

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PURNEA

Class - 8

Subject - SCIENCE

Chapter - 1

A. Very Short Answer Questions.

1.

Ans. Seed - drill

2.

Ans. No

3.

Ans. Paddy, Maize etc.

4.

Ans. Apiculture

5.

Ans. Butter, Ghee etc.

B. Short Answer Questions

1.

Ans. Two advantages of sowing by transplantation are :-

- i. Transplantation enables selective cultivation of healthy seedlings. This results in better crop production.
- ii. Transplantation permits better root penetration into the soil.

2.

Ans. Fertilizers can be applied to the soil by either of the following methods :-

- i. Broadcasting - The fertilizer is scattered in the field by hand.
- ii. Through irrigation channel - The fertilizer is kept in the irrigation channel where it gets dissolved in the water and reaches the plants.

3.

Ans. Seeds must be treated with fungicides before sowing because it prevents spreading of fungal borne plant disease and improve seed germination.

4.

Ans. On commercial scale, the perishable food material are stored in either deep freezers or cold storages.

5.

Ans. The commonly grown cereal crops are :-
Rice, Wheat, Maize etc.

C. Long Answer Questions

1.

Ans. The two main crop seasons of our country are :-

- i. Rabi Crops: The crops which are sown during winters are called Rabi crops. It is sown in the beginning of winter (October - November) and harvested in March- April. For example :- Wheat, Gram, Barley etc.

- ii. Kharif crops: The crops which are sown during rainy season are called summer crops or, kharif crops. Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of monsoon season and harvested at the end of the monsoon (September / October).

2.

Ans. Land must be ploughed before sowing, because :-

- i. It permits easy and deeper penetration of the roots.
- ii. It provides good aeration to the roots.
- iii. It promotes growth of useful soil bacteria.

After ploughing, levelling must be done because :-

- i. It protects upper layer of the soil from erosion by wind or water.
- ii. Prevent water logging and promote uniform irrigation.

3.

Ans. The process of transfer of seedling (new plant with 4-5 leaves) into the main field is called transplantation.

Certain crops such as paddy, tomato, onion, chilli etc are sown by this method.

4.

Ans. In this system water is released drop by drop just near the roots of plants. It is the most economical method of irrigation - which is highly suitable for water deficient regions.

It is considered advantageous over other method of irrigation because it delivers water directly to the plant and it also minimizes water loss through evaporation from surrounding soil.

5.

Ans. A manure differs from a fertilizer in the following ways :-

Fertilizer	Manure
i. A fertilizer is an inorganic substance which prepared in the factories.	i. While manure is a mixture of inorganic and organic substances.
ii. A fertilizer provides a specific nutrients to the soil.	ii. A manure provides more than one nutrients to the soil.
iii. A fertilizer has a high concentration of plant nutrients.	iii. A manure has low concentration of soil nutrients.

D. Tick (✓) the ODD-ONE out giving reason.

1. Transplantation
2. Dhekli
3. Water logging
4. Cold storage
5. Milching animals

E. Define the following terms.

1. Horticultural crops:

Ans. Large scale cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flower plant is called horticulture and these crops are called horticultural crop.

2. Broadcasting: It is a method by which seeds, fertilizers or manure scattered in the crop field by hand or mechanically over a relatively large area. It can also be done by using mechanical broadcasters.

3. Pisciculture: The production of fish on a large scale by forming fish culture in fish nurseries is known as pisciculture.

4. Cereal crops: Cereal plants are tall grasses which are grown for their nutritious seed called grains. Cereals form the staple food, the major part of diet for people. Rice, wheat and maize are the most commonly grown cereal crops.