CBSE Test Paper 05

Chapter 15 Improvement in Food Resources

1. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are examples of **(1)**

   a. Micro-nutrients and Macro-nutrients
   b. Micro-nutrients
   c. Fertilizers
   d. Macro-nutrients

2. Match the following with correct response. **(1)**

Column A	**Column B**
(1) Disease of fish	(A) Rinderpest
(2) Common weed	(B) Viral Haemorrhage septicemia
(3) Bacterial disease of cattle	(C) Foot and mouth disease
(4) Viral disease of cattle	(D) Amaranthus

   a. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
   b. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
   c. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
   d. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

3. Statement A: Pesticides used for spraying are not volatile.
   Statement B: Fumigants are volatile
   Which of the two statement is true **(1)**

   a. None of these
   b. Statement A
   c. Both A and B
   d. Statement B

4. The poultry birds groomed for obtaining meat are called _____ **(1)**

   a. Pork

b. Growers
c. Broilers
d. Poultry

5. Which of the following is soil borne disease? **(1)**

a. Leaf spot of rice
b. Red rot of sugarcane
c. Smut of bajra
d. Rust of wheat

6. Name one cause of non–communicable diseases. **(1)**

7. Give one example each of kharif and rabi crops. **(1)**

8. Name two cattle breeds which show excellent resistance of diseases. **(1)**

9. Mention two diseases caused by bacteria in poultry. **(1)**

10. Give one example of solid and one of liquid fumigant. **(1)**

11. Write two infectious diseases of each of cow, poultry and fishes. **(3)**

12. Define the following statements:- **(3)**

i. White revolution
ii. Silver revolution
iii. Blue revolution.

13. What are the main elements of animal husbandry? **(3)**

14. How do storage grain losses occur? **(5)**

15. Differentiate between fertilisers and manures. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Macro-nutrients

   Explanation: Macro-nutrients

2. b. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

   Explanation:

   i. Viral Haemorrhage septicemia is the Disease of fish , where the fishes of the northern hemisphere die due to severe viral infection.
   ii. amaranthus is a common kharif crop weeds.
   iii. disease of cattle caused by bacteris are - salmonellosis, in which diarrhoea with blood clot and fever occurs.
   iv. Viral disease of cattle are cow pox, foot and mouth disease.

3. c. Both A and B

   Explanation: Pesticides used for spraying are not volatile. Fumigants are volatile that spread evenly all over the storage area. Nowadays, with the increased use of non-volatile, thermally labile pesticides (imidazoles, benzimidazoles, carbamates, neonico- tinoids, benzoyl ureas, etc.), techniques other than GC/MS are needed to analyze the complete range of commonly used pesticides Fumigant, any volatile, poisonous substance used to kill insects and other animals or plants that damage stored foods or seeds, human dwellings, clothing, and nursery stock.soil fumigants are sprayed or spread over an area to be cultivatedand are worked into the soil to control disease-causing fungi, nematodes, and weeds.

4. c. Broilers

   Explanation: An egg laying poultry bird is called hen (layers) and the poultry birds groomed for obtaining meat are called chicken or broilers.

5. c. Smut of bajra

   Explanation: Soil borne disease are caused by fungal pathogens which persist (survive) in the soil matrix and in residues on the soil surface are defined as soil borne diseases. Smut of bajra is a soil borne disease.

6. Nutrition deficiency.
7. Rice and wheat respectively.
8. Red Sindhi and Sahiwal.
9. Cholera and tuberculosis
10. Solid fumigant–Aluminium phosphide.
    Liquid fumigants– Ethylene dichloride, carbon tetrachloride.
11. Diseases of cow– Foot and mouth disease and Cow Pox.
    Diseases of poultry– Chick Pox and Aspergillosis
    Diseases of fishes– Infectious pancreatic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicemia.
12. i. White Revolution – Increased production of milk is known as white revolution. It involved use of new improved high milk – yielding cross breeds of milch animals.
    ii. Silver revolution – Tremendous increase in egg production is known as silver revolution.
    iii. Blue revolution – It refers to the increased production of fish.
13. The main elements of animal husbandry are:
    a. Proper feeding of animals.
    b. Providing freshwater to animals.
    c. Providing safe and hygienic shelter to animals.
    d. Ensuring proper health of animals and protection against diseases.
    e. Proper breeding of animals.
14. Both abiotic and biotic factors damage stored grains.
    Abiotic Factors
    i. Moisture Content of Grains. Moisture content of grains is generally higher than optimum 4%. Higher moisture content of grains increases their respiration, which heats the grains and reduces their keeping quality. Microorganisms, fungi and insects attack such grains.
    ii. Dampness and Humidity in Air. Dampness of godowns and humidity in air causes growth of moulds over and inside the grains.
    iii. Temperature. Temperature of $30^{O}C$ and above is harmful to stored grains due to activity of microorganisms, insects, pests and activation of enzymes of the grains.

Biotic Factors

i. Rodents. Six rats consume food equivalent to an average human being. They damage 5–6 times more grains by cutting and contamination (by urine, hair and excreta).

ii. Birds. Birds are often seen in large number around godowns. They are able to puncture bags and eat the stored grains. The birds also contaminate the stored grains with their excreta and feathers. Bird excreta often contains Salmonella, the bacterium causing food poisoning.

iii. Insects and Worms. Insects and their larvae feed on stored grains either internally (internal feeders like Pusle Beetle, Rice Weevil. Lesser Grain Borer) or externally (external feeders, e.g., Khapra Beetle, Rust Red Four Beetle). They damage the grains, decrease their quality and cause contamination with webs, cocoons, excreta, dead remains and toxins.

iv. Microorganisms. Bacteria, yeasts and moulds attack stored grains and cause their rotting. Rotting brings about discolouration, loss of weight, bad odour and aflatoxin contamination of grains which also lose their ability of germination.

15.

Fertilisers		**Manures**	
1.	They are inorganic substances which are manufactured in factories.	1.	Manure is an organic substance that is obtained from decomposition of vegetable and animal waste.
2.	Microbes are not needed for their formation.	2.	Microbes degrade the organic substances to form manure.
3.	Easy to transport, store and apply to crops.	3.	It is difficult to transport, store and apply manure to crops.
4.	They do not restore soil texture.	4.	They restore soil texture.
5.	They do not help in retention of water.	5.	They help in the retention of water.