**Answer: Hybridisation**

**2. Genetically modified crops are produced by?**

- ☐ Introducing a gene
- ☐ Adding manure
- ☐ Changing soil
- ☐ Adding water

**Answer: Introducing a gene**

**3. Which is a biotic resistance factor?**

- ☐ Resistance to insects
- ☐ Resistance to drought
- ☐ Resistance to heat
- ☐ Resistance to salinity

**Answer: Resistance to insects**

**4. Why is short maturity duration desirable?**

- ☐ It is economical and allows multiple rounds of crops
- ☐ It reduces yield
- ☐ It increases cost
- ☐ It requires more water

**Answer: It is economical and allows multiple rounds of crops**

**5. Developing varieties for wider adaptability helps in?**

- ☐ Stabilising crop production
- ☐ Reducing production
- ☐ Limiting growth
- ☐ None of the above

**Answer: Stabilising crop production**

## Crop Production Management

---

**1. Farming practices are decided by?**

- ☐ Farmer's purchasing capacity
- ☐ Weather only
- ☐ Soil color
- ☐ Seed size

**Answer: Farmer's purchasing capacity**

**2. Nutrients are supplied to plants by?**

- ☐ Air, water, and soil
- ☐ Only soil
- ☐ Only water
- ☐ Only air

**Answer: Air, water, and soil**

**3. How many nutrients does soil supply to plants?**

- ☐ Thirteen
- ☐ Six
- ☐ Seven
- ☐ Two

**Answer: Thirteen**

**4. Nutrients required in large quantities are called?**

- ☐ Macronutrients
- ☐ Micronutrients
- ☐ Trace elements
- ☐ Essential elements

**Answer: Macronutrients**

**5. Which of these is a macronutrient?**

- ☐ Nitrogen
- ☐ Iron
- ☐ Zinc
- ☐ Copper

**Answer: Nitrogen**

## Nutrient Management

---

**1. Which of these is a micronutrient?**

- ☐ Iron
- ☐ Calcium
- ☐ Magnesium
- ☐ Potassium

**Answer: Iron**

**2. Deficiency of nutrients affects?**

- ☐ Physiological processes
- ☐ Color of soil
- ☐ Size of field
- ☐ Amount of rain

**Answer: Physiological processes**

**3. To increase yield, soil can be enriched with?**

- ☐ Manure and fertilizers
- ☐ Plastic
- ☐ Sand
- ☐ Stones

**Answer: Manure and fertilizers**

**4. What is the source of Carbon for plants?**

- ☐ Air
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Fertilizer

**Answer: Air**

**5. What is the source of Hydrogen for plants?**

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Air
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Sunlight

**Answer: Water**

## Manure

---

**1. Manure is prepared by the decomposition of?**

- ☐ Animal excreta and plant waste
- ☐ Chemicals
- ☐ Rocks
- ☐ Plastic

**Answer: Animal excreta and plant waste**

**2. Manure helps in enriching soil with?**

- ☐ Nutrients and organic matter
- ☐ Chemicals
- ☐ Pests
- ☐ Weeds

**Answer: Nutrients and organic matter**

**3. In sandy soils, organic matter helps in?**

- ☐ Increasing water holding capacity
- ☐ Drainage
- ☐ Aeration
- ☐ None of the above

**Answer: Increasing water holding capacity**

**4. Which manure uses earthworms?**

- ☐ Vermi-compost
- ☐ Green manure
- ☐ Compost
- ☐ Fertilizer

**Answer: Vermi-compost**

### 5. Green manure enriches soil mainly in?

- ☐ Nitrogen and phosphorus
- ☐ Iron and zinc
- ☐ Calcium and magnesium
- ☐ Carbon and oxygen

**Answer: Nitrogen and phosphorus**

## Fertilizers

---

### 1. Fertilizers mainly supply?

- ☐ Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium
- ☐ Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
- ☐ Iron, zinc, copper
- ☐ Calcium, magnesium, sulphur

**Answer: Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium**

### 2. Excessive use of fertilizers can lead to?

- ☐ Water pollution
- ☐ Soil enrichment
- ☐ Better microbial life
- ☐ Less weeds

**Answer: Water pollution**

### 3. Continuous use of fertilizers can destroy?

- ☐ Soil fertility
- ☐ Pests
- ☐ Weeds
- ☐ Crops

**Answer: Soil fertility**

### 4. Organic farming involves?

- ☐ Minimal or no use of chemicals
- ☐ Maximum use of chemicals
- ☐ No manure
- ☐ No irrigation

**Answer: Minimal or no use of chemicals**

### 5. Fertilizers ensure good?

- ☐ Vegetative growth
- ☐ Root rot
- ☐ Weed growth
- ☐ Pest growth

**Answer: Vegetative growth**

## Irrigation

---

### 1. Most agriculture in India is?

- ☐ Rain-fed
- ☐ Canal-fed
- ☐ Well-fed
- ☐ Tank-fed

**Answer: Rain-fed**

### 2. Wells that tap water from deeper strata are?

- ☐ Tube wells
- ☐ Dug wells
- ☐ Canals
- ☐ Tanks

**Answer: Tube wells**

### 3. River lift systems are used where?

- ☐ Canal flow is insufficient
- ☐ Rain is heavy
- ☐ Groundwater is high
- ☐ Soils are sandy

**Answer: Canal flow is insufficient**

### 4. Rainwater harvesting increases?

- ☐ Ground water levels
- ☐ River flow
- ☐ Sea level
- ☐ Rainfall

**Answer: Ground water levels**



### 5. Check-dams help to?

- ☐ Reduce soil erosion
- ☐ Increase flooding
- ☐ Increase evaporation
- ☐ Reduce crop yield

**Answer: Reduce soil erosion**

## Cropping Patterns

---

### 1. Growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same land is?

- ☐ Mixed cropping
- ☐ Crop rotation
- ☐ Monoculture
- ☐ Fallow land

**Answer: Mixed cropping**

### 2. Growing crops in a definite row pattern is?

- ☐ Inter-cropping
- ☐ Mixed cropping
- ☐ Crop rotation
- ☐ Organic farming

**Answer: Inter-cropping**

### 3. Growing different crops in succession is?

- ☐ Crop rotation
- ☐ Mixed cropping
- ☐ Inter-cropping
- ☐ Hybridisation

**Answer: Crop rotation**

### 4. Inter-cropping ensures?

- ☐ Maximum utilisation of nutrients
- ☐ Maximum pests
- ☐ Minimum yield
- ☐ Soil erosion

**Answer: Maximum utilisation of nutrients**

### 5. Mixed cropping reduces?

- ☐ Risk of crop failure
- ☐ Yield
- ☐ Soil fertility
- ☐ Water availability

**Answer: Risk of crop failure**

## Crop Protection Management

---

### 1. Xanthium and Parthenium are examples of?

- ☐ Weeds
- ☐ Crops
- ☐ Pests
- ☐ Fertilizers

**Answer: Weeds**

### 2. Weeds compete with crops for?

- ☐ Food, space, and light
- ☐ Oxygen
- ☐ Carbon dioxide
- ☐ Pollinators

**Answer: Food, space, and light**

### 3. Insect pests affect crop health by?

- ☐ Cutting parts and sucking sap
- ☐ Pollinating flowers
- ☐ Adding nutrients
- ☐ Aerating soil

**Answer: Cutting parts and sucking sap**

### 4. Diseases in plants are caused by?

- ☐ Pathogens
- ☐ Weeds
- ☐ Fertilizers
- ☐ Water

**Answer: Pathogens**

**5. Summer ploughing is a method for?**

- ☐ Weed and pest control
- ☐ Irrigation
- ☐ Harvesting
- ☐ Sowing

**Answer: Weed and pest control**

## Storage of Grains

---

**1. Which is a biotic factor causing storage loss?**

- ☐ Insects
- ☐ Temperature
- ☐ Moisture
- ☐ Container material

**Answer: Insects**

**2. Which is an abiotic factor causing storage loss?**

- ☐ Moisture
- ☐ Rodents
- ☐ Fungi
- ☐ Mites

**Answer: Moisture**

**3. Storage losses lead to?**

- ☐ Poor germinability and quality
- ☐ Better taste
- ☐ Increased weight
- ☐ Higher price

**Answer: Poor germinability and quality**

**4. A preventive measure for storage is?**

- ☐ Strict cleaning and proper drying
- ☐ Wetting the grains
- ☐ Leaving grains in open
- ☐ Mixing with soil

**Answer: Strict cleaning and proper drying**

**5. Chemicals used to kill pests in storage are called?**

- ☐ Fumigants
- ☐ Fertilizers
- ☐ Manure
- ☐ Irrigants

**Answer: Fumigants**

## Animal Husbandry & Cattle Farming

---

**1. Milk-producing females are called?**

- ☐ Milch animals
- ☐ Draught animals
- ☐ Broilers
- ☐ Layers

**Answer: Milch animals**

**2. Exotic breeds like Jersey are selected for?**

- ☐ Long lactation periods
- ☐ Disease resistance
- ☐ Hard work
- ☐ Small size

**Answer: Long lactation periods**

**3. Local breeds like Red Sindhi are known for?**

- ☐ Disease resistance
- ☐ Long lactation
- ☐ High milk yield
- ☐ Fast growth

**Answer: Disease resistance**

**4. Roughage in animal feed is largely?**

- ☐ Fibre
- ☐ Protein
- ☐ Fat
- ☐ Vitamin

**Answer: Fibre**

**5. Flukes damage which part of cattle?**

- ☐ Liver
- ☐ Stomach
- ☐ Skin
- ☐ Lungs

**Answer: Liver**

## Poultry Farming

---

**1. Poultry farming is undertaken for?**

- ☐ Egg and meat production
- ☐ Milk production
- ☐ Wool production
- ☐ Honey production

**Answer: Egg and meat production**

**2. Birds grown for meat are called?**

- ☐ Broilers
- ☐ Layers
- ☐ Milch animals
- ☐ Draught animals

**Answer: Broilers**

**3. Broiler feed is rich in?**

- ☐ Protein and fat
- ☐ Fibre
- ☐ Carbohydrates only
- ☐ Water

**Answer: Protein and fat**

**4. A desirable trait in poultry cross-breeding is?**

- ☐ Summer adaptation
- ☐ Low egg production
- ☐ High maintenance
- ☐ Large size

**Answer: Summer adaptation**

**5. Layers are raised for?**

- ☐ Eggs
- ☐ Meat
- ☐ Feathers
- ☐ Labour

**Answer: Eggs**

## Fish Production

---

**1. Obtaining fish from natural resources is called?**

- ☐ Capture fishing
- ☐ Culture fishery
- ☐ Aquaculture
- ☐ Mariculture

**Answer: Capture fishing**

**2. Farming marine fish is called?**

- ☐ Mariculture
- ☐ Aquaculture
- ☐ Apiculture
- ☐ Sericulture

**Answer: Mariculture**

**3. In composite fish culture, how many species are used?**

- ☐ Five or six
- ☐ Only one
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Ten

**Answer: Five or six**

**4. Catlas are?**

- ☐ Surface feeders
- ☐ Bottom feeders
- ☐ Middle-zone feeders
- ☐ Weed feeders

**Answer: Surface feeders**

**5. A major problem in fish farming is?**

- ☐ Lack of quality seed
- ☐ Too much water
- ☐ Too much food
- ☐ Lack of space

**Answer: Lack of quality seed**

## Bee-keeping

---

**1. *Apis cerana indica* is known as?**

- ☐ Indian bee
- ☐ Rock bee
- ☐ Little bee
- ☐ Italian bee

**Answer: Indian bee**

**2. Which variety is commonly used for commercial honey production?**

- ☐ Italian bee (*A. mellifera*)
- ☐ Rock bee
- ☐ Little bee
- ☐ Indian bee

**Answer: Italian bee (*A. mellifera*)**

**3. Pasturage refers to?**

- ☐ Flowers available for nectar and pollen
- ☐ Beehive structure
- ☐ Honey extractor
- ☐ Bee wax

**Answer: Flowers available for nectar and pollen**

**4. Bee-keeping is done to obtain?**

- ☐ Honey and wax
- ☐ Milk
- ☐ Silk
- ☐ Wool

**Answer: Honey and wax**

**5. Italian bees are known for?**

- ☐ High honey collection capacity
- ☐ Stinging more
- ☐ Staying for short periods
- ☐ Poor breeding

**Answer: High honey collection capacity**