STD: - 5th (1st Term Exam)

Sub: - Science

12. Food for All

Hard words:

1) Plotted: to draw

2) Parasitic: depend on host

3) Irrigation: to destroy

4) Occasions: festival

5) Supplies: to provide

6) Fertilizers: use for crop to kill harmful organism

Q.1) The plant in the pot is not growing well.

Ans: 1. Keep the plotted plant in such way so that it gets maximum sunlight.

2. Add manure and organic fertilizer to the pot. If chemical fertilizers are to be added,

ask the expert about the dosage.

3. Water the plant daily and preferably in the morning.

4. Loosen the soil near the roots.

5. Trim the plant occasionally to enhance the growth.

6. Take care of the plant so that parasitic pests and insects do not harm the plant.

If all the above care is taken the plant in the pot will start growing well again.

Q.2) What is the purpose of storing food grains in our house?

Ans: 1. In order to avoid daily commuting to market, we store the food grains in our house.

2. Some food stuff is seasonal. It is available only during certain season. This needs to be bought and suitably preserved for storage.

3. Sometimes the shops and markets may be closed causing inconvenience at the last minute. So we need to store the food stuff in our house.

4. Sometimes guest may also drop in and we may need more supplies.

5. There may be parties, celebrations or similar occasions when we need more food stuff.

6. Some food grains may be sold only at a particular period of time. So that we need to bring them home and store.

Q.3) Find and correct the incorrect statement.

1. There is only one way of farming.

Ans: False (There are many ways of farming)

2. India is an agricultural country.

Ans: True

3. Use of improved seeds does not lead to higher yield.

Ans: False (. Use of improved seeds lead to higher yield)

Q.4) Answer the following questions:

1) What are the advantages of using improved seeds?

Ans: 1. Improved seeds have higher yield.

2. These seeds resist pest attacks.

3. They grow well and become ripe for harvest in a shorter period of time.

4. Some seeds can give high yield in low water supply too.

2) Which are the modern methods of irrigation? What are their advantages?

Ans: 1. Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are the modern method of irrigation.

2. Due to modern method of irrigation, roots of the crops get enough water.

3. One can save a lot of water.

4. In modern method of irrigation, full use is made of the available water.

5. There is danger of land becoming saline and follow when there is overwatering. This can be avoided due to the modern irrigation methods.

3) Describe the Drip irrigation method?

Ans: 1. In drip irrigation method, pipes with holes are used for giving water to the plants.

2. Only required amount of water drips near the plants in this method.

3. Full use of available water can be done by drip irrigation method.

4) What are the reasons due to which growing crops are damage?

Ans: 1. Growing crops in the field can be attacked by diseases and pest attacks.

2.If the fertility of the soil is reduced the productivity of fields is also reduced .

3. If enough water is not available for growing crops, their growth is stunted. That are

the reasons due to which growing crops are damage.

5) What is done to avoid damage to the crops?

Ans: 1. To avoid damage to the crops, modern irrigation methods are used to water the crops.

2. To reduce the pest and disease attacks, the crops are sprayed with insecticides and pesticides.

3. Seeds used also of improved quality and they are rubbed with certain chemicals before sowing.

4. Proper amount of fertilizers are used to enhance the growth of the crops.

6) What causes the fertility of soil diminish?

Ans: Overuse of chemical fertilizers leads to accumulation of excessive chemicals in soil. This reduces the fertility of soil. Over watering also saline and fallow.

7) What changes has modern technology brought about in the methods of farming?

Ans: 1. Modern technology of agriculture uses improved seeds that give higher yield.

2. Modern method of irrigation such as drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are used.

3. Organic fertilizers and manure are used to increase the fertility and productivity of the soil.

4. Insecticides and pesticides are used to protect the crops against disease and pest attack.

5. Through agricultural assistance programmes farmers are given information and weather forecasts. All these changes have brought a better yield of farm produce.

8) What methods are used to preserve food grains?

Ans: In order to preserve the stored food grains the following methods are used:

1.The grain is dried well in the sun and stored in sacks.

2.The chemicals are sprayed on the places where the sacks are stacked.

3. Neem leaves are mixed with the grains to avoid insect attack.

4. Protective chemicals are mixed with the grains. The smell of these chemicals repels

the insect pests.

5.The place where grains are stored is kept dry and airy to prevent it from catching fungus.

9) How is water made available to farming?

Ans: 1. In India, most of the agriculture is depend upon monsoon.

2. Along with this rainwater, water from rivers, lakes and wells are used for irrigation purposes.

3. Dams are built on rivers for holding huge quantities of water.

4. Small bunds are also made downstream on the rivers.

5. Traditionally, ‘mot’ and canal water was used for watering the crops.

6. Now modern methods or irrigation are used for farming.

Q.5) Match the following.

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| --- | --- |
| ‘A’ Group | Answer |
| Grain stored in damp place | 1)Fungus attack |
| Grains stored in dry air | 2)Prevent growth of fungus on the grains |
| Adding proper chemicals to the stored grains | 3)Prevent insect infestations. |