

## Crop Production and Management

Question 1.

Rhizobium bacteria fix atmospheric

- (a) nitrogen
- (c) carbon dioxide
- (b) oxygen
- (d) hydrogen

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) nitrogen

Nitrogen of atmosphere is fixed by rhizobium bacteria.

---

Question 2.

The supply of water to crops at different intervals is called

- (a) watering
- (b) irrigation
- (c) harvesting
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) irrigation

The supply of water to crops at different intervals is called irrigation.

---

Question 3.

The sources of irrigation are:

- (a) wells
- (b) damr
- (c) canals
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) all of these

The sources of irrigation are wells, dams and canals.

---

Question 4.

The chemicals used to control weeds are called:

- (a) pesticides
- (b) insecticides
- (c) weedicides
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) weedicides

The chemicals used to control weeds are called weedicides.

---

Question 5.

Harvesting is a task of:

- (a) cutting of crop after it is-mature
- (c) separating of grain seeds from chaff
- (b) cutting of crop before it is mature
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) cutting of crop after it is-mature

Harvesting is a task of cutting of crop after it is mature.

---

Question 6.

Winnowing is a method of separating:

- (a) soil from chaff
- (b) grain from chaff
- (c) soil from grain
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) grain from chaff

Winnowing is a method of separating grain from chaff.

---

Question 7.

At home to store grains we use:

- (a) wet neem leaves
- (b) dried neem leaves
- (c) dried mango leaves
- (d) dried peepal leaves

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) dried neem leaves

Dried neem leaves are used to store grains at home.

---

Question 8.

The plant roots containing nitrogen fixing bacteria are:

- (a) maize
- (b) potato
- (c) pea
- (d) onion

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) pea

The roots of pea plant contain nitrogen fixing bacteria because it is a leguminous

---

Question 9.

A combined harvester and thresher is called:

- (a) combo
- (b) combine
- (c) harvester-thresher
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) combine

Combine is a combined harvester and thresher.

---

Question 10.

Before storing, the grains are properly dried in the:

- (a) sun
- (b) air
- (c) fan
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) sun

The grains are properly dried in the sun before storing.

---

Question 11.

Which one of the following provide us manure:

- (a) dog
- (b) cattle
- (c) frog
- (d) birds

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) cattle

Cattle provide us manure in the form of dung.

---

Question 12.

The process of separating grains from chaff is known as:

- (a) threshing
- (b) harvesting
- (c) winnowing
- (d) transplantation

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) threshing

Threshing is the process of separating grains from chaff.

---

Question 13.

The process of cleaning grains from chaff is known as:

- (a) freshing
- (b) harvesting
- (c) winnowing
- (d) transplantation

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) winnowing

Winnowing is the process of separating grains from chaff.

---

Question 14.

Growing of legume crop in between wheat crops is called:

- (a) crop improvement
- (b) crop rotation
- (c) mixed cropping
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) crop rotation

Crop rotation is growing of legume crop in between wheat crop.

---

Question 15.

Agriculture can be defined as:

- (a) art of growing vegetables
- (b) art of growing fruits
- (c) art of growing flowers
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) all of these

All the these. Agriculture is an art of growing vegetables, flowers and fruits.

---

Question 16.

Pesticides are used to destroy:

- (a) pests
- (b) weeds
- (c) crops
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) pests

Pesticides are used to destroy pests.

---

Question 17.

is an organic matter.

(a) manure

(b) fertilizer

(c) weedicide

(d) pesticide

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) manure

Manure is an organic matter.

---

Question 18.

'Silos' are used to:

(a) grow crops in the fields

(b) protect grains from pests like rats and insects

(c) storage damaged grains

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) protect grains from pests like rats and insects

Silos are used to, protect grains from pests like rats and insects.

---

Question 19.

What is the effect of weeding ?

(a) It does not affect the yields

(c) It helps in growth of crops by increasing the yield

(b) It affects- the growth of crops by reducing the yield

(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) It affects- the growth of crops by reducing the yield

Weeding affects the growth of crops by reducing the yield.

---

Question 20.

Which of the following can make their own food:

(a) humans

(b) animals

(c) plants

(d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) plants

Tilling does not help in losing moisture whereas it helps in improving air circulation in the soil and loosening the soil.

---

Question 21.

Which of the following body function is carried out by the energy from the food:

- (a) digestion
- (b) respiration
- (c) excretion
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) excretion

Plants can make their own food.

---

Question 22.

The plants of the same kind grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale is called:

- (a) crop
- (b) pulses
- (c) cereals
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) none of these

All of these need energy from the food.

---

Question 23.

The science of agriculture includes:

- (a) management of plants
- (b) management of animals
- (c) management of plants and animals
- (d) management of humans

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) management of plants

Crop are the plants of the same kind grown and cultivated at one place on a large

---

Question 24.

The crops which are sown in the rainy season are called:

- (a) kharif crops
- (b) rabi crops
- (c) zayed crops
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) kharif crops

Management of plants is included in the science of agriculture.

---

Question 25.

The crops grown in the winter season are called:

- (a) kharif crops
- (b) rabi crops
- (c) zayed crops
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) kharif crops

Kharif crops are sown in rainy season.

---

Question 26.

Big pieces of soil are called:

- (a) stones
- (b) crumbs
- (c) sand
- (d) none-of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) crumbs

Rabi crops are sown in winter season.

---

Question 27.

The loosened soil helps in the growth of:

- (a) earthworms
- (b) microbes
- (c) plants
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) microbes

Crumbs are big pieces of soil.

---

Question 28.

The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called:

- (a) sowing
- (b) tilling or ploughing
- (c) levelling
- (d) none of these

► [Answer](#)

---

Question 29.

The levelling of soil is done with the help of a:

- (a) leveller
- (b) plough
- (c) hoe
- (d) cultivator

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) plough

Tilling or ploughing is a process of loosening and turning of the soil.

---

Question 30.

Weeds are defined as:

- (a) useful plants present in the field
- (b) undesirable pests present in the field
- (c) plants that cannot be used at all
- (d) undesirable plants present in the field

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) useful plants present in the field

Leveller is used for levelling of soil.

---

Question 31.

The tool used for removing weeds is:

- (a) plough
- (c) hoe
- (b) leveller
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) none of these

Undesirable plants present in the field are called weeds.

---

Question 32.

Paddy is grown in:

- (a) winter season
- (b) rainy season
- (c) summer season
- (d) all of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) summer season

Hoe is tool used for removing weeds.

---



Question 33.

Good, healthy seeds when put in water then they:

- (a) sink
- (b) float
- (c) can't say
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) float

Rainy season is the best season for growing paddy.

---

Question 34.

Transplantation is done, in the case of :

- (a) maize
- (b) wheat
- (c) paddy
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) maize

Good, healthy seeds when put in water is sink.

---

Question 35.

Which of the following is not a fertiliser:

- (a) urea
- (b) cow-dung
- (c) potash
- (d) super phosphate

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) potash

Paddy transplanted.

---

Question 36.

Fertilisers are produced in:

- (a) fields
- (b) wells
- (c) factories
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) wells

Cow dung is not a fertiliser.

---

Question 37.

Which of the following produces manures:

- (a) cattle dung
- (b) human- waste
- (c) plant residue
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) plant residue

Fertilisers are produced in factories.

---

Question 38.

Which of the following quality of soil is improved by manures:

- (a) water retaining capacity
- (b) toll
- (c) nutrients
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) all of these

All of these, (cattle dung, human waste, plant residue) produces manures.

---

Question 39.

Rhizobium bacteria is present in the nodules of the roots:

- (a) wheat
- (b) leguminous plants
- (c) maize
- (d) onion

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) onion

All of these. Manures improve the water retaining capacity, texture and nutrients of soil.

---

Question 40.

Which of the following is not true about tilling:

- (a) It improves air circulation in the soil
- (b) It helps in loosening the soil
- (c) It helps in losing moisture
- (d) It is also called ploughing

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) It helps in loosening the soil

Rhizobium bacteria is present in the nodules of the roots of leguminous plants.

---

Match the Column-A with Column-B:

Question 1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Agriculture	(i) are adopted to provide food to our growing population.
(b) animal husbandry	(ii) practice of farming and cultivating of crop plants.
(c) Agricultural implements	(iii) the rearing and caring of animals to obtain food on large scale.
(d) Agricultural practices	(iv) tools and machinery used for agricultural practices.

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Agriculture	(ii) practice of farming and cultivating of crop plants.
(b) animal husbandry	(iii) the rearing and caring of animals to obtain food on large scale.
(c) Agricultural implements	(iv) tools and machinery used for agricultural practices.
(d) Agricultural practices	(i) are adopted to provide food to our growing population.

Question 2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Levelling	(i) watering the crop plants.
(b) Broadcasting	(ii) cutting and gathering of crops.
(c) Compost	(iii) the process of making soil surface even and smooth.
(d) Irrigation	(iv) the method of sowing seeds manually by hand in the field.
(e) Harvesting	(v) inorganic nutrients formed by the decomposition of organic matters by microorganisms under a covered pit.

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Levelling	(iii) the process of making soil surface even and smooth.
(b) Broadcasting	(iv) the method of sowing seeds manually by hand in the field.
(c) Compost	(v) inorganic nutrients formed by the decomposition of organic matters by microorganisms under a covered pit.
(d) Irrigation	(i) watering the crop plants.
(e) Harvesting	(ii) cutting and gathering of crops.

Question 3.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Rabi	(i) Microbes
(b) Kharif	(ii) 2,4-D
(c) Nitrogen fixing bacteria	(iii) Wheat
(d) Soil	(iv) Pea
(e) Weedicide	(v) Maize

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Rabi	(iii) Wheat
(b) Kharif	(v) Maize
(c) Nitrogen fixing bacteria	(iv) Pea
(d) Soil	(i) Microbes
(e) Weedicide	(ii) 2,4-D

State whether the following statements are True or False:

Question 1.

Earth worm is a friend of the fanner.

▼ Answer

True

Question 2.

Crop rotation helps to increase the fertility of soil.

▼ Answer

True

Question 3.

Kharif crops need more water than rabi crops.

▼ Answer

True

Question 4.

The function of manures and fertiliser are different.

▼ Answer

True

---

Question 5.  
Paddy requires a lot of water.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 6.  
Crop can be damaged by excess supply of water.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 7.  
Manures are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 8.  
In sprinkler system, the water falls drop by drop just at the position of the roots.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 9.  
The removal of husk from grains is called threshing.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 10.  
Weedicides make the weeds grow well.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 11.  
Canals, wells and rains are the sources of water for irrigation.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 12.

Humans settled down to live in one place only after they learnt to grow crops.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 13.

Supply of water to crops at one time is called irrigation.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 14.

We get cod liver oil from fish which is rich in vitamin-D.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 15.

Fertilisers are prepared in the fields.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

[Fill in the blanks:](#)

Question 1.

The growing of same kind of plants is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

crop

---

Question 2.

Levelling of soil is done by .....

▼ [Answer](#)

leveller

---

Question 3.

Large scale storing of grains is done in .....

▼ [Answer](#)

silos and granaries

---

Question 4.

Manure is an ..... substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes.

▼ [Answer](#)

organic

---

Question 5.

The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called ..... or .....

▼ [Answer](#)

tilling or ploughing

---

Question 6.

Plough contains a strong triangular iron strip called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

ploughshare

---

Question 7.

The crops grown in the winter season are called ..... crops.

▼ [Answer](#)

rabi

---

Question 8.

Ploughing helps to ..... the soil.

▼ [Answer](#)

loosen

---

Question 9.

Hoe is a tool used for removing .....

▼ [Answer](#)

weeds

---

Question 10.

The chemicals used to kill weeds are called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

weedicide

---

Question 11.

Seed drill is used for .....

▼ [Answer](#)

sowing

---

Question 12.

The bacteria present in grain plant is .....

▼ [Answer](#)

rhizobium

---

Question 13.

A fertiliser is an ..... salt.

▼ [Answer](#)

inorganic

---

Question 14.

Manures provides a lot of ..... to the soil.

▼ [Answer](#)

humus

---

Question 15.

Manures ..... the water holding capacity of the soil.

▼ [Answer](#)

enhances

---

Question 16.

Unwanted plants which grow along with the main crop are called .....



▼ [Answer](#)

weeds

---

Question 17.

The machine used for cutting and threshing of crops are called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

combine

---

Question 18.

The rearing and caring of animal to obtain food on large scale is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

animal husbandry

---

Question 19.

Watering the crop plants is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

irrigation

---

Question 20.

The bacteria present in the nodules of the roots of leguminous plants fix atmospheric .....

▼ [Answer](#)

nitrogen

---

Question 21.

The cutting of crop after it is mature is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

harvesting

---

Question 22.

..... is the process of transferring healthy seedlings from a nursery to the main field.

▼ [Answer](#)

Transplantation

---

