

Soil

<1M>

1. soil is a mixture of sand, clay and silt.

- (A) Loamy (B) Clayey (C) Sandy (D) Black

2. The mixture of rock particles and _____ is called soil.

- (A) Humus (B) Clay (C) Minerals (D) Water

3. On a hot summer day, air above the soil seems to shimmer because-

- (A) Shiny surface of soil reflects. (B) Air becomes mirror like.
(C) Water vapours coming out of the soil reflect the sunlight.
(D) All the above.

4. The _____ makes the soil fertile and provides nutrients to growing plants.

- (A) Water (B) Clay (C) Humus (D) Sand

5. Define humus.

6. What do you mean by soil profile?

7. Which is the best soil for growing plants?

8. Which soil is used to make pots, toys and statues?

9. What is soil?

10. What do you mean by soil erosion?

11. The natural resource which supports in supplying water and nutrients to plants is:

- (A) Soil. (B) Coal. (C) Oil. (D) Water.

12. Match the following :

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) clayey | (A) Bed rock |
| (ii) Soil | (B) Silt |
| (iii) Hard layer of soil | (C) pots |
| (iv) Deposits in river | (D) Natural resource |

(A) (i) A; (ii) D; (iii) C; (iv) B (B) (i) B; (ii) C; (iii) D; (iv) A

(C) (i) D; (ii) A; (iii) B; (iv) C (D) (i) C; (ii) D; (iii) A; (iv) B

13. Removal of land surface by water, ice or wind is known as-

- (A) Weathering. (B) Deforestation. (C) Erosion. (D) Evaporation.

14. Soil erosion can be prevented by-

- (A) Planting more trees. (B) Cutting down trees.
(C) Deforestation. (D) None of these.

15. Which kind of soil is used for making *matki* and *surahi* etc.?

- (A) Clayey soil. (B) Red soil. (C) Black soil. (D) Sandy soil.

16. soils are heavy as they hold water and have little air.

- (A) Loamy (B) Clay (C) Sandy (D) Silt

17. The soil which occurs as deposits in river beds is:

- (A) Loamy. (B) Sandy. (C) Silt. (D) Clay.

18. Select the correct alternative(s):

- (i) Soil is the home for many organisms.
- (ii) The top layer of the soil is humus.
- (iii) Polythene bags and plastics pollute the soil.
- (iv) The soil which contains greater proportion of big particles is called clayey soil.

- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (i), (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) All of the above.

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- (A) 1- B, 2- C, 3- D, 4- A (B) 1- B, 2- D, 3- A, 4- C
(C) 1- D, 2- C, 3- B, 4- A (D) 1- C, 2- D, 3- B, 4- A

20. The soil rich in clay and organic matter is best suited for which kind of crop?

- (A) Pulses. (B) Paddy. (C) Cotton. (D) Wheat.

21. What is weathering?

22. What is soil profile ?

23. Name the types of soil.

24. Define percolation rate.

25. On heating a soil sample in boiling tube, what will you observe?

- (A) It starts boiling.
(B) No change in the sample.
(C) Water vapours condense on the cooler inner walls of upper part of boiling tube.
(D) Soil particles start vaporizing.

26. The process of soil formation by breaking down of rocks by the action of wind, water and climate is called-

- (A) Weathering. (B) Erosion. (C) Filtration. (D) Evaporation.

27. Soil is composed of distinct layers; the topmost layer consists of rotting dead matter called _____.

- (A) Clay. (B) Humus. (C) Sand. (D) Gravel.

28. Many living organisms such as worms, rodents, moles & beetles and roots of small plants are found in

- (A) B-horizon (B) Topsoil (C) Bedrock (D) C-horizon

29. The layers in the soil profile differ in-

- (A) Texture and size. (B) Colour, height and texture.
(C) Water content, colour and size. (D) Texture, colour, depth and chemical composition.

30. The classification of soil is done on the basis of proportion of particles of various-

- (A) Shapes. (B) Sizes. (C) Concentration. (D) Solubility.

31. Unit of rate of percolation of water in soil is:

- (A) (ml/sec) (B) (ml/min) (C) (g/min) (D) (g/sec)

32. Rhea performed an experiment in her garden related to the rate of percolation of her garden soil. She found that it took 15 minutes for 200 ml of water to percolate through the soil. Calculate the rate of percolation.

33. A vertical section through different layers of soil is called:

- (A) Soil Profile. (B) Horizons. (C) Bed rock. (D) Soil layers.

34. Lentils and other pulses grow well in _____ soils, which drain water easily.

- (A) Loamy (B) Clayey (C) Sandy (D) None of the above.

35. Rate of percolation of water in soil can be calculated by the following formula:

(A) Percolation rate (g/sec)

(B) Percolation rate (min. /q)

(C) Percolation rate (mL/ min)

(D) Percolation rate (min/mL)

36. Soil profile is a-

- (A) Horizontal section through different layers of soil.
(B) Diagonal section through different layers of soil.
(C) Vertical section through different layers of soil.
(D) Transverse section through different layers of soil.

37. A soil sample takes 15 minutes to percolate 300 ml of water. Its rate of percolation will be-

- (A) 10 ml/min. (B) 15 ml/min. (C) 25 ml/min. (D) 20 ml/min.

38. What is soil ?

39. Why is it difficult to dig the bedrock with a spade ?

40. Why is sandy soil light ?

41. In which type of soil is rice grown ?

42. The rotting dead matter in the soil is called _____

43. soils are good for growing cotton.

44. soils have the highest humus content and are highly fertile.

45. is the vertical section of different layers of soil.

46. Percolation rate is measured in _____

47. _____ has the lowest percolation rate

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48. What are the factors which affect the soil?

49. Razia conducted an experiment in the field related to the rate of percolation. She observed that she took 30 min for 200ml of water to percolate through the soil. Find the rate of percolation.

50. There is a demand to ban the use of polythene bags. Why?

51. Name the different layers of soil.

52. What is humus?

53. What are horizons? Name them.

54. Define (a) topsoil and (b) bedrock.

55. Explain how soil is formed.

56. Which top soil is best for growing crops why?

57. How is clayey soil useful for crops?

58. List any 4 uses of soil

59. How do different layers of soil differ in a soil profile

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60. How will you say that the soil is one of the most important natural resources?

61. What is the basis to classify the soil in different types? Explain all the types.

62. Write a short note on the factors that pollute soil. Also give measures of prevention.

63. Why does erosion of soil occur? Give the methods to prevent it.

64. What factors affect the soil profile? What determines the type of vegetation and plants that might grow in any region?

65. Define the following a) Humus b) weathering c) Soil profile.

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66. Describe the different layers in soil profile?

67. How can we find the absorption percentage of a given soil sample
68. List the differences between clayey soil and sandy soil.
69. Explain briefly (a) A- horizon (b) B- horizon (c) C- horizon.
70. With the help of a diagram explain how can you show that soil has moisture in it?