***SUN RISE ENGLISH PVT. SCHOOL, ABU DHABI***

***Improvement in Food Resources***

***Short Question and Answers******Q1: What is domestication?*** *Answer: The keeping and breeding of animals is called domestication.****Q2: What are the major sources of food? Name the commercial practices we perform to obtain the food.*** *Answer: Both plants and animals provide us food. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the practices that provide us with all our animal and plant food.****Q3: Name the revolution which led to better and efficient production and availability of milk.*** *Answer: White revolution.****Q4: Define animal husbandry.*** *Answer: The scientific management of livestock which deals with the feeding, caring and breeding of
domesticated animals is called animal husbandry.****Q5: Name the programs executed in India to increase food production.*** *Answer:*

* *Green Revolution - Food grains*
* *White Revolution - Milk*
* *Blue Revolution - Fish*
* *Golden Revolution - Pulses*
* *Yellow Revolution - Vegetable Oil*

***Q6: What are the various crops seasons in India?*** *Answer: The three crop seasons are:*

1. *Kharif (rainy) crops season. - June to October*
2. *Rabi (winter) crops season. - October to March*
3. *Zaid (summer) crops season - March to June*

***Q7:  Name the approaches used to enhance crop yield.*** *Answer: Various approaches to enhance crop yield are:*

1. *Management of crop production*
2. *Crop improvement through genetic manipulation and hybridization.*

***Q8: What are milch animals?*** *Answer: Milk producing animals are called milch (or dairy) animals.****Q9: What are draught animals?*** *Answer: Animals used for farm labour are called draught animals.****Q10: What is broiler?*** *Answer: Poultry reared for obtaining meat is called broiler.****Q11: Give examples of cereals that give us carbohydrates.*** *Answer: Wheat, rice, millets, maize etc.****Q12: Name some pulses that give us proteins.*** *Answer: Protein rich pulses are: gram, pea, lentils etc.****Q13: Give examples of oilseeds that provide us fats.*** *Answer: Soybean, sesame, sunflower, mustard, linseed etc.****Q14: Give examples of fodder crops.*** *Answer: Oats or Sudan grass, berseem, guinea grass****Q15: Name the biotic factors that affect on crop production.*** *Answer: Diseases, nematodes, insects are the biotic factors that reduce crop production.****Q16: Name the nutrients that plants take from air?*** *Answer: Carbon and Oxygen****Q17 From where do plants acquire the following nutrients?******(i) Nitrogen******(ii) Hydrogen*** *Answer: (i) Nitrogen is obtained from Soil.
(ii) Hydrogen is obtained from water.****Q18: List the nutrients that plants absorb from soil.*** *Answer: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Iron, Boron, Zinc, Copper, Molybdenum and Chlorine****Q19: What are manures?*** *Answer: Manures are organic materials added to the soil to increase the production of crops.****Q20: What is the full form of IARI?*** *Answer: Indian Agricultural Research Institute****Q21: What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvement?*** *Answer:  Desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvement are:*

1. *Tallness and profuse branching are desirable for fodder crops*
2. *Dwarfness is desired in cereals so that they consume less amount of nutrients.*

***Q22: What are Macro-nutrients?*** *Answer: The nutrients that are required in large quantities by plants are called macro-nutrients.****Q23: List examples of Macro-nutrients for plants?*** *Answer: The six macro-nutrients are: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sulphur.****Q24: List the seven micro-nutrients taken by plants?*** *Answer: Seven micro-nutrients (required in small quantities) are: iron, boron, manganese, zinc, copper, molybdenum, and chlorine.****Q25: Based on kinds of biological material used, how many types of manures are there?*** *Answer: Types of manures based on biological material are:*

1. *Farm yard manure*
2. *Compost manure*
3. *Green Manure*

***Q26: What are fertilizers? Give two examples.*** *Answer: Fertilizers commercially prepared to supply plant nutrients are called fertilizers. Urea, Triple superphosphate, ammonium sulphate are examples of fertilizers.****Q27: Out of manures and fertilizers, which one is nutrient specific?*** *Answer: Fertilizers.****Q28: What is the most common source of irrigation in India?*** *Answer: Rains*

***Q29: Give examples of commonly used irrigation systems in our country?*** *Answer: Commonly used irrigation systems are:*

* *Wells - Tube wells*
* *Ponds*
* *Canals*
* *Underground water system (e.g. tanks)*
* *River Lift system*

***Q30: What is vermicompost?*** *Answer: The compost prepared by the help of earthworms to decompose plants and animal refuse is called vermi-compost.

See you tube video about Organic Compost:* ***Q31: Manures are useful for short term benefits or long-term benefits?*** *Answer: For long term benefits.****Q32: Fertilizers are useful for short term benefits or long-term benefits?*** *Answer: For short term benefits.****Q33:  What is organic farming?***

*Answer: It is a farming method in which there is minimal or no use chemicals such as fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides etc.****Q34: What is the full form of NPK?*** *Answer: Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium****Q35: What is lodging?*** *Answer: The falling of mature crops due to untimely irrigation or rains or by the action of strong winds is called lodging.****Q36: What is mixed cropping?*** *Answer: Growing two or more than two crops together in the same piece of agricultural land is called mixed cropping.****Q37: Give examples of mixed cropping?*** *Answer:*

1. *Wheat + gram*
2. *Groundnut + sunflower*
3. *Soybean + pigeon pea*

***Q38:  Define inter-cropping.*** *Answer: When two or more than two crops are sown together in the same field but in a definite patter, it is called inter-cropping.*

***Q39: Give examples of inter-cropping.*** *Answer:*

1. *Soybean + maize*
2. *Millets + Cowpea*

***Q40: Name the two common weeds of wheat and rice crop.*** *Answer: Amaranthus, Cyperusrotundus and Chenopodium****Q41: What are weeds?*** *Answer: Weeds are unwanted plant species growing in the domesticated crops. The noxious weeds are harmful, adversely affecting crop productivity, causing health hazards in humans and animals and
lowering fish production.****Q42: Give examples of Pesticides*** *Answer: Common examples of Pesticides are:*

1. *DDT*
2. *BHC*
3. *Warfarin*
4. *Malathion*

***Q43:  Give examples of fumigants.*** *Answer: Common fumigants used are:*

|  |
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| *Nutgrass* |

1. *Ammonium Phosphide*
2. *Methyl Bromide*
3. *Ethylene Dibromide*
4. *Chloropicrin*

***Q44: Give examples of two major weeds that grow during Kharif season.*** *Answer: Nutgrass and Wild sorghum*

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