

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following methods have been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?

- (a) Industrial activity (b) Irrigation Pattern
(c) Cultivation (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Cultivation

2. Jhumming in Brazil is called:

- (a) Ladang (b) Masole
(c) Roca (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Roca

3. What is 'Boro'?

- (a) Kharif crop (b) Zaid crop
(c) Rabi crop (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Kharif crop

4. Ragi is very rich in:

- (a) Zinc (b) Iodine
(c) Iron (d) Phosphorous

Ans : (c) Iron

5. is a slash and burn agriculture.

- (a) Extensive farming
(b) Commercial subsistence farming
(c) Jhumming
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Jhumming

6. Agriculture contributes to the national income of India.

- (a) 33% (b) 22%
(c) 40% (d) none of these

Ans : (d) none of these

7. Rabi crops are sown in:

- (a) winters (b) monsoon
(c) summers (d) none of these

Ans : (a) winters

8. Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?

- (a) Jowar (b) Bajra
(c) Wheat (d) Rice

Ans : (d) Rice

9. Which out of the following is a Rabi crop?

- (a) Barley (b) Paddy
(c) Jute (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Barley

10. Which out of the following is a Zaid crop?

- (a) Moong (b) Mustard
(c) Urad (d) Watermelon

Ans : (d) Watermelon

11. For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on

- (a) reservoirs (b) rivers
(c) monsoon (d) tube wells

Ans : (c) monsoon

12. The crops grown in Rabi season are:

- (a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard
(b) rice, jute, maize, soyabean
(c) pulses, melons, vegetables
(d) sugarcane and tobacco

Ans : (a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard

13. Which of the following farming practice depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions?

- (a) Commercial farming
(b) Intensive subsistence farming
(c) Primitive subsistence farming
(d) Plantation

Ans : (c) Primitive subsistence farming

14. Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?

- (a) Jhumming
(b) Slash and burn farming
(c) Commercial farming
(d) Subsistence farming

Ans : (a) Jhumming

15. What population of India is engaged in agricultural activities?

- (a) Two-Third (b) Three-Fourth
(c) One-Fourth (d) Two-Fourth

Ans : (a) Two-Third

16. In which months the kharif crops are harvested?

- (a) April-June (b) September-October
(c) January-February (d) June-July

Ans : (b) September-October

17. Important crops like paddy, maize, jowar, bajra etc are grown during which of the following seasons?

- (a) Spring (b) Summer
(c) Monsoon (d) Winter

Ans : (c) Monsoon

18. Aus, aman and boro are types of which crop?

- (a) Maize (b) Paddy
(c) Jowar (d) Bajra

Ans : (b) Paddy

19. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are the types of

- (a) Zaid crop (b) Kharif crop
(c) Rabi crop (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Zaid crop

20. Which of the following was the main focus of our First Five Year plan?

- (a) Cost of food grains (b) Land reforms
(c) Industrialisation (d) Globalisation

Ans : (b) Land reforms

21. Who was declared as spiritual heir of Gandhiji?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Vinoba bhawe
(d) Sardar Patel

Ans : (c) Vinoba bhawe

22. Which of the following is being used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts?

- (a) Jute (b) Cotton
(c) Fibre (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Jute

23., is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

- (a) Kisan Credit Card (b) Mudra Yojana
(c) Farmer Scheme (d) Jan Dhan Yojana

Ans : (a) Kisan Credit Card

24. Tick the characteristics of commercial farming.

- (a) Plots of land are fragmented.
(b) Transport and communication plays an important role.
(c) The yield is usually low.
(d) The pressure of population is high on land.

Ans : (b) Transport and communication plays an important role.

25. The crop that is used both, as food and fodder.

- (a) ragi (b) jowar
(c) maize (d) none of these

Ans : (b) water

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with

appropriate word(s).

1. India has three cropping seasons: , and

Ans : rabi, kharif, zaid

2. Agriculture provides livelihood to more than 63 percent of India's

Ans : population

3. Millets are also called

Ans : Coarse grains

4. The three types of tea are , ,

Ans : Green, black, oolong

5. is a name given to 'slash and burn' agriculture in North-Eastern States of India.

Ans : Jhumming

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Agriculture is an age-old and a primary economic activity.

Ans : True

2. Intensive subsistence farming is a bush or tree farming.

Ans : False

3. Crops grown between March and June are known as 'Zaid' crops.

Ans : False

4. Kharif crop requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.

Ans : True

5. Coffee plantations are located in Odisha, Bengal and Bihar.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** India's primary activity is Agriculture.

Reason : Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most

of the food that we consume. Two-thirds of India's population is involved in agricultural activities and earns livelihood through it.

2. **Assertion :** Agriculture is not an old economic activity.
Reason : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical, environmental and technological methods. Agriculture is definitely an old economic activity in India. Thus, both reason and assertion are false.

3. **Assertion :** Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Reason : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant laborers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

4. **Assertion :** Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Reason : Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production to meet the growing demands of the people. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.

5. **Assertion :** Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.

Reason : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Variety of food and non food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc

6. **Assertion :** Rice is a food crop in India and requires less rain.

Reason : Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. Cultivation of rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

7. **Assertion :** Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Reason : Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Rice is a kharif crop and requires about 100 cm of rainfall. However India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

8. **Assertion :** Tea cultivation, is a labour - intensive industry.

Reason : Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. It is consumed on large basis in India being an important beverage crop.

9. **Assertion :** Organic farming is much in vogue.

Reason : In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment and human beings in a negative manner.

WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

NO NEED TO PURCHASE ANY BOOKS

For session 2019-2020 free pdf will be available at www.cbse.online for

1. Previous 15 Years Exams Chapter-wise Question Bank
2. Previous Ten Years Exam Paper (Paper-wise).
3. 20 Model Paper (All Solved).
4. NCERT Solutions

All material will be solved and free pdf. It will be provided by 30 September and will be updated regularly.