

Improvement in Food Resources

1. What are macronutrients?
2. Name a chemical fertilizer, which can supply potassium as well as nitrogen.
3. Jersey and Sahiwal are high milk-yielding breeds of an animal. Name the animal and give another example of high milk-yielding breed of this animal.
4. Define biotic factors. Name a few biotic factors, which damage the food material during storage.
5. Write two advantages of the use of manure over fertilizer.
6. What is pasturage? How is it related to honey production?
7. Why has improving crop yields become important these days? List the major groups of activities for improving crop yield. Which one of these activities is most important and why?
8. (a) What is the term used for the scientific management of livestock?
(b) What do you mean by the term 'apiary'?
(c) Mention any two desirable traits for which cross-breeding programmes between Indian and foreign breeds are undertaken in poultry farming.

Previous Years Question Bank (Improvement in Food Resources)

1. Vinod visited his ancestral village. He found that farmers in the village were facing problems like stagnant crop yields, pollution of soil and water bodies due to pesticides, increasing cost of fertilizers, reducing soil fertility, pest infestation etc. Vinod understood their problems and look them to agricultural department. The officials there suggested them organic farming,
 - (i) What is meant by sustainable agriculture?
 - (ii) What can be done to reduce soil pollution and maintain soil fertility? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 - (iii) What values farmers should be possessed by so that they do not harm the environments?
2. Mention the three aspects of maintaining livestock. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
3. Mention the two ways of obtaining fish. Write the nutritive value of fish and honey. How farmers are benefitted by fish production and bee keeping? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
4. Ravi was studying in the city. In holidays he went to his village. There his father took him to his fields. He saw that the field crops were infested by insects/ pests, diseases and weeds. His father was very worried. Ravi told his father what needs to be done to protect the crop from these.
 - (i) How do weeds affect the crop? (ii) Name any two weeds.
 - (iii) List any two aspects of Ravi's behavior that are worth appreciation here. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
5. (a) Name the shell fish which is cultured to obtain pearl. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(b) Mention five marine fish of high economic value.
6. Classify the following crops as Rabi and Kharif crop: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 - (a) Wheat (b) Gram (c) Paddy
 - (d) Soyabean (e) Maize (f) Cotton.Out of Rabi and Kharif crops which one needs more water for irrigation? Compare Rabi and Kharif crops on the basis of their harvesting time.
7. Saurabh was rooming in his village during school vacation. He observed that many villagers were engaged in dairy farming but their animals were not giving them enough yield. He gathered them all and told the need of proper cleaning and shelter facilities for cows and balanced ration for the cattle. He helped them in the selection of good cattle breeds.
 - (i) Write down two main characteristics of good cattle shelter.
 - (ii) What should be the components of good cattle shelter.
 - (iii) What made Saurabh help the villagers of his village? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
8. (a) Name the major nutrient which we get from fish. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(b) Mention the two ways of obtaining fish.

9. Define hybridisation. Mention the basis three types of cross-breeding particles. Describe any one of them. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
10. To avoid using excessive fertilizers by villagers the son of the Sarpanch asked everyone in the village to collect their household, farm and animal waste in a pit. He introduced red worms in the pit. After few days the content in the pit was converted into manure which was distributed to every villager.
- (i) Name the process by which organic waste is decomposed by using earthworms.
- (ii) Write two advantages of using manure over fertilizers.
- (iii) Write two values shown here by the son of Sarpanch. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
11. Explain the meaning of 'milch' and 'draught' animals. Mention the scientific name of common Indian cow? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
12. (a) What is meant by lactation period? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
- (b) Name two exotic cattle breeds with long lactation period.
- (c) To increase the milk production what kind of feed should be given to cattle?
13. Bhola and Rajni, who are studying in class IX, were travelling in a train. Rajni observed a field with two crops growing simultaneously in a definite pattern. While Bhola was busy in playing with a video game, Rajni noticed that rows of bajra and lobia were grown in alternate rows. She asked her grandfather why Bajra and Lobia are grown together? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
- (i) On what basis are the two crops selected in this pattern?
- (ii) How does this practice benefit the farmer ?
- (iii) State any two values in Rajni's behaviour here that differentiate her from Bhola.
14. Apart from manure how are green manures and vermi - compost significant for the crop 5 production in agriculture?' How green manure is produced? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
15. State the conditions essential for production of the best quality of honey. Name a product other than honey which is obtained through bee keeping. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
16. Define genetically modified crops. How are they made? Explain the significance of genetically modified crops with suitable example. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
17. Sudarshan's father preferred fertilizers in his fields as he thought they were nutrient specific and ensured good vegetative growth. Sudarshan told his father that these should be applied carefully in terms of proper dose and time. To know more about it he took his father to the regional agricultural department.
- (i) List any two macronutrients that are supplied by the fertilizers.
- (ii) Sudarshan explained the short term benefits of using fertilizers and long term benefits of using manures for maintaining the soil fertility. Illustrate the statement.

- (iii) Mention any two values that motivated Sudarshan to persuade his father to take care in the use of fertilizers. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
18. (a) Write two main characteristics of good cattle shelter. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(b) What should be the components of balanced ration for cattle?
(c) Write two symptoms of a sick animal.
19. To avoid using excessive fertilizers by villagers the son of the Sarpanch asked everyone in the village to collect their household, farm and animal waste in a pit. He introduced red worms in the pit. After few days the content in the pit was converted into manure which was distributed to every villager.
(i) Name the process by which organic waste is decomposed by using earthworms.
(ii) Write two advantages of using manure over fertilizers.
(iii) Write two values shown here by the son of Sarpanch. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
20. (i) What do you understand by sustainable agriculture? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(ii) How can it be achieved so that the natural biological cycles are not disturbed?
21. What are desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for bee keeping? **[CBSE Schools 2015-16]**
22. What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming? **[CBSE Schools 2015-16]**
23. What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvement? **[CBSE Schools 2015-16]**
24. Deepak washed a few grains of tur dal in water. The water became yellow. He then added a few drops of HCl to the same test tube. The water turned pink in colour. From the above test, Deepak concluded that tur dal contains:
(A) Proteins (B) Starch (C) Turmeric (D) Metanil Yellow **[CBSE Schools 2015-16]**
Before testing starch in different food items like Rice, Potato, etc. they should be crushed so that
(A) Enough sample is there (B) Homogeneity is there
(C) Heterogeneity is there (D) Test is positive **[CBSE Schools 2015-16]**
25. Give the term which refers to crossing between genetically dissimilar plants. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
26. What do we call the milk producing female animals and animals used to farm labour respectively?
27. Give three differences between manure and fertilizers. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
28. Ritu's father was incharge of a storage godown. He found after six months that the grains kept in the store were spoilt because of insects and rodents. He then contracted the agency to know about preventive and control measures to be used before grains are stored.
(a) What kind of qualities are shown by Ritu's father?

- (b) Write two preventive measures that should be taken before storing the grain.
- (c) Write two factors responsible for losses of grains during storage. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
29. (i) What are macronutrients? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
- (ii) Give one difference between layers and broilers.
- (iii) How is a major problem of lack of availability of good quality seeds in fish farming overcome?
- (iv) Give one advantage of composite fishing.
30. (i) What is genetic manipulation? How is it useful in agriculture? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
- (ii) Name two Indian bee varieties.
- (iii) What are the two characteristics of a healthy animal?
31. What are desirable agronomic characteristics for fodder crops? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
32. Ravi Prasad, a farmer has 25 acres of land. He noticed some infections on the leaves of his crop. He called his friend Raghav, who advised him to use DDT. However, Ravi Prasad preferred to use dry power of Neem leaves as an insecticide.
- Answer the following questions based on the above information:
- (a) Why did Ravi Prasad prefer using the Neem powder?
- (b) In your opinion, did he take the right decision? Support your answer.
- (c) Write the values associated with decision taken by Ravi Prasad. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
33. (a) Name and explain the three cropping patterns most commonly used in our country.
- (b) What do you understand by the term bio fertilizer? Give any two examples of bio fertilizer commonly used in our fields. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
34. Sohnapur, a small village, where crops were dependent on rain. Villagers were at the mercy of monsoon. To prevent crop failure they discussed the matter in the panchayat and wanted to do some havan to appease Rain Gods. But Rakesh who was studying in Class IX, advised all of them to adopt measures for conserving water and stop drop failure. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
- (i) If there is low rainfall in a village throughout the year. List at least two measures by which farmers can prevent crop failure in future.
- (ii) List two traditional ways of conserving water for irrigation.
- (iii) Write two values of Rakesh that have helped the villagers to sail through the difficult times.
35. State three methods by which you can control growth of weeds in agricultural fields. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
36. In a fresh water composite fish culture, mention the basis of selection of varieties of fishes. Name any four varieties of fishes selected along with their zones. Write one advantage and one problem of composite fish culture. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**

37. Give three ways by which insect pests attack the plants. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
38. Surbhi along with her younger sister Vibha loved going to field with parents. She helped taking out certain plants from the field using khurpi. She told Vibha that only selected plants need to be uprooted. Vibha asked her why only specific plants need to be pulled at Surbhi explained that these were weeds which are not desired with the crop. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
- (i) Why is it essential to remove weeds?
- (ii) Name two common weeds
- (iii) What values are exhibited by Surbhi here? **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
39. Give one word for the following : **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
- (a) Growing one row of crop alternately with the other crop.
- (b) Growing two or more crops simultaneously in the same field.
- (c) Growing of different crops on a land in pre-planned succession.
40. Explain how biotic and abiotic factors influence storage of agricultural produce? Mention the preventive and control measures used before storing food grains for future use? **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
41. Baldev was growing a crop continuously in the same field for many years. He observed that his crops were getting infected by insects. He discussed this problem with his son Ram who was studying in class IX. He advised his father to grow different crops in pre-planned succession and grow legumes to increase soil fertility. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
- (i) Name the cropping pattern called which Baldev's son suggested.
- (ii) How do leguminous plants increase the soil fertility?
- (iii) Comment on the values exhibited by Ram here.
42. Differentiate between mixed cropping and crop rotation. Write any three points. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
43. Explain the desirable traits obtained after cross-breeding indigenous and exotic breeds of poultry birds. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
44. Mahinder had a very good harvest. His son Narinder who was studying in class IX asked his father to store the grains in gunny bags and spray insecticides and keep them in well ventilated dry warehouse. He told his father that during storage grains are subjected to spoilage and this loss is around .3% annually. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
- (i) List two factors which are responsible for loss of stored food grains.
- (ii) How do these factors affect the produce ?
- (iii) Write two values that inspired Narinder to help his father. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**

45. Cattles are fed with roughage and concentrates. Why? Which feed additives are added in the cattle feed a part form nutrients? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
46. (a) Mention the type of shelters which should be provided to cattles in dairy farming and for birds in poultry farming? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
(b) Mention the preventive measures taken to control diseases of dairy animals and poultry birds?
47. Shekhran was planning to transplant paddy. His son Raman told him that he can have fish along with paddy in the same field. He told him about the species of fish that are able to live in shallow water of paddy fields. His father shared the information with his friend, so that both of them can practice the same.
(i) Name this mode of obtaining fish. **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**
(ii) Which method is used to get pure fish seed?
(iii) Mention two values of Raman that prompted him to make his father adopt this practice.
48. How does maximum utilisation of available resources be ensured in composite fish farming? Mention its limitation? Discuss how this limitation of composite fish culture can be overcome? **[CBSE Schools 2014–15]**

Chapter Test

Maximum Marks: 30

Maximum Time: 1 hrs.

1. Name two exotic or foreign and two local breeds of cows selected for long lactation period. **[2]**
2. How can crop variety improvement methods help farmers facing repeated crop failure? Describe three factors for which they could do crop improvement, which is the most common method of obtaining improved variety of crops. Explain briefly. **[2]**
3. Explain five different factors for which varietal improvement is carried out by the farmers. **[2]**
4. (a) Write a short note on marine fisheries. **[2]**
(b) Which factors should be taken into consideration for fish culture?
5. Give any two differences between macronutrients and micronutrients. **[2]**
6. Differentiate between capture fishery and culture fishery. Explain the advantage of composite fish culture with example. State the problems faced on adopting composite fish culture and also the solution found to solve it. **[3]**
7. Give technical names for the following with one example **[3]**
(a) Chemicals used to kill insects. (b) Chemicals used to kill fungi.
(c) Chemicals used to kill weed.
Give one example of each.

8. Give six useful traits of improved crops. [3]
9. (a) How are new varieties of poultry birds with desired traits produced? [3]
(b) Mention any four desirable traits for which new varieties are produced.
(c) List the management practices that are common between dairy and poultry farming.
10. Answer the following questions [3]
(a) Farmer 'X' planted soyabean + maize + cowpea (lobia) in the same field simultaneously in a set row pattern. Farmer 'Y' planted cereal crop in one season and leguminous plant in next season on the same piece of land in preplanned succession. Name the cropping pattern used by the farmers 'X' and 'Y'.
(b) What are the advantages of different cropping patterns followed by the farmers 'X' and 'Y'?
(c) Differentiate between mixed cropping and mixed farming.
11. Answer the following questions [5]
(a) Why is white leghorn considered a highly reputed breed of poultry?
(b) What are the main causes of disease in fishes?
(c) How does water pollution affect fish production?
(d) What is the main characteristic of a healthy animal?
(e) Mention the characteristic of Italian bees.

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