

Agriculture

Question 1.

Three crops of paddy grown in a year in the states of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa are:

- (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
- (b) Aus, Aman and Poro
- (c) Bus, Bman and Boro
- (d) Aman, Poro, and Boro

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Aus, Aman and Boro

Aus, Aman and Boro are the three crops of paddy grown in a year in the states of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa.

Question 2.

A short season during the summer months between the rabi and the kharif season is called the:

- (a) Jaid season
- (b) Zaid season
- (c) Short season
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Zaid season

It is called Zaid season.

Question 3.

The major crops grown in India are:

- (a) Water-melon, musk-melon, cucumber etc.
- (b) Mango, jute, cotton, barley etc.
- (c) Rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane etc.
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane etc.

Rice wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, etc. are the main crops grown in India.

Question 4.

The annual rainfall needed for the cultivation of rice is :

- (a) 400 cm
- (b) 300 cm
- (c) 200 cm
- (d) 100 cm

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 100 cm

It is 100 cm.

Question 5.

Bajra grows well on:

- (a) Alluvial and loamy soils
- (b) Alluvial and sandy soils

- (c) Sandy soils and shallow black soil
- (d) Alluvial and clayey soils

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Sandy soils and shallow black soil
Bajra grows well in sandy soils and shallow black soil.

Question 6.

India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of in the world.

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Sugarcane

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Pulses

Question 7.

The state which is the largest producer of groundnut is:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Andhra Pradesh
It is Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu is the second.

Question 8.

The major tea producing states are:

- (a) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (b) Punjab, Haryana Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu
- (d) Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Question 9.

India produces about percent of the world's coffee production:

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) Two

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Four

Question 10.

India produces about percent of the world's vegetables:

- (a) 13

- (b) 14
- (c) 15
- (d) 16

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 13

Question 11.

The rainfall and temperature required for the cultivation of rubber is:

- (a) 100 cm-25°C
- (b) 150cm-30°C
- (c) 200 cm-25°C
- (d) 300cm-40°C

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 200 cm – 25°C
200 cm of rainfall and 25°C temperature.

Question 12.

Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:

- (a) Pisciculture
- (b) Monoculture
- (c) Silk culture
- (d) Sericulture

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Sericulture
It is called sericulture; pisciculture is rearing of fishes.

Question 13.

Cotton is a kharif crop and requires to months to mature:

- (a) 5-6
- (b) 7-8
- (c) 6-8
- (d) 4-6

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 6-8
Cotton requires 6 to 8 months to mature.

Question 14.

Jute is also known as:

- (a) White fibre
- (b) Silver fibre
- (c) Golden fibre
- (d) Diamond fibre

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Golden fibre
Jute is also known as golden fibre.

Question 15.

Genetic engineering is recognized as a powerful supplement in inventing new:

- (a) Agricultural tools
- (b) Modern machines
- (c) Hybrid variety of plants
- (d) Hybrid variety of seeds

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Hybrid variety of seeds

Genetic engineering is powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid variety of seeds.

Question 16.

Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in:

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Agricultural activities
- (c) Tertiary activities
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Agricultural activities

From ancient days India's population has engaged in agricultural activities.

Question 17.

The farming which depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown is called:

- (a) Intensive subsistence farming
- (b) Commercial farming
- (c) Modern farming
- (d) Primitive subsistence farming

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Primitive subsistence farming

Primitive subsistence farming depends upon monsoons natural fertility of the soil, suitability of other environmental conditions.

Question 18.

The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known in Mexico as:

- (a) Milpa
- (b) Conuco
- (c) Roca
- (d) Masole

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Milpa

It is known as Milpa

Question 19.

The 'slash and burn' agriculture in Venezuela is known as:

- (a) Milpa
- (b) Conuco
- (c) Roca
- (d) Ray

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Conuco
It is known as Conuco.

Question 20.

The 'slash and burn' agriculture in Vietnam is known as:

- (a) Ray
- (b) Roca
- (c) Milpa
- (d) Conuco

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Ray
It is known as Ray.

Question 21.

In India, primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' in:

- (a) Orissa
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Madhya Pradesh
It is so called in Madhya Pradesh.

Question 22.

In India, primitive form of cultivation is called 'Podu' in:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Andhra Pradesh
It is so called in Andhra Pradesh.

Question 23.

In Jharkhand, primitive form of cultivation is called:

- (a) Podu
- (b) Bringa
- (c) Valre
- (d) Kuruwa

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Kuruwa
It is called Kuruwa in Jharkhand, Podu in Andhra Pradesh Bringa in Orissa and Valre in south-eastern Rajasthan.

Question 24.

In north-eastern region primitive form of cultivation is called:

- (a) Podu
- (b) Bringa
- (c) Valre
- (d) Jhumming

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Jhumming
It is called Jhumming.

Question 25.

In south-eastern Rajasthan, primitive form of cultivation is called:

- (a) Khet
- (b) Kuruwa
- (c) Jhumming
- (d) Valre

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Valre
It is called valre.

Question 26.

The type of farming in which high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production is called:

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming
- (c) Intensive subsistence farming
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Intensive subsistence farming

Intensive means 'more' and thus in intensive subsistence farming high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher yield.

Question 27.

The type of farming in which high doses of modern inputs, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, etc. are used to obtain higher productivity is called:

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming
- (c) Intensive subsistence farming
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Commercial farming

Commercial means to sell and thus in this type of farming high doses of modern inputs, chemical fertilizers, etc. are used.

Question 28.

Rice is a commercial crops in:

- (a) Haryana and Punjab
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir

- (c) Orissa and West Bengal
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Haryana and Punjab

Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab.

Question 29.

Rice is a subsistence crop in:

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Orissa

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Orissa

Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa.

Question 30.

A type of farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area is called:

- (a) Primitive
- (b) Commercial
- (c) Plantation
- (d) Intensive

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Plantation

Plantation is a type of farming in which a single crop is grown in a large area.

Question 31.

Rabi crops are sown from:

- (a) April to June
- (b) March to May
- (c) October to December
- (d) January to March

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) October to December

Rabi crops are sown in October to December and harvested in April to June.

Question 32.

Kharif crops are harvested in:

- (a) April-June
- (b) March-May
- (c) September-October
- (d) October-December

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) September – October

Kharif crops, are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September – October.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on large patches of land with the help of primitive tools.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. In 'slash and burn' agriculture, when the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. In intensive subsistence farming there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. Rice is a commercial crop in Orissa but in Haryana, it is a subsistence crop.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. Plantation is also a type of intensive farming.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, three crops of wheat are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. Rice is the staple food of a majority the people in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Rice is a rabi crops which requires high temperature and high humidity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Wheat is the main crop, in north north-western part of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Millets are known as coarse grains and have very high nutritioal value.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. Bajra grows well on alluvial soil shallow black soil.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. Pulses are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. Sugarcane is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. India is the second largest producer of oil seeds in the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. Groundnut is a rabi crop and accounts for about half of the major oil seeds produced in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. Tea cultivation is an example plantation agriculture.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. India produces about four percent of the world's coffee production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. India produces about 12 percent of the world's vegetables.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. Rubber requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 100 cm.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. India is believed to be the original of the cotton plant.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. Jute grows well on sandy soils in the coastal plains where soils are renewed every year.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Sustained uses of land without compatible Techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population does not need some serious technical and institutional reforms.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the laws of implementation were lacking.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

29. In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

30. There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oilseeds and industrial crops to cultivation of food crops.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Cotton grows well in drier parts	(a) drained	(A) the Deccan plateau
2. Jute grows well on well	(b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu	(B) Assam and Orissa
3. Rubber is mainly grown in	(c) West Bengal, Bihar	(C) Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.
4. Jute is mainly grown in	(d) of the black soil of	(D) Karnataka and Andaman
5. Cotton is mainly grown in	(e) Gujarat, Maharashtra	(E) fertile soils

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Cotton grows well in drier parts	(d) of the black soil of	(A) the Deccan plateau
2. Jute grows well on well	(a) drained	(E) fertile soils
3. Rubber is mainly grown in	(b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu	(D) Karnataka and Andaman
4. Jute is mainly grown in	(c) West Bengal, Bihar	(B) Assam and Orissa
5. Cotton is mainly grown in	(e) Gujarat, Maharashtra	(C) Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Jowar, bajra and ragi	(a) rabi crop

2. Wheat	(b) zaid season
3. Rice	(c) leguminous crop
4. Watermelon, muskmelon, etc.	(d) kharif crops
5. Pulses	(e) millets

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Jowar, bajra and ragi	(e) millets
2. Wheat	(a) rabi crop
3. Rice	(d) kharif crops
4. Watermelon, muskmelon, etc.	(b) zaid season
5. Pulses	(c) leguminous crop

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Gur	(a) golden fibre
2. Jute	(b) refers to fruits and vegetables
3. Leguminous crops	(c) Kissan Credit Card.
4. Horticulture crops	(d) fixing nitrogen from the air.
5. KCC	(e) jaggery

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Gur	(e) jaggery
2. Jute	(a) golden fibre
3. Leguminous crops	(d) fixing nitrogen from the air.
4. Horticulture crops	(b) refers to fruits and vegetables
5. KCC	(c) Kissan Credit Card.

Fill in the blanks

1. Farming varies from subsistence to type.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: commercial

2. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as in central Africa.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Masole

3. is also a type of commercial farming.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Plantation

4. Rabi crops are harvested in summer from to June.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: April

5. Kharif crops are grown with the on set of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: monsoon

6. Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India coastal areas and the regions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: deltaic

7. The second most important cereal crop is

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: wheat

8. Maharashtra is the largest producer of Jowar followed by, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Karnataka

9. Pulses are the major sources of in a vegetarian diet.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: protein

10. is a labour-intensive industry.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tea

11. The variety of coffee initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Arabica

12. India produces about percent of the world's vegetables.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 13

13. For the growth of the jute plant temperature is required.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: high

14. The procures food grain from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: FCI

15. Creation of necessary like irrigation facilities, availability of electricity etc. may also attract private investments in agriculture.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: infrastructure
