CBSE Test Paper 03

Chapter 15 Improvement in Food Resources

1. Which of the following poultry bird lays maximum number of eggs annually? **(1)**

   a. ILS-82
   b. B-77
   c. IBL-80
   d. HH-260

2. Find the Incorrect pair **(1)**

   a. Cow - Gir
   b. Cow - Sahiwal
   c. Buffalo - Murrah
   d. Buffalo - Red Sindhi

3. Which of the following is not the advantage of intercropping? **(1)**

   a. It saves time and labour
   b. Farmer cannot apply fertilizer as per need of the individual crop
   c. Farmer can apply pesticides as per need of the crop.
   d. Farmers can harvest and thresh both crops separately

4. Match the following with correct response. **(1)**

Column A	**Column B**
(1) Symbiosis	(A) NPK
(2) Cropping pattern	(B) Legum and Rhizobium association
(3) Primary nutrients	(C) Rabi
(4) Crop season	(D) Intercropping

   a. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
   b. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
   c. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

d. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

5. The system of culturing five or six species of fish with different food habits, in a fishpond, is called **(1)**

   a. composite fish culture
   b. capture fishing
   c. pisciculture
   d. mariculture

6. Define inland fishery. **(1)**

7. Name two nitrogenous fertilizers. **(1)**

8. What is the yield of milk from Murrah buffalo? **(1)**

9. Give example of an insect pest of paddy. **(1)**

10. At what time is irrigation required by all crops? **(1)**

11. List the various methods of weed control. **(3)**

12. What are the benefits of cattle farming? **(3)**

13. Enumerate the advantages of mixed farming. **(3)**

14. How do you differentiate amongst capture fishing, mariculture and aquaculture. **(5)**

15. How do you differentiate between capture fishing, Mariculture and aquaculture? **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. HH-260

   Explanation: HH-260 is the poultry bird which lays maximum number of eggs manually. HH-260 lays up to 260 eggs annually. HH -260 is a promising indigenous hybrid of white Leghorn. This hybrid bird consumes just 110 g per day of feed for 260 eggs.

2. d. Buffalo – Red Sindhi

   Explanation: Gir, Red Sindhi and Sahiwal are breeds of cows and Murrah is breed of buffalo.

3. b. Farmer cannot apply fertilizer as per need of the individual crop

   Explanation: Advantages of using intercropping are as following:

   i. It helps to maintain soil fertility.
   ii. It increases productivity per unit area.
   iii. It saves labour and time.
   iv. Both crops can be easily harvested and processed separately.

   Farmer cannot apply fertilizer as per need of the individual crop is not a advantages of using intercropping .

4. c. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

   Explanation:

   i. Symbiosis is mutually beneficial association existing between two organisms and both organisms derive benefit from each other without causing any harm to each other. Examples: Leguminous plants shows symbiotic nutrition mode. Alga and fungus live together. Fungus provides water and shelter to alga.
   ii. Cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. The crop statistics published by the governments are used to denote thecropping patterns. Cropping pattern is, however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space and time.
   iii. Primary nutrients are nutrients that are required by plants in larger

quantities than other nutrients. The primary nutrients include nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), and potassium (K). NPK fertilizer is a complex fertilizer comprised primarily of the three primary nutrients required for healthy plant growth.

iv. Rabi crops or Rabi harvest are agricultural crops sown in winter and harvested in the spring in the South Asia. The rabi crops are sown around mid-November, after the monsoon rains are over, and harvesting begins in April/May. The crops are grown either with rainwater that has percolated into the ground, or with irrigation.

5. a. composite fish culture

Explanation: In Composite Fish Culture System a combination of five or six fish species is used in a single pond. The fish selected in this system belong show different food habits. This ensures no competition for food and ensures better yield.

6. Inland fishery deals with the fishery aspects of fresh and brackish waters.

7. Urea and ammonium nitrate.

8. 18- 32 liters of milk per day.

9. Stem borer

10. At the time of germination of seeds, irrigation is required by all crops.

11. Methods of weed control are –

1. a) Mechanical methods – Weeds are removed by pulling out by hand or by using a khurpi (trowel), hoe.
   b) Cultural methods – Cultural methods include proper seed bed preparation timely sowing of seeds, inter-cropping along with suitable rotation.
   c) Chemical methods – Weeds can be controlled by the use of chemicals like 2,4,-D.
   d) Biological methods – Insect or other organisms which feed on weed plants is used to attack the weeds and reduce their number.

12. Cattle farming has dual benefits:

i. Draught animals for farm labour (males)i.e. for agricultural work such as tilling, irrigation and carting.
ii. Milch animals (dairy animals) those are milk producing females.

13. Following are the main advantages of mixed farming:

a. Farmyard manure is made available from livestock which is used again in agricultural farms.
b. Organic waste material like straw, husks and chaffs of grains, household kitchen waste, etc., are converted into human food through the agency of cattle, sheep, poultry, pigs, etc., as per the choice of farmer.
c. It provides work to all the members of a family throughout the year, thus providing subsidiary occupation without the need of employing special labour.
d. Adopting exact combination in mixed farming, income can be increased, e.g., the number of animals can be increased (as per the food/crop available) to enhance milk production.

14.

	Capture Fishing	**Mariculture**	**Aquaculture**
1. Function	It is catching of fish from natural waters.	It is culture and harvesting of fin fisheries, shell fisheries and sea weeds in marine waters.	It is culture and harvesting of fish, other animals and plants in water.
2. Seeding and Rearing	There is no seeding or rearing of fish.	The fish and other organisms are seeded and reared.	The fish and other organisms are seeded and reared .
3. Place	Capture fishing is undertaken in both inland and marine waters.	Mariculture is undertaken in only sea water.	Aquaculture is used in both fresh water and marine waters.

15.

Capture fishing	Mariculture	Aquaculture
1. It is the process of obtaining fish from the natural resources like ponds, canals, rivers, etc.	It is a practice of culture of marine fish varieties in the open sea.	It is the production of fish from freshwater resources like canals, ponds, reservoirs, rivers and brackish water re-sources like estuaries and lagoons.
2. In capture fishing, fish can be located easily and then caught using fishing nets.	In mariculture, satellites and echo-sounders are used for locating fish. Then they are caught using many kinds of fishing nets from the fishing boats.	Like capture fishing, in aquaculture also the fish can be located easily and are caught using simple fishing nets.