



Class–VIII

Subject: Science

CHAPTER 1: CROP PRODUCTION

A. Give one word for the following.

1. Nutritious seeds obtained from tall grasses _____
2. Crops, such as paddy, which are sown during June or July _____
3. Agricultural implement used to sow seeds _____
4. Conversion of proteins into ammonia _____
5. Rearing of honey bees for honey _____
6. Technique to develop new varieties of crops by cross-breeding two different varieties _____
7. Process of supplying water to crops in fields _____
8. Process by which seeds are sown manually by sprinkling by hand into the soil _____

B. Write true or false.

1. Grams and peas are cereals. _____
2. Wheat and mustard are rabi crops. _____
3. Combine is a machine used for both harvesting and threshing. _____
4. Rust and smut are fungal diseases of wheat. _____
5. Weeds that grow along with crops are useful to the crop. _____
6. Grains should be dried before storing. _____
7. Malathion kills crop pests as well as rodents. _____
8. Ammonia is converted into nitrates during nitrification. _____

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nitrogen fixing bacteria in root nodules of leguminous plants is called _____
2. A _____ is an example of a milch animal.
3. In _____ irrigation, waterfalls drop by drop near the roots of crops.
4. If a field is supplied with excess water, it becomes _____
5. Plants are damaged by diseases caused by _____, _____ and _____
6. Large scale storage of grains is done in _____
7. When plants and animals die, their remains are converted into ammonia and ammonium compounds by _____ and _____

D. Answer in brief.

1. What is horticulture?
2. What are the different ways in which seeds can be sown?
3. How can a farmer separate healthy seeds from unhealthy ones?
4. List the natural methods by which nutrients can be replenished in the soil.
5. State the differences between manures and fertilizers.
6. Briefly describe an experiment to show that plants require nutrients for better growth.
7. List the modern methods of irrigation. Why are they preferred?
8. Why should weedicides be used carefully?
9. Name some pests that damage crops. How can crops be protected from these pests?
10. What is hybridization? What are its uses?
11. Define nitrogen assimilation.
12. What is ammonification?

E. Choose the most appropriate answers.

1. Kharif crops require a lot of
a. manure. b. water. c. weedicides. d. dry conditions.
2. Compost is a manure obtained from
a. decomposition of plant and animal waste.
b. chemicals.
c. only animal waste.
d. only plant waste.
3. Rearing honeybees for honey is called
a. pisciculture b. apiculture c. horticulture d. dairy farming
4. Which of the following is not a step of the nitrogen cycle?
a. nitrogen fixation b. nitrification
c. denitrification d. hybridization
5. Which of the following implement is used for sowing seeds?
a. sickle b. thresher c. trowel d. seed drill