STD: - 4 sub: - Geography (1st Term Exam)

 8:- The value of food

Q .1) Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the brackets:

 1. When the soil becomes hot and humid the crop is sown.

 2. The grain is separated from the ears by a process called threshing.

 3. The light shells are blown away by the wind.

Q.2) True or false:   **Ans**

 1. If a machine is not available, bullocks are used for threshing. True

 2. The process of threshing is done after the process of winnowing. False

 3. One should never waste the food. True

 Q.3) Name the following:

 1**. Things obtained from farms**: Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, corn, sugarcane, etc.

2**. Things obtained from forests**: Amla, jamun, karavanda, honey, etc.

 3. **Things obtained from sea or sea water**: salt, fish, etc.

 4**. Things obtained from vegetable farms**: vegetables, leafy vegetables, etc.

 5. **Things obtained from animals**: milk, mutton, eggs, etc.

 6**. Vehicles used for transporting grains**: Tractors, bullock carts, trucks, good trains, etc.

Q.4) Match the columns:

 A Ans B

 1. Salt The sea a. poultry farming

 2. Sugarcane fields b. A freshwater plant

 3. Makhana A freshwater plant c. The sea

 4. Bor forests d.fields

 5. Eggs poultry farming e. forests

Q.5) Find out and answer the following question:

 1) What is the place called where salt is obtained from sea water?

 **Ans.** The place where salt is obtained from sea water is called salt pan.

 2) Potatoes and radishes grow underground. Which other bulbs and roots do we get from plants?

 **Ans**. We get bulbs and roots like sugar potato, beetroot, etc. from plants.

 3) What is ‘kanagi’? For what purpose do farmers use it?

 **Ans**. A place where the grain is stored is a ‘kanagi’. Kanagi is used by farmers to store the grain. It protects grain from the attack of insects and other pests such as mice and rate.

 4) For what does a farmer uses an implement called a ‘tiphan’?

 **Ans.** A farmer uses an implement called a ‘tiphan’ for ploughing the field.

 5) Which ingredients are required for making a lemon sherbet? From where are these ingredients obtained?

 **Ans**. 1) the ingredients like water, lemon, salt, sugar are required for making lemon sherbet. 2) Water is obtained from a tank in a locality. Lemons are obtained from farms. Salt is obtained from salt pan. Sugar is obtained from factory producing sugar from sugarcane.

Q.6) Answer the following question in one sentence each:

 1) Your friend wants to know where big round amlas come from.

 **Ans**. Big round amlas come from forests.

 2) Because of whom do we get fish?

 **Ans.** We get fish as fishermen work hard.

 3) What is used to frighten the birds away?

 **Ans.** scarecrows are used to frighten the birds away.

 4) When is the process of harvesting done?

 **Ans**. The process of harvesting is done when the ears of corn are full.

 5) What is threshing?

 **Ans.** The process in which the grain is separated from the ears of grain is called threshing.

 6) What is winnowing?

 **Ans.** The process in which shells and chaff is carried away from the grain is called winnowing.

 7) What are the tasks that are carried out to make a bhakari after the grain has been brought into the house?

 **Ans**. The tasks such as cleaning the grain, milling the grain into flour, kneading the flour into lumps , flattening of flour , roasting , etc. are carried out to make a bhakari after the grain has brought into the house.

Q.7) Answer the following question in brief:

 1) How is a field prepared for sowing?

 **Ans.** 1) Many implements are attached to the tractor to carry our various farming tasks. 2) first the field is ploughed , then the lumps of soil are crushed and finally the field is leveled to make it ready for sowing.

 2) How grain transported to all parts of country?

 **Ans**. 1) the grain is transported to all parts of country by using various means of transport. 2) Bullock carts, tractors, trucks, good trains, etc. are used to transport the grain.

 3) Why should we not waste food?

 **Ans**. 1) starting from preparing field till preparing food, the labours and efforts of many people are involved. 2) Farmers, labourers, drivers, traders, shopkeepers and parents work hard in their own occupation and so we get a variety of food to eat. Therefore we should not waste food.