Food Production

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Put a tick mark (✓) against the correct alternative in the following statements:

(i) Which one of the following is an indigenous breed of dairy cows ?

1. Jersey
2. Frieswal
3. **Sahiwal**
4. Dangi

(ii) Which one of the following is the common breed of buffalo found in Gujarat ?

1. Surti
2. Murrah
3. Gir
4. **Mehsana**

(iii) Identify the indigenous breed of poultry of India:

1. White leghorn
2. HH-260
3. **Aseel**
4. B-77

(iv) Which one of the following is a rabi crop

1. Mustard
2. Pea
3. Rice
4. **Wheat**

(v) Identify the Kharif crop:

1. Barley
2. Mustard
3. **Rice**
4. Wheat

(vi) One of the following is a bacterial disease of sheep and goat. Identify it.

1. Sore mouth
2. Rinderpest
3. Goat pox
4. **Brucellosis**

(vii) Which one of the following is a bacterial disease of cattle in which the animal gets swelling on body parts, especially on the neck ?

1. Cow pox
2. **Anthrax**
3. Salmonellosis
4. Rinderpest

(viii) The plants that live for more than two years are called:

1. Annuals
2. **Perennials**
3. Biennials
4. Triennials

(ix) Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry?

1. **Ranikhet disease**
2. Cholera
3. Coryze
4. Aspergillosis

Short Answer Questions:

1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cattle feed made from cereals and wheat is called **concentrates.**
2. Rearing of birds for egg and meat is called **poultry**.
3. Animal food is rich in **proteins.**

2. Name the following:

1. The popular indigienous breed of poultry of India …..
2. Rearing of honey bee …..
3. Architect of white revolution in India …..
4. A kashmiri goat which gives expensive wool ….

5. Scientist responsible for green revolution in India ……

Answer:

1. The popular indigienous breed of poultry of India **Aseel.**
2. Rearing of honey bee is called **apiculture.**
3. Architect of white revolution in India **Mr. Verghese Kurien.**
4. A kashmiri goat which gives expensive wool **kashmiri pashmina.**
5. Scientist responsible for green revolution in **India M.S. Swaminathan.**

3. Match the columns

	Column A		**Column B**
(a)	**Rabi crop**	**(*i*)**	**Transplantation**
(b)	**Rice crop**	**(*ii*)**	**Winter crop**
(c)	**Orchards**	**(*iii*)**	**Kharif crop**
Ans.	**Column A**		**Column B**
(a)	Rabi crop	(*ii*)	Winter crop
(b)	Rice crop	(*i*)	Transplantation
(c)	Orchards	(*iii*)	Kharif crop

4. Answer the following questions:

Question 1.
Name any four animals which provide us food.
Answer:
Buffalo, goat, pig, hen, fish give us food.

Question 2.
Name any two dual purpose breeds of cattle.
Answer:
Dangi and Tharparkar are dual purpose breeds of cattle.

Question 3.
Give two examples of milch animals.
Answer:
Cows, buffaloes, goat are milk yielding animals.

Question 4.
Name any two high-yielding indigenous breeds of cow.
Answer:
Gir, Sahiwal, Red sindhi are high yielding breeds of cow.

Question 5.
Name four varieties of edible fishes of India.
Answer:
Eel, Hilsa, Salmon, Sardine, Pomphret are edible fishes.

Question 6.
Name two breeds of buffaloes.
Answer:
Murrah, surti, mehsana are breeds of buffaloes.

Question 7.
Name any two diseases of cattle caused by viruses.
Answer:
Cow pox, foot and mouth disease.

Question 8.
Name any two bacterial iiseases of cattle.
Answer:
Anthrax and rinderpest are bacterial diseases of cattle.

Question 9.
What are the symptoms of foot and mouth disease ?
Answer:
Blisters on the foot and mouth, high body temperature, reduced appetite are symptoms of foot and mouth disease.

Question 10.
Name two bacterial diseases of poultry.
Answer:
Fowl cholera, salmonellosis, coryze are bacterial diseases.

5. Briefly explain the following terms:
Answer:

1. **Animal husbandry:** The branch of Biology which deals with feeding, shelter, caring and breeding of domesticated animals is called animal husbandry.
2. **Sericulture:** Artificial rearing of silk worm and getting of silk from the silk worms is called sericulture.

3. **Aquaculture:** The production and farming of aquatic animals as fishes, prawns, shrimps, molluscs, lobsters etc. is called aquaculture.
4. **Hatcheries:** We raise small nurseries where water is stored in small pits where we put fish seeds (fish eggs). From these fish eggs very small fish come out after hatching. Then these small fish are transferred to big ponds. These small nurseries where eggs hatch to give small fish are called hatcheries.
5. **Pisciculture:** It deals with production and management of fishes. It is a scientific, systematic way of raising of fishes, their multiplication, their production and management. So it is used as food in a sensible way.

6. What is organic farming?
Answer:
Organic farming is the practice of raising crops without using inorganic fertilisers and pesticides. Farmers use organic manure that has been prepared scientifically. In order to maintain soil fertility, and for weed and pest control, they use a combination of crop rotation, hand weeding, mixed cropping and biological control.

Long Answer Questions:

Question 1.
Differentiate between an egger and a broiler.
Answer:
Following are the differences between the egger and the broiler:
Egger

1. Egg laying chickens are called eggers or egg layers.
2. The chicks are given calcium (bones, seeds) and are reared to produce eggs.
3. Eggers should give large number of eggs as white leghorns give many eggs. Rhode island red breeds like HH-260, IBL-80, B-77.

Broiler

1. Chickens which give us meat are called broilers.
2. Those chicks are reared on a diet of fats so that they gain flesh on their body and these are used as broilers.
3. Broilers should give flesh. Indigenous variety Aseel give high yield of meat and less number of eggs.

Question 2.
Name any two exotic breeds of fowl in India, and mention their usefulness
Answer:
Exotic breeds of fowl in India are as:

1. **White leghorn:** Its size is small and needs less feed for maintenance. So to raise it is economical. It lays oval white eggs.
2. **Rhode island red:** It serves both the purposes as it is a good egg layer and also provide enough of meat. It was raised on a farm in Rhode island of U.S.A. So it is named as Rhode island red.

Question 3.
What are "milch animals"? Give three examples of exotic breeds of cow.
Answer:
Milk-producing animals are known as "milch animals" e.g. cows, buffaloes, goats and camels. The milk from goats is nutritious and is sometimes preferred to cow milk. But the production of goat milk is much less than that of cows and buffaloes. Cow milk is quite nourishing and easy to digest, but as compared to buffaloes, cows produce less quantity of milk. Buffaloes are the major source of milk in our country.
Exotic (Foreign) breeds. For example. Jersey, Holstein- Friesian, and Brown Swiss.

Question 4.
What is the meaning of the term "aquaculture"? Name any three animals which can be cultured by this method.
Answer:
The term "aquaculture" is used for production or farming of useful aquatic animals in various types of water bodies. The animals which can be cultured by this method are: fish, prawns, lobsters, molluscous, etc.

Question 5.
Differentiate between food crops and cash crops and give two examples of each:
Answer:
Differences:
Food crops

1. These are crops which are grown for food such as cereals: wheat, rice, maize, pulses, oil seeds.
2. These grow in the plains generally.
3. These are annuals and complete their cycle in one season as in case of wheat, rice maize, gram, beans, peas.

Cash crops

1. These are crops which are cultivated for commercial purposes such as tea, coffee, rubber, coconut, spices.
2. These grow in the hilly areas on the slopes as water of rain should not stand in the roots as in case of tea.
3. These plants are perennials. These plants live for more than two years. Tea, coffee require pruning before winter.

Question 6.
What are Kharif crops ? Give the name of the most important cereal plant of such crops. Briefly describe any three methods for cultivation of Kharif crops.
Answer:
Kharif crops generally grow in rainy season. Rice is the most important cereal Kharif crop growing in India. It occupies the largest area in India. It needs rainfall from 150 to 200 cms. It requires flooded fields during its growth. It requires alluvial loamy soil.

Cultivation methods of Kharif crops:

1. **Broadcasting:** After preparing the fields for growing the rice crop the seeds are thrown in the fields. This method is adopted in the areas where there is less of rain. The fields are not flooded with water. This method is being adopted in China and Japan.
2. **Dibbling:** In this method seeds are dropped at regular interval in the furrows made by the plough.
3. **Transplantation:** Here the seeds are soaked for 24 hours. The seeds get sprouted. Then these seeds are transferred to nurseries. Here the seeds grow and attain a height of 6” to 9” and then these seedlings are transferred to specially prepared flooded fields which have been properly ploughed. Then those seedlings start growing in the fields. Then the fields are watered and manured from time to time. Then the crop matures and ultimately for ripening they require a temperature ranging from 16°C to 20°C. When the crop become fully ripe and plants become golden yellowish, then the crop is harvested manually or with the help of combines.

Question 7.
Name the two main crop seasons of India. Give three examples of the crops grown during each season.
Answer:
The two main crops seasons in India are:

1. **Kharif season:** The rainy season is from July to October and is known as the Kharif Season. The chief kharif crops are the milles, known as Bajra and Jowar, Paddy, Maize, Cotton.
2. **Rabi season:** The winter season is from November to April and is known as rabi season. Wheat, Gram, Peas, Linseed and Mustard are important rabi crops.

Question 8.
List the uses of bacteria in the food industry.
Answer:
The bacterial action is involved in the following industrial processes.

1. In the manufacture of vinegar, butter and cheese.
2. The process of tanning hides in leather making and preparing sponges.
3. The separation of flax and hemp fibres which are used for making linen cloth and ropes.
4. Fermentation of green plants for the production of ensilage for animal food.
5. Bacteria are used for forming lactic acid, vinegar, citric acid, and vitamins.
6. For formation of antibiotics, serums and vaccines, vitamin B complex.

Question 9.
Name any one variety of edible mushrooms.
Answer:
White button mushroom (Agaricus bisporous) and paddy straw mushroom (Volvariella) the two varieties of edible mushrooms.
Five major steps in cultivation of the common edible mushroom are as below:

1. **Composting:** The compost is prepared by mixing the following in certain proportions.
   - Wheat or paddy straw,
   - Chicken manure
   - Some organic and inorganic fertilizer
     This compost is kept at about 50°C for a week.
2. **Spawning:** “mushroom seed” consisting of mycelium of the selected type of mushroom is introduced into the compost, and allowed to spread for a couple of days.
3. **Casting:** A thin layer of soil is spread over the compost to give support to the mushroom and provide humidity. It also prevents quick drying of the compost and helps to regulate temperature.

4. **Cropping and Harvesting:** The growth occurs in three stages:
   (a) Mycelium (a network of fibrous mass) grows within 2 to 6 weeks.
   (b) Tiny pin heads.
   (c) Button stage which grows bigger attaining marketable size.
   The full grown mushrooms are taken out.
5. **Preservation:** Mushrooms are highly perishable. Their shelf life is increased by a variety of processes
   (a) Vacuum cooling
   (b) Giving gamma radiation and storing at 15°C
   (c) Freeze drying in a solution of citric acid, ascorbic acid and brine, etc.

Question 10.
Mention the benefits of "Green revolution" in our country.
Answer:
Green revolution: Knowledge of science has brought about manifold increase in the production of grains, pulses and other crops and led to green revolution. Factors leading to it are:

1. development of high – yielding varities.
2. development of early – maturing varities.
3. disease – resistant varities.
4. using of fertilizers and pesticides.
5. development of drought – resistant and dwarf varities.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan is known as the father of green revolution in India which has led to manifold increase in the production of wheat and rice using hybrid varities (wheat – Kalyan Sona and Sonalika, Rice – IR – 8 Padma, Jaya and Pusa 215, Maize – Ganga 101 and Rankit).

Question 11.
Mention the benefits of "White revolution" in our country.
Answer:
The benefits of "White Revolution" in our country:

1. The purpose of this programme was to link the rural producer (dairy farmer) with the urban consumer.
2. Rural farmer co-operatives were organized at the village level and connected to the urban consumer.
3. It ensured that the dairy farmer got a major share of the price of milk which consumers pay.

The “Operation flood” ensured thre objectives:

1. increased milk production
2. strengthened the dairy farmer’s income.
3. easy availability of milk at a fair price to all.

Question 12.
Write briefly the processes of

1. wine (alcohol) making and
2. bread making.

Answer:

The steps for making

1. **Wine (alcohol):** Wine is usually made from grapes. The grapes are crushed and the juice is extracted. The juice contains sugar and wild yeast.The yeast ferments the sugar and gradually turns it into alcohol.
2. **Bread:** Mix some flour and water with a small amount of sugar and yeast. This makes dough. Then leave the dough for an hour or so in a warm place. During this period the living yeast cells multiply and fermenting sugar to form alcohol give off carbon dioxide gas. The gas so produced makes the dough rise, more or less doubling its size. Then when you bake the dough in a hot oven: the heat kills the yeast and evaporates the alcohol.

Question 13.
Give any five features of good shelter for milch animals.
Answer:

1. Animal shelter should be very clean, well ventilated and well-lit.
2. Cattle should have proper sheds, so that animals are safe from rain, cold and heat.
3. The floor should have a proper sloping so that urine and excreta can be disposed of easily.
4. Animals should have proper feeding and drinking tubs.
5. Animal shelter should be spacious and there should not be over crowding.
6. It should have arrangements for clean fresh drinking water.
7. The shelter should give protection from predators.
8. Shelter should be located away from the residential areas and waste disposal sites.

Question 14.
What type of food you would suggest for cattle in order to get good quality of milk ?
Answer:s
Cattle should be given good quality type of food which is proper for their growth, development, health and for their maintenance. Animal food is feed.
This cattle feed has two types of substances.

1. **Roughage:** The animals get roughage from hay (straw of cereals), berseem, cowpea, lucerne, silage, maize, bajra and other green plants.
   These plants generally provide fibrous substances and other minerals.
2. **Concentrates:** These are rich in carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, and vitamins, concentrates are given by.
   - Grains and seeds of bajra, maize, rye, gram, cotton, jowar, barley. These provide carbohydrates.
     Legume seeds and cotton seeds provide proteins and fats.
   - **Oil cakes:** These oil cakes are very good feed for the animals. These are formed from the remains of oil seeds after we get the oil from the seeds. We get oil cakes from the seeds of cotton, mustard.
   - Molasses are rich in proteins.
   - Wheat bran, rice bran, and gram bran also give concentrates.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

USEFUL PLANTS, MICROORGANISMS AND THEIR PRODUCT

INVESTIGATION

S. No.	Plant food product	Plant Sources (names)	Eaten raw/after cooking/ boiling/processing
1.	Grains (cereals)	Wheat, rice	Cooking/boiling
2.	Pulses	Beans, grams	Boiling/cooking
3.	Vegetables	Tomato, potato	Raw/cooking/boiling
4.	Fruits	Banana, apple	Raw
5.	Sugar	Sugarcane	Processing
6.	Tea	Tea leaves	Processing
7.	Coffee	Coffee seeds	Processing
8.	Spices	Turmeric, cumin	Cooking
9.	Oils	Groundnut	Processing/cooking

I. Multiple choice questions. Tick (✓) the correct choice:

1. Which of the following is not a food plant?

1. **coir**
2. pulses
3. cereals
4. vegetables

2. Which of the following is not a cereal?

1. wheat
2. sorghum
3. maize
4. **groundnut**

3. Which of the following is a sugar producing plant?

1. pea
2. banana
3. **sugarbeet**
4. tomato

4. The bark of plant gives a drug which is used for treating malaria.

1. neem
2. vasaka
3. **Cinchona**
4. eucalyptus

5. Yeast is used in/as

1. **bread-making**
2. medicines
3. fertiliser
4. none of the above

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Vegetables are rich in **vitamins** and **minerals.**
2. Quinine is obtained from **Cinchona.**
3. Cotton is a **fibre** yielding plant.
4. Fruits are a rich source of **vitamins** and **minerals.**

5. Cotton fibre is rich in **cellulose.**
6. The plant used for treating dysentery is called **isabgol.**
7. Vasaka is used for treating **bronchitis.**

III. Which of the following statements are true (T) and which ones are false (F)? Mark T or F:

1. Teak is a timber plant.
   True.
2. Sunflower is a cereal plant.
   False. Sunflower is an oil yielding plant.
3. Legumes are rich in proteins.
   True.
4. Sugar is chiefly obtained from sweet potato.
   False. Sugar is chiefly obtained from sugarcane.
5. Soil fertility is increased by growing legume plants.
   True.

IV. Match the items in column A with those in column B.

Column A	**Column B**
1. Rice	**(a) Fibre**
2. Bean	**(b) Timber**
3. Cotton	**(c) Malaria**
4. Deodar	**(d) Cereal**
5. Cinchona	**(e) Legume**

Ans. Column A	**Column B**
1. Rice	(d) Cereal
2. Bean	(e) Legume
3. Cotton	(a) Fibre
4. Deodar	(b) Timber
5. Cinchona	(c) Malaria

V. Find the odd one out, giving reason:

Question 1.

Wheat, rice, cotton, barley

Answer:

Cotton: Cotton is the odd one out as it is a fibre yielding plant while the rest three are cereals.

Question 2.

Cotton, jute, tea, coconut

Tea: Tea is the odd one out as it is a beverage plant while the rest three are the fibre yielding plants (coconut provides coir).

Answer:

VI. Give four examples for each of the following:

1. Cereals
2. Vegetables
3. Pulses
4. Fruits
5. Spices
6. Timber plants
7. Medicinal plants
8. Oil-yielding plants
9. Ornamental plants

Answer:

1. **Cereals:** wheat, rice, maize, barley.
2. **Vegetables:** onion, potato, carrot, tomato.
3. **Pulses:** peas, beans, groundnut, alfa-alfa.
4. **Fruits:** apple, mango, banana, grapes.
5. **Spices:** pepper, ginger, turmeric, coriander.
6. **Timber plants:** teak, sal, pine, bamboo.
7. **Medicinal plants:** neem, isabgol, Cinchona, vasaka.
8. **Oil-yielding plants:** groundnut mustard, coconut, sunflower.
9. **Ornamental plants:** rose, dahlia, orchids, bougainvilleas, cacti.

VII. Answer the following questions:

Question 1.
How can the useful plants be categorised?
Answer:
Useful plants can be categorised on the basis of their use and products provided as:

1. **Food plants:** Plants that provide cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, tea, coffee, spices.
2. **Fibre plants:** Cotton, jute, coconut (coir).
3. **Timber plants:** Deodar, pine, teak, sal, shisham, bamboo.
4. **Medicinal plants:** Datura, Cinchona, isabgol, neem. Rauwolfia.
5. **Oil-yielding plants:** Castor, coconut, mustard, sunflower.
6. **Ornamental plants:** Orchids, cacti, rose, dahlia, croton, chrysanthemum.
7. **Other useful plants:** Rubber-yielding plants, dye plants, gum and resin yielding plants.

Question 2.
Give the source of coir.
Answer:
Coir is obtained from the surface of the fruit of coconut plant.

Question 3.
Write a brief note on the importance of microbes.
Answer:
Microbes include bacteria, fungi, algae and protozoa. Bacteria is used in making curd, cheese, vinegar, antibiotics, vaccines, biogas. They also fix atmospheric nitrogen and help in recycling of nutrients in nature. Fungi is used as food (mushroom), in making alcohol, wine, beer, antibiotics, bread and recycling of nutrients. Algae is a source of iodine, food, fertili crs, agar and constitutes the first link in the food chain. Protozoa form a link in the food chain and help in adding nutrients to the soil.

Question 4.
Give uses of the following plants:
(a) Cotton (b) Deodar
(c) Neem (d) Groundnut
Answer:
(a) Cotton: Cotton is a fibre yielding plant and is used to make clothes, bedsheets, curtains, etc.
(b) Deodar: Deodar is a timber plant which provides us wood to make paper, furniture, fuel, ships, etc.
(c) Neem: Neem is a medicinal plant whose leaves are used as an antiseptic. It is used in soaps and creams for treating skin diseases.
(d) Groundnut: Groundnut is an oil-yielding plant. Edible groundnut oil is used in cooking.

Question 5.
Which micoorganisms are used In bread-making?
Answer:
Fungi called yeast.

Question 6.
Name the type of microorganisms useful to us.
Answer:
Bacteria, fungi (like yeast), algae and protozoa.

CROP PLANTS

I. Multiple choice questions. Tick (✓) the correct choice:

1. Which of the following is a biennial crop?

1. Wheat
2. **Cabbage**
3. Rice
4. Mango

2. Which of the following is a rabi season crop?

1. Rice
2. **Potato**
3. Cotton
4. Groundnut

3. Crops produced for sale to earn money are called

1. food crops
2. **cash crops**
3. horticultural crops
4. plantation crops

II. Define the following:

1. Agriculture
2. Horticulture
3. Crop plant
4. Crop yield
5. Cash crops

Answer:

1. **Agriculture:** Agriculture means the cultivation or growing of plants and raising of animals, useful to humans, in the field.
2. **Horticulture:** Horticulture is a branch of agriculture and deals with the science of growing fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.
3. **Crop plant:** Plants grown and tended or cared for in a field are known as crop plants or crops. Examples: Cereals, fibre crops, pulses, spices, etc.
4. **Crop yield:** The final output of the crop produced, measured in terms of weight and area of land is called as crop yield. It is generally expressed as kg/hectare.
5. **Cash crops:** Crops produced for sale to earn money rather than for use by the grower are called cash crops. Examples: sugarcane, cotton, rubber, etc.

III. Answer the following:

Question 1.
Give five examples each of crop plants and horticultural plants.
Answer:
Examples of crop plants: Pulses, cereals, coffee, tea, sugarcane, sunflower.
Examples of horticultural plants: Onion, tomato, apple, banana, rose, jasmine.

Question 2.
Give three examples of cash crops.
Answer:
Cotton, sugarcane and rubber.

Question 3.
What are the two main crop seasons? Give three examples of the crops grown during each season.
Answer:
The two main crop seasons in India are:

1. **Rabi seasons:** Sown in the beginning of winter and harvested in March/April. These a.-e winter season crops. Examples: Wheat, barley, gram, potato and mustard.
2. **Kharif season:** Sown in beginning of monsoon and harvested in September/October. These are summer season crops. Examples: Rice, maize, groundnut, pulses, cotton and jowar.

Question 4.
How are crops classified on the basis of life period?
Answer:
On the basis of life period, crops are classified as:

1. **Annual crop:** Completes life cycle during the same season. Examples: Wheat, rice, maize.
2. **Biennial crop:** Completes its life cycle in two years. Examples: Onion, cabbage.
3. **Perennial crop:** Completes its life cycle in more than two years. Examples: Mango, agave.

Question 5.
Differentiate between rabi season crops and kharif season crops.
Answer:

Rabi season crops

1. These are winter season crops.
2. Sown in the beginning of winter (October to November).
3. Harvested by March or April.
4. Examples : Wheat, barley, gram, potato and mustard.

Kharif season crops

1. These are summer season crops.
2. Sown in the beginning of monsoon (June to July).
3. Harvested by September or October.
4. Examples : Rice, maize, groundnut, jowar, pulses and cotton.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

I. Multiple choice questions. Tick (✓) the correct choice:

1. High milk-yielding breed of buffalo is

1. Lohi
2. Sindhi Red
3. Jersey
4. Murrah

2. Which of the following is a crossbreed of poultry?

1. Aseel
2. White Leghorn
3. HH260
4. Rhode Island Red

3. Apiary is a place where are reared.

1. honeybees
2. silkworms
3. fish
4. sheep

II. Which of the following statements are true (T) and which ones are false (F)? Mark T or F:

1. Catla is a sea water fish.
   False. Catla is a fresh water fish.
2. Poultry products are rich sources of vitamins.
   False. Poultry products are rich sources of proteins.
3. White part present in egg is called albumen.
   True.
4. Jersey is a good breed of cow.
   True.
5. Popular indigenous Indian breed is White Leghorn.
   False. Popular indigenous Indian breed is Aseel.

III. Name two examples of each of the following:

Question 1.
Flesh-yielding animals
Answer:
Goat and chicken

Question 2.
Draught animals
Answer:
Horse and camel

Question 3.
Milk-yielding animals
Answer:
Cow and buffalo

Question 4.
Egg-yielding animals
Answer:
Chicken, duck

IV. Match the items in column A with those in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Hatchery	(a) Sheep
2. Honey	(b) Incubator
3. Wool	(c) Honeybee

Ans.

Column A	Column B
1. Hatchery	(b) Incubator
2. Honey	(c) Honeybee
3. Wool	(a) Sheep

V. Find the odd one out, giving reason:

Question 1.
Cow, goat, sheep, horse
Answer:
Horse: Horse is the odd one out as it a draught animal (used for work) while the rest three are milk yielding dairy animals.

Question 2.
Ivory, pearl, silk, dyes
Answer:
Dyes: Dyes is the odd one out as it is a product obtained from plants while rest three are animal products.

VI. Define the following:

1. Domestication
2. Livestock
3. Shearing
4. Poultry
5. Apiculture
6. Sericulture
7. Piggery
8. Hatchery

Answer:

1. **Domestication:** The keeping of animals for specific purposes is called domestication.
2. **Livestock:** All domestic useful animals constitute livestock. Examples: cattle, sheep, camel, pigs, etc.
3. **Shearing:** Removal of wool from the sheep is called shearing.
4. **Poultry:** The practice of keeping and breeding of useful animals which provide us meat and eggs is called poultry.
5. **Apiculture:** The rearing of honeybees on a large scale is known as apiculture.
6. **Sericulture:** The art of rearing and management of silk moths for the production of silk is called sericulture.
7. **Piggery:** The management and rearing of pigs is called piggery.
8. **Hatchery:** Hatcheries are the incubators in poultry farms where hatching is done.

VII. Answer the following:

Question 1.
What is honey?
Answer:
Honey is a sweet substance produced by honeybees from the nectar of flowers. It consists of water, sugar, minerals and enzymes.

Question 2.
Name the animal which provides silk.
Answer:
Silkworm or silkmoth.

Question 3.
Give the sources of ivory, pearls and lac.
Answer:
Ivory is obtained from elephant teeth. Pearls are obtained from oyster shells. Lac is obtained from lac insect.

Question 4.
Give a list of useful products obtained from animals.
Answer:
Useful products obtained from animals are:

1. Milk – From daily animals like cow, goat, etc.
2. Flesh – From goat, sheep, poultry, pig.
3. Fibre – From sheep, goat.
4. Honey – From honeybees.
5. Silk – From silkworm.
6. Eggs – From chicken, duck, turkey, etc.
7. Fuel as gobar gas or cowdung cake – From animal excreta.
8. Hide – From sheep and goat.
9. Ivory – From elephant teeth.
10. Pearls – From oyster shell.
11. Lac – From lac insect.

Question 5.
Name the two common diseases of animals.
Answer:

1. Foot and mouth disease.
2. Anthrax.

Question 6.
How are the animals protected from diseases?
Answer:
Aniamls can be protected from diseases by ensuring:

1. Proper well-ventilated shelters for animals.
2. Animal hygiene (frequent bathing).
3. Regular vaccination.
4. Curative measures.