

WORKSHEET 1

CHAPTER 6 – IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Plants can be made disease resistant by
 - hybridization.
 - genetic modification.
 - both (a) and (b).
 - use of antibiotics.
- Inland fishery refers to
 - deep sea fisheries.
 - capturing fish from sea.
 - culturing fish in fresh water bodies.
 - extraction of oil from fish.
- Kharif season extends from
 - January to March.
 - April to June.
 - June to October.
 - October to January.
- Obtaining fish from natural water resources is known as
 - culture fishery.
 - fish farming.
 - capture fishing.
 - fresh water fishery.
- Which one is not a source of carbohydrate?
 - Rice
 - Millets
 - Sorghum
 - Gram

B. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ and _____ are common weeds.
- Growing of wheat and groundnut on the same field is called _____
- Causal organism of any disease is called as _____
- Farming without the use of chemicals as fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is known as _____
- Berseem is an example of _____ crop.

C. State True [T] or False [F].

- Draught animals are used for transport in agriculture.
- Fish breed throughout the year.
- Plants can be made disease resistant by breeding.
- Intercropping is a practice of growing two or more crops in a pre-planned succession.
- Rohu is a freshwater fish.

Name:

Teacher's signature:

Class: IX

Date:

D. Match the column.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Rabi | a. Castor |
| 2. Oil seeds | b. Sudan grass |
| 3. Fodder crops | c. Sunn hemp |
| 4. Kharif crop | d. Mustard |
| 5. Green manure | e. Paddy |

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is green manuring? Name some commonly used green manure crops.
2. List some common objectives of crop improvement.
3. What is intercropping? How does it differ from mixed cropping? State its two advantages?
4. (a) What are concentrates in animal feed?
(b) Name two internal parasites that cause diseases in animals.
5. An Italian bee variety *Apis mellifera* has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merit over other varieties.

ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. c 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. *Xanthium* and *Amaranthus*
2. Mixed cropping
3. Pathogen
4. Organic farming
5. Fodder

C. State True [T] or False [F].

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. Match the column

1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Green manure is a practice of growing green leguminous crops prior to sowing of seeds and then ploughing of green plants into soil for the purpose of improving physical structure as well as soil fertility.

For example guar, sunn hemp, berseem, cow pea.

2. Common objectives of crop improvement are as follows:

- (i) High yield and improved quality.
- (ii) Resistance to undesirable biotic and abiotic stresses.
- (iii) Change in maturity duration.
- (iv) Wider adaptability to new regions and different climatic conditions.
- (v) Desired agronomic traits.
- (vi) Varieties which can grow well in saline soil.

3. Intercropping is defined as growing two or more crops simultaneously in the same field in a definite row pattern. Differences between mixed cropping and intercropping are as follows:

| Mixed cropping | Intercropping |
|--|--|
| (i) Targets to minimize risk of crop failure. | (i) Targets to increase productivity per unit area. |
| (ii) Seeds of two crops are mixed before sowing. | (ii) Seeds of two crops are not mixed. |
| (iii) Seeds of different crops are not sown in any definite pattern. | (iii) Seeds of two crops are sown in separate rows. |
| (iv) Same fertilizers have to be used for all crops. | (iv) Fertilizers can be used as per the need of different crops being grown under intercropping. |

Advantage of intercropping

- (i) Intercropping helps to prevent spread of pests and diseases to all the plant belonging to one crop in the field.
 - (ii) It makes optimum utilization of natural resources such as sunlight, land and water.
4. (a) Concentrates used in animal feed are mixture of substances, which are rich in protein and other nutrients but low in fibre.
- (b) Two internal parasites of animals are worms which affect stomach and intestine and flukes which damage the liver.
5. Merits of *Apis mellifera* over other varieties are as follows:
- (i) It can be easily domesticated.
 - (ii) It has high capacity of honey collection.
 - (iii) Stings lesser than other varieties.
 - (iv) Stays in a beehive for a long period and breeds very well.