

Crop Production and Management Class 8 Science

NCERT Textbook Questions

Question 1.

Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.

float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

(a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____

(b) The first step before growing crops is _____ of the soil.

(c) Damaged seeds would _____ on top of the water.

(d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and _____ and _____ from the soil are essential.

Answer:

(a) crop

(b) preparation

(c) float

Question 2.

Match items in column A with those in column B.

A	B
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and superphosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste

(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

Answer:

- (i) (e)
- (ii) (d)
- (iii) (b)
- (iv) (c)

Question 3.

Give two examples of each.

- (a) Kharif crop
- (b) Rabi crop

Answer:

- (a) Kharif crop: Paddy and maize
- (b) Rabi crop: Wheat and gram

Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

- (a) Preparation of soil
- (b) Sowing
- (c) Weeding
- (d) Threshing

Answer:

(a) Preparation of soil: Soil preparation is necessary before growing a crop. It involves tilling and loosening the soil. This allows the roots to penetrate deep in the soil and to breath easily even when they are deep

Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

- (a) Preparation of soil
- (b) Sowing
- (c) Weeding
- (d) Threshing

Answer:

(a) Preparation of soil: Soil preparation is necessary before growing a crop. It involves

tilling and loosening the soil. This allows the roots to penetrate deep in the soil and to breath easily even when they are deep

4. Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

(a) Preparation of soil

(b) Sowing

(c) Weeding

(d) Threshing

Answer:

(a) Preparation of soil: Soil preparation is necessary before growing a crop. It involves tilling and loosening the soil. This allows the roots to penetrate deep in the soil and to breath easily even when they are deep

(b) Sowing: The process of putting seeds into the soil is called sowing. The tool used traditionally for sowing seeds is funnel-shaped. Nowadays a seed drill is used for sowing with the help of tractors. This tool sows the seed uniformly at a proper distance and depth.

(c) Weeding: Some undesirable plants grow along with crop and these unwanted plants are called weeds. The process of removing these unwanted plants is called weeding.

(d) Threshing: The process of separating the grain seeds from the chaff is called threshing. Question 5.

Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

Answer:

Fertilisers	Manures
(i) A fertiliser is an inorganic salt.	(i) Manure is a natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues.

(ii) A fertiliser is prepared in factories.	(ii) Manure can be prepared in the fields.
(iii) A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.	(iii) Manure provides a lot of humus to the soil.
(iv) Fertilisers are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.	(iv) Manure is relatively less rich in plant nutrients.