

BOOK WORK

A. Choose the correct answers:-

1. Cotton and jute are.....crops.
 - a. Cash
2. Which food is not a staple of the Indian diet?
 - a. Sugarcane
3. What is the most eaten food in the world?
 - c. Rice
4. Which of the following agricultural advances was not a part of the Green Revolution?
 - b. Natural fertilisers
5. Green revolution pertains to the field of
 - c. Agriculture

B. State whether the following sentences are true or false:-

1. Rubber and jute are staple foods of India. **(False)**
2. Amazon Basin receives abundant rainfall which makes it an ideal zone for the growth of vegetation. **(True)**
3. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. **(True)**
4. Terrace cultivation promotes land degradation. **(False)**
5. Intensive farming is mainly practiced in highly developed countries. **(True)**

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:-

1. Agriculture is believed to be the oldest occupation.
2. Norman Borlaug is considered as the father of the Green Revolution.
3. The process of preparing the land for farming is known as ploughing / agriculture.
4. Terrace cultivation is practiced in the hilly regions of Northeast India.

5. **Commercial farming** is also known as extensive farming.

D. Answer the following in 1-2 sentences:-

1. What is agriculture?

Ans. 1 Agriculture is the cultivation of land for the growth of crop and raising of livestock.

2. Name three food crops.

Ans. 2 Rice, wheat and millet are food crops.

3. Name few countries which witnessed a rise in cereal-grains production due to green Revolution.

Ans. 3 Under the Green Revolution initiative, Mexico, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and other developing countries witnessed a notable increase in cereal-grains production.

4. The Indian cropping season is classified into two main season. Name them.

Ans. 4 There are two cropping seasons in India - kharif and rabi.

5. What is the sole purpose of commercial farming?

Ans. 5 Commercial farming includes producing crops and farm animals in large scale for the sole purpose of selling for a profit.

E. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences:-

1. Write a short note on cash crops.

Ans. 1 Crops such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, etc. are produced for commercial purpose that is to earn a profit on their trade. Such crops are called cash crops.

2. What are some of the main food crops and cash crops of India?

Ans. 2 Rice, wheat, millets and pulses are the main food crops of India. The major cash crops cultivated in India are cotton, sugarcane, jute, tea, coffee, oilseed, tobacco and rubber.

3. Where is shifting cultivation practiced?

Ans. 3 Shifting cultivation is practiced mainly in areas like Northeast India, Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin that receive abundant rainfall where the forest regenerates quickly.

4. What is terrace farming? What are its advantages?

Ans. 4 Terrace cultivation on hill slopes and valleys is a settled cultivation system. This type of farming helps to conserve soil moisture and also to prevent land degradation and soil erosion.

5. Define subsistence farming.

Ans. 5 Subsistence farming means to produce as much only to satisfy family or local needs, with little left over for transport elsewhere. This type of farming is practiced in the monsoon regions of South-East Asia.

F. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences:-

1. How has agriculture played a significant role in the rise of many civilizations?

Ans. 1 Producing food from plants and cultivating the land changed the lifestyle of nomadic early humans to a settled and domesticated one. It was a key factor in the rise of many civilizations, whereby people settled near water bodies like rivers and lakes that helped in irrigation and trading surplus food produce.

2. Write a note on animal husbandry and livestock rearing.

Ans. 2 Animals such as cows, bulls and other animals like sheep, goats, camels, hens, ducks, etc. are raised side by side with farming in order to earn more money. Some animals are used to plough the agricultural land or to draw water from wells. This kind of farming is known as animal husbandry and livestock rearing.

3. What was the purpose of the Green Revolution? Explain briefly.

Ans. 3 The Green Revolution involved the development of high-yielding varieties of cereal grains, expansion of irrigation infrastructure, modernisation of management techniques, distribution of hybridised seeds, synthetic fertilizers and pesticides to farmers.

4. Discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages of shifting cultivation.

Ans. 4 Simple growing method, small investment, no need of animal labour power, reduce incidences of soil borne disease and pest management are the main beneficial aspects on one side whereas on the other side, destroying habitats of wild animals, taking our life element: oxygen, large-scale deforestation and soil erosion.

5. Describe the main features of commercial farming and plantation farming.

Ans. 5 Commercial farming:-It includes producing crops and farm animals in large scale for the sole purpose of selling for a profit. Commercial farming can include both cash crops and food crops.

Commercial

Farms are often larger than regular family farms and often outside help is employed due to the level of work required.

Plantation farming:-It is also a type of extensive farming. A plantation is a large piece of land or water where one type of crop is planted for widespread commercial sale and usually tended by resident farmers.