

Subject:- Science
Class- VIII
Chapter-1
Crop production and Management

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called **crop**.
- b) The first step before growing crops is **preparation** of the soil.
- c) Damaged seeds would **float** on the top of water.
- d) For growing a crops, sufficient sunlight and **water** and **nutrients** from the soil are essential.

2. Match items in column 'A' with those essential 'B':-

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| i. Kharif crops | e) Paddy and maize |
| ii. Rabi crops | d) Wheat, gram, pea |
| iii. Chemical fertilisers | b) Urea and super phosphate |
| iv. Organic manure | c) Animal excreta, cow dung
urine and plant waste. |

3. Give two examples of each.

- a) Kharif crop – paddy, maize
- b) Rabi crop -- pea & gram

4. Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

- a) **Preparation of soil**:- The preparation of soil is the first step before growing a crop. In agriculture most important task is to

prepare and loosen the soil. Loosening of the soil allows the roots to breathe easily even when they go deep into soil. The loosened soil helps in the growth of earthworms and microbes present in the soil and enrich the soil fertility.

- b) **Sowing**:- Sowing is the important part of crop production. Before sowing, good quality, clean and healthy seeds of good variety are selected. Farmers prefer to use seeds which give high yield. Sowing is usually done with the help of either a traditional tool or seed drill.
- c) **Weeding**:- Removal of undesirable plants (known as weeds) is weeding. Example- certain **weedicides are 2, 4-D**
- d) **Threshing**:- Separation of grain seeds from the chaff is known as threshing. This is carried out with the help of a machine called '**combine**'.

5. Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

Answer:

Sl. No.	<u>Fertilizers</u>	<u>Manure</u>
1.	Fertilizer is an inorganic substance.	Manure is an organic substance.
2.	Fertilizers are prepared artificially.	Manure is obtained by decomposition of animal, plant and human waste.
3.	Prepared in factories.	Prepared in fields.
4.	Does not provide Humus to the soil.	Provide humus to the soil.
5.	Rich in plant nutrients.	Relatively less plant nutrients.
6.	Long term usage has adverse effects on soil.	Long term usage improves soil fertility.

6. What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

Ans:

The supply of water to crops at regular intervals is called irrigation. Methods of irrigation which conserve water are

a) Drip Irrigation: In this system water goes drop by drop directly into the roots.

b) Sprinkler system: This method is in use in mainly uneven land where sufficient water is not available. The perpendicular pipes, having rotating nozzles on top, are joined to the main pipeline at regular intervals.

7. If wheat is sown in the Kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.

Ans:

Wheat crops may get destroyed if sown in Kharif season because of unfavourable temperature, pests and adaptable conditions for the plants to grow.

8. Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.

Ans:

Continuous plantation of crops results in depletion of certain nutrients like Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium etc. This results in the decrease of yield due to loss of nutrients hence there should be a gap between crops in order to get a good yield.

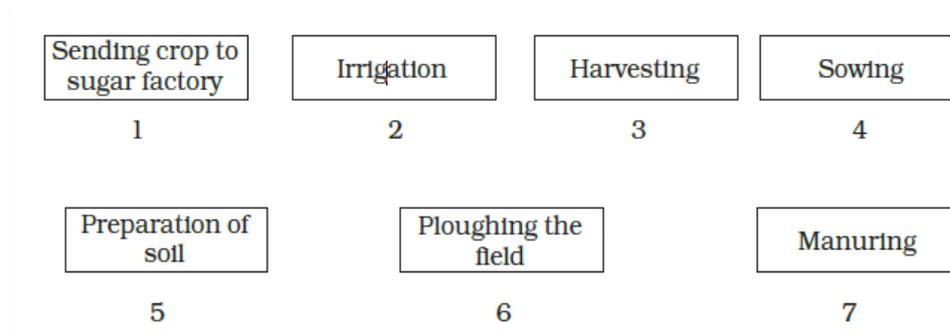
9. What are weeds? How can we control them?

Ans:

In a field many other undesirable plants may grow naturally along with the crop. These undesirable plants are called weeds. Tilling before sowing of crops helps in uprooting and killing of weeds. Weeds are also controlled by using certain chemicals, called weedicides like 2,4 D.

10. Arrange the following boxes in proper order to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production.

Ans:





FLOW CHART OF SUGARCANE CROP PRODUCTION

-----Thanks-----

By Priyanka Jha