

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. Catla 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