HANDOUTS (CHAPTER -9)

CLASS -VIII. SUBJECT – BIOLOGY

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which of the following terms refers to organisms that can prepare their own food through photosynthesis?

A) Heterotrophs
B) Autotrophs
C) Saprotrophs
D) Parasites

Q2. Around how many years ago did prehistoric humans transition from being food gatherers to food producers by starting agriculture?

A) 5,000 years
B) 10,000 years
C) 20,000 years
D) 50,000 years

Q3. The practice of cultivating land for growing crops on a large scale is known as:

A) Crop production
B) Domestication
C) Agroforestry
D) Horticulture

Q4. Plants grown not only for food but also for requirements like fibre, medicines, and ornaments fall under:

A) Floriculture
B) Crop rotation
C) Agriculture
D) Harvesting

Q5. Based on seasonal conditions, crops grown during the rainy season (June to October) are classified as:

A) Rabi crops
B) Zaid crops
C) Kharif crops
D) Cash crops

Q6. Which of the following is an example of a Rabi crop?

A) Paddy
B) Wheat
C) Maize
D) Groundnut

Q7. Rabi crops are typically grown during which of the following time periods?

A) June to October
B) March to June
C) November to April
D) July to September

Q8. The word 'Rabi' in the Arabic language translates to:

A) Autumn
B) Winter
C) Summer
D) Spring

Q9. What is the first step required before growing a crop?

A) Sowing of seeds
B) Irrigation
C) Preparation of soil
D) Harvesting

Q10. The process of loosening and turning the soil is called:

A) Levelling
B) Ploughing or tilling
C) Broadcasting
D) Winnowing

Q11. The large chunks or pieces of soil present in a ploughed field are called:

A) Crumbs
B) Nodules
C) Furrows
D) Humus

Q12. The practice of scattering seeds manually into the field by hand is known as:

A) Seed drilling
B) Transplantation
C) Broadcasting
D) Emasculation

Q13. For crops like paddy, tomato, and chilly, seedlings are first grown in a small plot called a:

A) Silo
B) Fallow
C) Nursery
D) Granary

Q14. Leaving an agricultural land uncultivated for one or more seasons to replenish nutrients is known as:

A) Crop rotation
B) Field fallow

C) Green manure
D) Hybridisation

Q15. The process of growing a leguminous crop between two successive cereal crops to replenish soil nitrogen is called:

A) Transplantation
B) Crop rotation
C) Emasculation
D) Vermicomposting

Q16. Which bacterium lives in the root nodules of leguminous plants and fixes atmospheric nitrogen?

A) Lactobacillus
B) Rhizobium
C) Pseudomonas
D) Azotobacter

Q17. The falling down of crops at the grain maturation stage due to untimely rains and strong winds is called:

A) Lodging
B) Tilling
C) Threshing
D) Winnowing

Q18. The chemical substances rich in specific nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium manufactured in factories are:

A) Manures
B) Bio-fertilisers
C) Fertilisers
D) Pesticides

Q19. The process of removing the anthers from plant 'A' during cross-breeding to prevent self-pollination is called:

A) Hybridisation
B) Emasculation
C) Transplantation
D) Winnowing

Q20. Large-scale scientific storing of harvested food grains to protect them from pests and rodents is done in:

A) Open fields
B) Nurseries and crumbs
C) Granaries and silos
D) Greenhouses

Part 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. Human beings are _____ because they are dependent on plants for their food.
2. The word 'Kharif' means _____ in the Arabic language.
3. The practice of cultivating land for growing crops is known as _____ production.
4. Paddy and maize are examples of _____ crops.
5. _____ crops are grown during the winter season from November to April.
6. The process of loosening and turning the soil involves using a wooden or iron _____.
7. A ploughed field is levelled for sowing and irrigation purposes using a _____.
8. Planting of seeds in the soil is known as _____.
9. A special implement attached at the back of a plough used for sowing seeds systematically is called a _____.
10. The process of transferring healthy seedlings from a nursery to the main standing water field is called _____.
11. Dead animals and plants accumulate on land and get decomposed by _____ to replenish soil nutrients.
12. The process of using earthworms to prepare manure from plant waste is called _____.
13. Fertilisers are chemical substances rich in specific nutrients and are produced in _____.
14. Plants like pea, beans, and soyabean possess root nodules and are known as _____ plants.
15. The bacteria present in leguminous root nodules convert gaseous nitrogen into _____ that plants can use.
16. The method of irrigation where water falls drop-by-drop near the roots through narrow pipes is called _____ irrigation.
17. The unwanted plants that grow along with the main crops are called _____.
18. The removal of unwanted plants from a crop field is known as _____.
19. Chemicals specifically sprayed on fields to kill weeds without harming crops are called _____.
20. Rats, locusts, and weevils that specifically attack and damage crops are known as _____.
21. Cutting and gathering of crops after maturation is known as _____.
22. The process of separating grains from the harvested cut crop is called _____.
23. After threshing, grains are separated from the lighter chaff using a process called _____.
24. A machine used in large fields that can perform both harvesting and threshing simultaneously is called a _____.

25. Crops whose DNA is intentionally modified using techniques of genetic engineering are known as _____ crops.

Answer Key

MCQ Answer Key

Q. No.	Question Summary	Correct Answer
1	Which of the following terms refers to organisms t...	B) Autotrophs
2	Around how many years ago did prehistoric humans t...	B) 10,000 years
3	The practice of cultivating land for growing crops...	A) Crop production
4	Plants grown not only for food but also for requir...	C) Agriculture
5	Based on seasonal conditions, crops grown during t...	C) Kharif crops
6	Which of the following is an example of a Rabi cro...	B) Wheat
7	Rabi crops are typically grown during which of the...	C) November to Apr
8	The word 'Rabi' in the Arabic language translates ...	D) Spring
9	What is the first step required before growing a c...	C) Preparation of so
10	The process of loosening and turning the soil is c...	B) Ploughing or tillin
11	The large chunks or pieces of soil present in a pl...	A) Crumbs
12	The practice of scattering seeds manually into the...	C) Broadcasting
13	For crops like paddy, tomato, and chilly, seedling...	C) Nursery
14	Leaving an agricultural land uncultivated for one ...	B) Field fallow
15	The process of growing a leguminous crop between t...	B) Crop rotation
16	Which bacterium lives in the root nodules of legum...	B) Rhizobium

17	The falling down of crops at the grain maturation ...	A) Lodging
18	The chemical substances rich in specific nutrients...	C) Fertilisers
19	The process of removing the anthers from plant 'A'...	B) Emasculation
20	Large-scale scientific storing of harvested food g...	C) Granaries and si

Fill in the Blanks Answer Key

Blank No.	Correct Answer
Question 1	heterotrophs
Question 2	autumn
Question 3	crop
Question 4	kharif
Question 5	Rabi
Question 6	plough
Question 7	leveller
Question 8	sowing
Question 9	seed drill
Question 10	transplantation
Question 11	microbes
Question 12	vermicomposting
Question 13	factories

Question 14	leguminous
Question 15	nitrates
Question 16	drip
Question 17	weeds
Question 18	weeding
Question 19	weedicides
Question 20	pests
Question 21	harvesting
Question 22	threshing
Question 23	winnowing
Question 24	combine
Question 25	GM (Genetically Modified)