

Class 8 Crop Production Eureka Plus Science Exercise Answer

I. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Crops grown in winter are called

- rabi crops
- kharif crops
- leguminous crops
- cereal crops.

2. The process of introducing seeds into the soil is called

- ploughing.
- weeding.
- Sowing.
- irrigation

3. Drip irrigation

- kills weeds.
- decreases soil fertility.
- Saves water and maintains soil fertility.
- fixes nitrogen.

4. Manure does not contain

- plant nutrients.
- Inorganic Salt
- humus.
- Fibre

5. Crop rotation helps in

- increasing the yield.
- maintaining soil fertility.
- controlling plant disease.
- conserving water

6. Herbicides are used to control

- pests.
- birds.
- weeds.
- diseases

7. The artificial rearing of fish and prawns is called

- sericulture
- pisciculture.
- apiculture
- horticulture.

8. Apiculture is the rearing of

- Bees

- fish.
- Poultry
- cattle.

9. Chemical fertilizers contain

- humus.
- Organic salts
- inorganic salts.
- plant and animal matter.

10. Weeds

- grow very tall.
- Grow faster
- form fewer seeds.
- Grow in small numbers.

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. rabi crops | 2. sowing | 3. saves water and maintains soil fertility |
| 4. inorganic salts | 5. maintaining soil fertility | 6. weeds |
| 7. pisciculture | 8. bees | 9. inorganic salts 10. grow faster |

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

1. When is a kharif crop such as maize sown?

Ans: Rainy season

2. Which are the two activities that prepare the soil for growing a crop?

Tilling and ploughing

3. Name a crop in which seedlings are used to grow a crop.

Ans: Rice

4. Why is a check dam built?

Ans: to collect rainwater by preventing it from flowing away

5. What is apiculture?

Ans: Culturing of bee on a large-scale for commercial purpose is called apiculture

6. Name any three milch animals.

Ans: Milch animals—cow, goat, buffalo.

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

1. What is meant by crop rotation?

Ans: Crop rotation is a natural method of maintaining the fertility of a field. This is done by growing leguminous crops at regular intervals which help in nitrogen fixation.

3. Discuss the benefits of tilling a field.

Ans: Tilling of soil has the following benefits.

- i. Tilling uproots and kills unwanted plants called weeds that grow in the field.
- ii. Tilling loosens the soil and mixes the manure that has been spread on the field.
- iii. Tilling allows air to circulate into the soil. This keeps the roots of the crop plants healthy.
- iv. Tilling helps to turn the soil and bring the nutrient-rich soil to the top so that plants can utilise these nutrients more efficiently.

4. What precautions must one take in rearing poultry?

Ans: Precautions to be taken while rearing poultry:

- The birds should be kept in clean and ventilated sheds. There should be a separate enclosure for the chicks.
- The birds should be provided with clean drinking water and nutritive food.
- The food should include a few types of grains, calcium and traces of vitamins.
- Birds should be vaccinated to protect from common diseases.
- Sick birds must be quickly separated from the healthy birds.

5. Explain the disadvantages of using chemical fertilizers.

Ans: They make the soil less porous, reduce water holding capacity, Make soil acidic, kill bacteria

VI. Write short notes on the following topics.

Ans: **1. Protecting crops from weeds**

1. Weeds are highly adaptable plants that reduce crop yield because they compete with crop for food, water, space and sunlight. The seeds of weeds germinate earlier than seeds of crop plants and grow faster than the crop plants. They form seeds in large numbers and grow in large numbers.

It is essential to control the growth of weeds. The growth of weeds can be controlled by using weedicides. Farmers should use seeds certified to be weed free. Weeds can be manually removed before they flower.

2. Pest control

2. Pests are animals that damage crops. Mice, rats, birds, Insects and insect larvae are some common pests. They destroy or reduce the yield of crops.

Insects and insect larvae cause a lot of damage to crops. They damage the plants by eating the leaves, boring in stems or roots, sucking plant juices or damaging fruits.

Chemicals used to kill insect pests and their larvae are called pesticides. They are sprayed directly on plants before they flower. Pesticides are harmful chemicals. They contaminate soil, water and air and affect our health.

Excessive use of pesticides can also make the pests resistant to them. Hence, pesticides should be used sparingly.

Certain insects such as ladybird beetles feed on pest insects and can be used to control pests.

VII. Give reasons.

1. Drip irrigation conserves water.

Ans: Drip irrigation is an efficient system of watering plants in which water is supplied drop by drop near the roots, with the help of pipes. There is hardly any loss of water due to evaporation or run-off and nearly 50 per cent of the water is saved. Thus, drip irrigation helps in conserving water.

2. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers damages the soil.

Ans: Excessive use of chemical fertilisers makes the soil less porous and reduces the water-holding capacity of the soil. These chemicals also make the soil acidic and kill soil organisms. Most plants do not grow in acidic soil. As a result, the soil loses its natural capacity of decomposing organic matter and gets damaged.

3. Leguminous crops are grown at regular intervals.

Ans: Leguminous crops are grown at regular intervals to maintain the fertility of the field.

4. Weeds spread rapidly in a field.

Ans: Weeds spread rapidly due to the following features:

- the seeds of weeds germinate earlier than the crop plant
- the seedlings grow faster
- weeds flower earlier
- weeds form seeds in large numbers
- the seeds of weeds mature ahead of the crop plants

5. People working in poultry farms must be careful while handling sick birds.

Ans: People who come in contact with the sick birds may also get the disease.

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Prepared by JSUNIL Sir