

## Ch-1

### CROP PRODUCTION

#### **Answers of Textbook Questions**

##### **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (c); 8. (a); 9. (a); 10. (c)

##### **Fill in the blanks**

1. threshing 2. insecticide 3. weedicides 4. rabi and kharif 5. water 6. mixed cropping 7. silos and granaries

##### **True or False**

- 1.false; 2. true; 3. true; 4. false; 5. true; 6. false; 7. true

##### **Match the following implement with their use**

- 1.(c); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (f); 6. (d)

##### **Very short answer type questions**

- 1.Currently, India's population is about 1.2 billion and it is increasing day-by-day.
- 2.The first crop plants to be cultivated were cereals such as wheat, barley, maize and rice.
- 3.Kharif crops
- 4.Levelers are used by the farmers to level the land
- 5.Nurseries/ seed box
- 6.*Rhizobium*
- 7.Grass

##### **Short answer type questions**

- 1.Based on food products, there are various kinds of crops such as

Pulses - arhar, chana, lobhia, masoor, matar, moong  
Vegetables - tomato, carrot, spinach, cucumber, onion  
Fruits - apple, banana, guava, grapes, lemon, mango  
Cereals - rice, wheat, barley, maize  
Spices - ginger, asafoetida, cumin, garlic, clove

2. The steps of soil preparation are

Tilling or Ploughing

Levelling

Applying Manure and Fertilizers

3. Fertilizers are man-made chemical substances that contain one or more nutrients essential for plant growth.

4. Organic Farming is the practice of raising unpolluted crops through the use of manures, biofertilizers and biopesticides with healthy cropping systems that provide optimum nutrients to plants and keep the pests as well as weeds under control. In organic farming there is little or no use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.

5. The various traditional methods are moat (pulley-system), chain pump, dhekli, rahat (water wheel), swinging basket, and tubewell.

6. Birds destroy the standing crops and grains. They can be prevented by erecting a fence around the field. The birds can be scared away from the field by erecting scarecrows.

7. The freshly harvested crops contain more moisture. The moisturized grains may get spoilt or attacked by organisms, losing their germination capacity. Thus it is necessary to remove the excess moisture for safe storage.

## Ch-3

### MATERIALS IN DAILY LIFE

#### Answers of Textbook Questions

##### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (d); 5. (a); 6. (a); 7. (c); 8. (c); 9. (d); 10. (a)

##### Fill in the blanks

1. petroleum 2. rayon 3. rayon 4. thermosetting 5. wool 6. polymer 7. ethylene

##### Crossword

1. Bakelite; 2. Teflon; 3. melamine; 4. polymer; 5. acrylic; 6. Elastane; 7. abaca; 8. rayon

##### Very short answer type questions

- |          |              |                   |      |
|----------|--------------|-------------------|------|
| natural  | regenerat    | nylo              |      |
| 1. fibre | 2. ed fibres | 3. rayon          | 4. n |
| polyeste | polyvinyl    |                   |      |
| 5. r     | 6. acrylic   | 7. chloride (PVC) |      |

##### Short answer type questions

1. Fibres made by human beings through chemical processes are known as synthetic fibres

2. Synthetic materials that are produced from naturally occurring polymers such as cellulose and protein are called regenerated fibres.
3. Uses of Rayon
  - Rayon fibres are used in making fabrics. The fabrics are used to make clothing such as shirts, ties, suits, stockings, slacks, sportswear, jackets, blouses, etc.
  - In making home furnishings—bed sheets, blankets, curtains, tablecloths, carpets, upholstery, etc.
4. Nylon is very little water absorbent and dries up rapidly and hence used in making swim suits.
5. Properties of Polyester
  - Strong, elastic, and lightweight
  - Wrinkle resistant and springs back into shape when creased
  - Very little water absorbent and thus washed and dried easily and quickly
6. Acrylic fibres are orlon, acrilon, cashmillon. It is mainly used in knit-wear, fleece, active wear suits, coats and fake furs. It is used in making sweaters, socks, shawls, carpets, and blankets.
7. Unlike iron, plastics do not react with water and air. They do not corrode easily. Therefore they

are used to store different kinds of materials and chemicals.

## Ch-11

### FORCE AND PRESSURE

#### Very short answer type questions

1. Gravitational force
2. Yes, force can change the shape of an object
3. Gravity
4. Force
5. Frictional
6. Fluid pressure
7. Atmospheric pressure

#### Short answer type questions

1. push - closing a door, moving a trolley in front of you pull – opening the door, picking up a material
2. The SI unit of pressure is  $\text{N/m}^2$  – pascal The SI unit of force is Newton ( N )
3. Effect of force- make stationary objects move

Change the speed of moving  
object

Change the direction of motion  
of the moving object Change  
the shape or size of object

4. Some people experience nasal bleeding at high altitudes because the pressure in our blood vessels becomes higher than the air pressure outside resulting in rupture of blood vessels thus making it to bleed.
5. The pressure of water increases as we go deeper and may become unbearable after a certain depth. Hence deep-sea divers wear special suits that can withstand such enormous pressure.
6. Manometer is an instrument for measuring the pressure acting on a column of fluid.
7. When two forces act on a body in opposite direction, the body moves in direction where the force is more. However, if equal forces are exerted then the body is said to be at rest.