**Chapter 5**

 **Agriculture**

1. Now-a-days there is a protest being carried on by the farmers on the borders of Delhi. The farmers are sitting on Dharna. Write down why farmers are sitting on protest.
2. List the various problems faced by small farmers of India.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. Earlier, human beings were dependent upon \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, hunting and fishing for their survival.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the science and art of raising crops, rearing of livestock, forestry and fishing.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and deltas are more suitable for agriculture than mountainous region.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture is also known as slash and burn agriculture.
8. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture is practised in sparsely populated regions where land is available in abundance and the input of labour is less
9. A specialised form of agriculture for large scale production of milk is known as \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Wheat cultivation is confined to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and central region of India.
11. Some countries have developed genetically modified crops through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The agricultural development is possible only in certain regions depending on

a)Physical or geographical factors b) Economic factors c) a and b d) none

1. Which of them is not type of Subsistence agriculture?
2. Nomadic herding b) Shifting agriculture c) Intensive agriculture d) livestock ranching
3. Plantation agriculture is usually practised in

a)Hot and dry regions b) hot and humid regions c) warm and dry regions

d) warm and humid regions

1. Rice requires \_\_\_\_\_ soil

a)Alluvial and clayey soil b) Loamy soil c) alluvial clayey and loamy soil

d) none of the above

 E. The productivity of agriculture has increased due to

a) using of HYV seeds b) use of fertilisers c) use of insecticide and pesticide d) all of the above

1. Give one word /technical term for the given statement
2. The science and art of raising crops, rearing of livestock , forestry and fishing:
3. Migrating of people along with their animals in search of food for their animals:
4. A type of shifting agriculture practised in North-East India:
5. A specialised form of agriculture practised on very large size farms where farmers grow a single crop:
6. A specialised form of agriculture for the large scale production of milk.
7. Correct the given statements
8. Maize grows well in 30 -350C
9. Tropical grasslands of North America is wheat producing area.
10. Commercial Agriculture is typically done on a small scale with purpose of selling produce in the market to make profits.
11. Extensive agriculture is practised in countries like China, India, Japan etc.
12. Complete the matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of Crop | Kind of soil | Temperature | Rainfall |
|  1 | Tea |  |  | 150-300cm |
|  2 | Cotton |  |  30-400C |  |
|  3 |  | Well- drained alluvial soil | 21-270C |  |

1. What is agriculture?
2. What led to beginning of agriculture?
3. What is organic farming?
4. Agriculture is not only the major occupation of people of India but is the backbone of economic development, justify.
5. What are the various physical or geographical factors that influence the agricultural development?
6. How does size of land holdings affect the agriculture?
7. Differentiate the following
8. Subsistence and Commercial Agriculture
9. Nomadic herding and Shifting agriculture
10. Extensive agriculture and Plantation agriculture.
11. Mixed farming and dairy farming
12. Name the crops grown in slash and burn farming.
13. What is livestock ranching? Name the countries in which it is practised.
14. In which part of the world is intensive subsistence agriculture carried on and why?
15. Why are deltas, river valleys, coastal plains and terraced field in mountainous regions good for cultivation of rice?
16. Name the grain grown on soils of poor quality. Also state the temperature and amount of rainfall required by the grain.
17. Name the two fibre crops grown widely in India. State the condition required by any one of them.
18. Which is the beverage consumed commonly in India? What kind of climate is needed by it?
19. What has forced people to develop new techniques of agriculture?
20. Even though there are lot of benefits of genetically modified crops, people are weary of using them, why?
21. How are agricultural practices followed in India different from that of USA?
22. On outline political map of world
23. 2 Wheat producing countries
24. 2 rice producing countries
25. 1 millet producing country
26. 1 coffee producing country

  **Chapter6**

 **Manufacturing Industries**

 **(**To be assessed only in the periodic test and will not be assessed in the annual examination.)

1. Browse the internet and collect information about any one manufacturing industry of India.

Write a paragraph about the industry stating the name, its location and reason for location.

1. List various manufacturing industry situated in or around the place you stay.
2. Fill in the blanks
3. The literal meaning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to make a product by hand.
4. Industry not only converts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material into a much useful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ product, but in this process it performs multiple tasks.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or household industry are the smallest manufacturing unit.
6. The industries dependent on minerals as their raw materials is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector is owned and managed jointly by the government and private sector.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors influencing the location of industry are government policies, capital, management, banking, labour and developed means of transport and insurance etc.
9. Iron and Steel is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of modern civilisation.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are made of thousands of semi-conductor chips that process, store and dessiminate information.
11. Multiple choice questions
12. The silicon valley of India is
13. Gurugram b) Hyderabad c) Bengaluru d) Chennai
14. The town of India that used to be called the Manchester of India
15. Mumbai b) Chennai c) Ahmedabad d) Delhi
16. The smallest manufacturing unit is
17. Small-scale industry b) Large –scale industry c) Cottage industry d) none
18. When the ownership and management of industry is in the hands government or its department then industry is
19. Private sector b) Joint sector c) Public-sector d) Co-operative sector
20. Edible oils, tea, soap manufacturing industry are examples of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry
21. Basic industry b) Consumer goods c) Animal based d) Mineral based
22. State whether given statements are true/false
23. Geographical factors like land, climate, availability of raw materials influence the location of industry.
24. Paper, furniture, packing material and medicine from medicinal plants are common examples of animal based industry.
25. Basic industry is industry whose finished goods are used as raw materials for other industries.
26. The conversion of raw materials into usable and valuable commodity with the help of machine and tools is called manufacturing
27. What does manufacturing do?
28. Industry play an important role in making country economically independent, justify.
29. Differentiate small-scale industry from large-scale industry.
30. Name the different type of industry classified on the basis of source of raw material and give one example of each type.
31. How is a public sector different from private sector?
32. State the advantages of multi-national setting their operations in India.
33. On what factors does location of industry depends?
34. Why are many industries located in the industrial regions?
35. Name 2 industrial regions of a) World b) India
36. Name the industry that is backbone of modern industry and why is it known so?
37. What proves that Iron industry was known in India thousands of years before Christ? How many major and minor steel plants does India have?
38. Why most of Iron and steel plants are present in the peninsular region?
39. Jamshedpur now serves as major industrial city, why?
40. Why in early years most of textile industry was located in Gujarat and Maharashtra?
41. Ahmedabad used to be called Manchester of India, why?
42. What has led to fast development of communication system?
43. What led to boom in IT industry?
44. How has the city of Bengaluru emerged after the independence?
45. When the software technology park started in Bengaluru and what does it consists of?
46. On the outline political map of India mark the following
47. State where JRD Tata started the steel plant
48. State where Ahmedabad is situated
49. State where Mumbai is situated
50. State where Bengaluru is situated