

Science

Class VIII

Chapter 1

Que-Ans

## Exercises

### Question 1:

Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.

float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is \_\_\_\_\_ of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would \_\_\_\_\_ on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil are essential.

### Answer 1:

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called crop.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is preparation of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would float on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and water and nutrients from the soil are essential.

### Question 2:

Match items in column A with those in column B.

- | A                          | B  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (i) Kharif crops           | (a) Food for cattle                                |
| (ii) Rabi crops            | (b) Urea and super phosphate                       |
| (iii) Chemical fertilisers | (c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste |
| (iv) Organic manure        | (d) Wheat, gram, pea                               |
|                            | (e) Paddy and maize                                |

### Answer 2:

- | A                          | B  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (i) Kharif crops           | (e) Paddy and maize                                |
| (ii) Rabi crops            | (d) Wheat, gram, pea                               |
| (iii) Chemical fertilisers | (b) Urea and super phosphate                       |
| (iv) Organic manure        | (c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste |

3. Give two examples of each.

Solution (3):

(a) Example of Kharif crop: Maize & soyabean

(b) Examples of Rabi crop: Gram & pea

4. Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

(a) Preparation of soil      (b) Sowing

(c) Weeding                      (d) Threshing

Solution (4):

(a) Preparation of soil:

Turning up the soil and loosening it is the first step before growing a crop. This allows the roots to penetrate deep into the soil.

(b) Sowing:

Sowing of seeds at proper depths and distances gives a good yield. High-grade variety of seeds are sown after the selection of healthy seeds. Sowing is done by seed drills.

(c) Weeding:

Weeding involves the removal of unwanted and uncultivated plants called weeds. It affects the growth of the crop.

(d) Threshing:

Separation of the grains from the chaff is called threshing. It is either done manually by sickle or by a machine called harvester.

**Question 5:**

Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

**Answer 5:**

The main Differences between Fertiliser and Manure are as follows:

S.No	Fertilisers	Manures
1.	A fertiliser is an inorganic salt.	Manure is a natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues.
2.	A fertiliser is prepared in factories.	Manure can be prepared in the fields.
3.	A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.	Manure provides a lot of humus to the soil.
4.	Fertilisers are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.	Manure is relatively less rich in plant nutrients.

**Question 6:**

What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

**Answer 6:**

The supply of water to crops at different intervals is called *irrigation*. The two methods of irrigation which conserve water are as follows:

(i) *Sprinkler System:*

Under this method, 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.

(ii) *Drip system:*

In this system, the water falls drop by drop just at the position of the roots. 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.



7. If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.

Ans: If it is sown in Kharif season or rainy season (from June to September), the excess water may damage the crop. Extreme weather conditions may result in very less or no crop yield.

8. Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.

Ams: Soil supplies mineral nutrients to the crop plants. These nutrients are essential for the growth of plants. Continuous cultivation of crops makes the soil poor in nutrients and crop yield decreases as plants do not get proper nutrients.

9. What are weeds? How can we control them?

Ans: Undesirable plants that grow naturally along with the crop are known as weeds.

\*It can be controlled by the process of weeding.

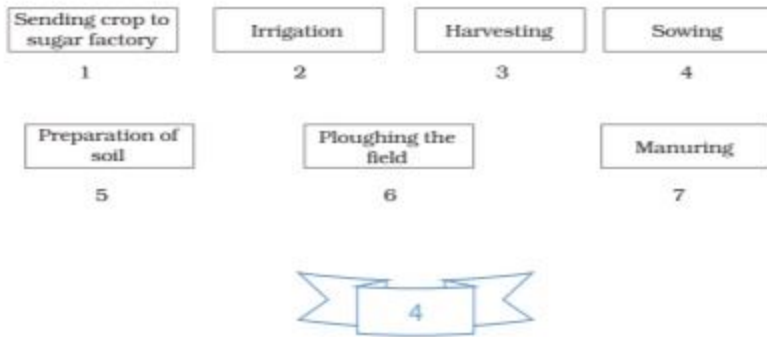
\*Some methods to control weeds are:

Physical removal of weeds by uprooting or cutting them close to the ground, from time to time.

\*Weeds are also controlled by using certain chemicals, called weedicides. E.g. 2,4-D

**Question 10:**

Arrange the following boxes in proper order to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production.

**Answer 10:**

The correct order is 5 → 6 → 4 → 7 → 2 → 3 → 1

**Question 11:**

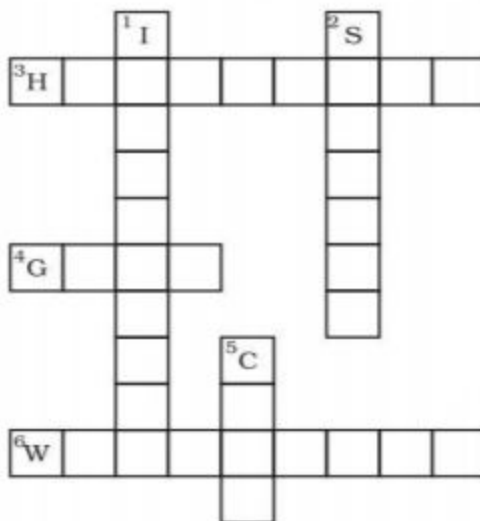
Complete the following word puzzle with the help of clues given below.

**Down**

1. Providing water to the crops.
2. Keeping crop grains for a long time under proper conditions.
5. Certain plants of the same kind grown on a large scale.

**Across**

3. A machine used for cutting the matured crop.
4. A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.
6. A process of separating the grain from chaff.

**Answer 11:****Down**

1. Irrigation
2. Storage
5. Crop

**Across**

3. Harvester
4. Gram
6. Winnowing

