

## Exercise

### General Instructions:

- (i) Questions **1-10** are very short answer questions. These are required to be answered in **one sentence** each.
- (ii) Questions **11-20** are short answer questions. Answer to them should not normally exceed **70** words each.
- (iii) Questions **21-30** are long answer questions. The answer to them should not normally exceed **100** words each.
- (iv) The answers should be brief and to the point.

### Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Question 1.** Define agriculture.
- Question 2.** Name the leading producer of coffee. What is India's rank in coffee production?
- Question 3.** Name the main crops of shifting agriculture.
- Question 4.** Who discovered coffee plant?
- Question 5.** What is sericulture?
- Question 6.** What does the word 'agriculture' mean?
- Question 7.** What is the cultivation of grapes known as?
- Question 8.** Define pisciculture.
- Question 9.** Name a crop that is used both as food and fodder.
- Question 10.** What do you understand by horticulture?

### Short answer type

(2 & 3 marks)

- Question 11.** What are the major factors affecting agriculture?
- Question 12.** Define organic farming.
- Question 13.** List the various names of shifting agriculture.
- Question 14.** What is nomadic herding?
- Question 15.** Name the two beverage crops. Give climatic conditions of any one.
- Question 16.** Mention some operations carried out on a farm.
- Question 17.** What are tertiary activities?
- Question 18.** Why do crops vary from region to region?
- Question 19.** How is agriculture considered as farm system?
- Question 20.** Distinguish between mixed farming and plantation farming.

### Long answer type

(5 marks)

- Question 21.** Which crop is known as golden fibre? Give its geographical conditions.
- Question 22.** Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.
- Question 23.** What is the difference between the agriculture of developed countries and developing countries?
- Question 24.** Compare Indian farms with the farms of USA.
- Question 25.** What is agricultural development? How can it be achieved?
- Question 26.** Explain the features of intensive subsistence agriculture.
- Question 27.** Give climatic conditions for wheat. Name the main producers.
- Question 28.** Discuss the features of commercial farming.
- Question 29.** How can agricultural production from an area increase?

**Question 30.** Give geographical conditions for rice crop.



## Answer Key

### Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Answer 1.** Agriculture may be defined as the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock.
- Answer 2.** Brazil is the leading producer of coffee and India is the third largest producer of coffee.
- Answer 3.** In shifting agriculture, crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown.
- Answer 4.** An Arab goat herder, Kaldi, discovered coffee plants.
- Answer 5.** Sericulture is the commercial rearing of silk worms.
- Answer 6.** Ager means soil and culture means cultivation.
- Answer 7.** Cultivation of grapes is known as viticulture.
- Answer 8.** Pisciculture is a process of reproduction of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.
- Answer 9.** Maize is a crop which is used as both food and fodder.
- Answer 10.** Horticulture may be defined as the practice of growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

### Short answer type

(2 & 3 marks)

- Answer 11.** Favorable topography of soil and climate are the major factors affecting agriculture.
- Answer 12.** The organic farming is a process in which organic manure and natural pesticides are used instead of chemicals.
- Answer 13.** The various names of shifting agriculture in different parts of the world are:
- Jhumming: North East India
  - Milpa: Mexico
  - Roca: Brazil

- Lading: Malaysia

**Answer 14.** Nomadic herding may be defined as the movement of herdsmen from one place to another along place for searching of fodder and water with their animals. It is prevalent in the arid and semi-arid areas such as Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India.

**Answer 15.** The two important beverage crops are tea and coffee.

- The climatic condition of tea:
- It requires a cool climate and well-distributed high rainfall throughout the year for the growth of its tender leaves.

**Answer 16.** Different types of operations carried on farms are:

- Ploughing
- Sowing
- Irrigation
- Weeding
- Harvesting

**Answer 17.** Tertiary activities are those activities that provide support to both primaries as well as secondary activities. For example: trade, transport, communication, banking, media, etc.

**Answer 18.** Crops vary from region to region due to the variation in topographic conditions. Different places have different soil nutrients, receiving a varying amount of sunshine and rainfall.

**Answer 19.** Agriculture needs inputs like seeds, machinery and fertilisers. In agriculture, operations like ploughing, sowing, irrigation, and harvesting are carried out; the output is obtained in the form of crops, wool or poultry products. Hence, agriculture is considered a farm system.

**Answer 20.** In mixed farming, the same land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock at the same time, whereas plantation farming is a type of commercial farming where a single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton is grown.

**Answer 21.** Jute is known as the 'golden fibre'.

Geographical conditions are:

- It grows well on alluvial soil.
- It requires high temperature with heavy rainfall and humid climate.
- Such conditions are favorable in tropical areas.
- The leading producers of jute are India and Bangladesh.

**Answer 22.** The difference between primary and secondary activities is:

- Primary activities are linked with extraction and production of natural resources. For example, agriculture, fishing, and gathering.
- Secondary activities are connected with the processing of natural resources. For example, manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth.

**Answer 23.** Difference between the agriculture of developed and developing countries is:

Developed countries:

- A typical farm size in the USA is about 250 hectares.
- They use tractors, combined harvesters and threshers to perform various agricultural operations.
- Grains are stored in automated grain storage.

Developing countries:

- They use traditional methods of farming and irrigation.
- Crops are grown on small holdings mostly for subsistence.
- The average size of the farm is lesser compared to developed countries.

**Answer 24.** Indian farmers have small farmland of about 1.5 hectares. They purchase high yielding varieties of seeds from the market every alternate year.

They employ the traditional method for ploughing, that is, they use bullocks.

The typical size of farm in the USA is about 250 hectares. They use tractors, combined harvesters and threshers to perform various agricultural operations. Automated grain storages are used to store the grains.

**Answer 25.** Agricultural development refers to the efforts made to increase farm production to convene the growing demand of escalating population. This can be achieved in a lot of ways such as increasing the cropped area and the number of crops grown, using fertilizers, and improving irrigation facilities and a high-yielding variety of seeds. Automation of agriculture is a further characteristic of agricultural development.

**Answer 26.** Features of intensive subsistence agriculture:

- A small plot of land is cultivated by the farmer using simple tools that require more labour.
- Annually, more than one crop is grown on the same plot of fertile land.
- Rice is the main crop.
- Intensive subsistence agriculture is mostly practiced in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of the south, southeast and east Asia.

**Answer 27.** Climatic conditions for wheat: Moderate temperature and rainfall are the favourable conditions for growing wheat. Wheat requires bright sunshine at the time of harvest. It grows the best in well-drained loamy soil. USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, and Australia are the major producers of wheat. In India, it is grown in winter.

**Answer 28.** Features of commercial farming:

- Crops are harvested and animals are reared for commercial purpose.
- Commercial farming includes commercial grain farming, mixed farming and plantation agriculture.
- Machines do most of the work.
- Vast area is used for cultivation and the amount of capital used is large.

**Answer 29.** Agricultural production can be increased by:

- Favorable topography.
- Better climate conditions.
- Raising the nutrient content of soil.
- Increasing crop fields.
- Mechanizing agricultural activities.
- Improving irrigation facilities.
- Using fertilizers and high-yielding variety of seeds.

**Answer 30.** Rice is the primary food crop of the world, and it grows well in tropical and sub-tropical regions, where a high temperature, high moisture and precipitation are present. It grows excellent in alluvial clayey soil, which can hold water. The leading producer of rice is China, followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt.