

**NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 1
Crop Production And Management**

Exercise

**1. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.
float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation**

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is _____ of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would _____ on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and _____ and _____ from the soil are essential.

Solution:

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called crop.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is preparation of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would float on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and water and nutrients from the soil are essential.

2. Match items in column A with those in column B.

A	B
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Fodder for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and super phosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilizers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste
(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

Solution:

A	B
Kharif crops	Paddy and maize
Rabi crops	Wheat, gram, pea
Chemical fertilizers	Urea and super phosphate
Organic manure	Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant waste

3. Give two examples of each.

- (a) Kharif crop
- (b) Rabi crop

Solution:

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- (a) Two examples of kharif crops are maize and Cotton.
- (b) Two examples of rabi crops are gram and pea.

4. Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.

- (a) Preparation of soil**
- (b) Sowing**
- (c) Weeding**
- (d) Threshing**

Solution:

(a) Preparation of soil: The first step before growing a crop is the preparation of soil. To help the roots to breathe easily and penetrate deep into the soil, the soil is loosened. The loosening of soil not only helps in absorption of water and manure but also helps in growth of several soil microbes. The process of loosening is done using a plough, hoe and cultivators. Thus, the soil microbes further add humus to the soil which in turn contributes towards good yield.

(b) Sowing: The process of seed being sown into the soil is known as sowing. The time of sowing of seed is different in different parts of the country. It depends on the climatic conditions of that particular region. The seeds are sown either by drills or by the broadcasting method. Farmers sow seed depending upon the prevailing weather conditions. Seeds once sown need right amount of water to germinate.

(c) Weeding: Sometimes, the unwanted plants grow in between crops known as weeds. In order to remove such unwanted plants we follow a process known as weeding. Weeding is usually practised at the earlier stage of crop cultivation because weeds reduces crop yield by acquiring the water, fertilizers and nutrients which in turn affects the growth of crops.

(d) Threshing: The separation of grain or seeds from the husks and straw is known as threshing. Earlier people used to do threshing by hand but now it is done through machines known as harvester.

5. Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

Solution:

Difference between fertilisers and manure are as follows:

Fertilisers	Manure
Fertilisers are prepared in factories using inorganic substance or compounds.	Manure is prepared in fields by the decomposition of plants and animals remains by bacteria.
Fertilisers do not provide humus to the soil.	Manure provides humus to the soil.
Fertilisers are highly soluble in water and plants easily absorb it.	Manure is absorbed slowly by plants.

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Example: Urea	Example: Green Manure
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6. What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

Solution:

The watering of land at regular intervals by artificial means to meet the crop requirements is known as irrigation.

Two methods of irrigation which conserve water are as follows:

(i) Drip Irrigation: In drip irrigation, drippers are used to apply water near the plant on or below the soil surface at low rates, the water falls drop by drop directly near the roots. Drip irrigation is the most efficient among all the irrigation methods, but is not suitable for every crop and is expensive.

(ii) Sprinkler Irrigation: In sprinkler irrigation, high pressure sprinklers are used to pipe water to one or more central locations within a field to reach as much land as possible. The water sprinkles on the crops as if it is raining. This type of irrigation increases yield and checks soil erosion. It is suitable mostly for coffee plantation.

7. If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.

Solution:

Wheat is a temperate crop and is sown in the winter season (October to November) and is harvested in March-April. If it is sown in kharif season, the excessive rains may damage the crop. Lack of optimum temperature, availability of pests etc. will not favour the growth of wheat crop. Therefore, wheat crop should not be sown during this season.

8. Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.

Solution:

Continuous plantation of crops results in depletion of nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium etc. This in turn decreases the yield. Hence there should be a gap between crops in order to get a good yield.

9. What are weeds? How can we control them?

Solution:

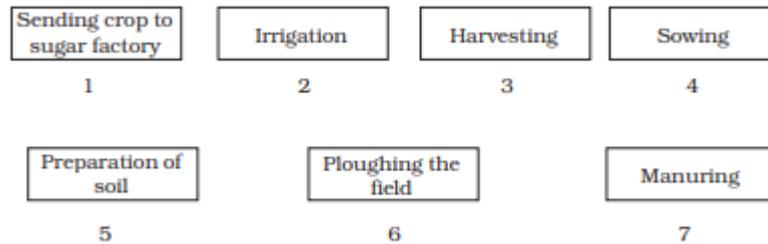
The undesirable and unwanted plants which grow naturally along with the crop are called weeds.

The growth of weeds can be controlled by adopting many ways.

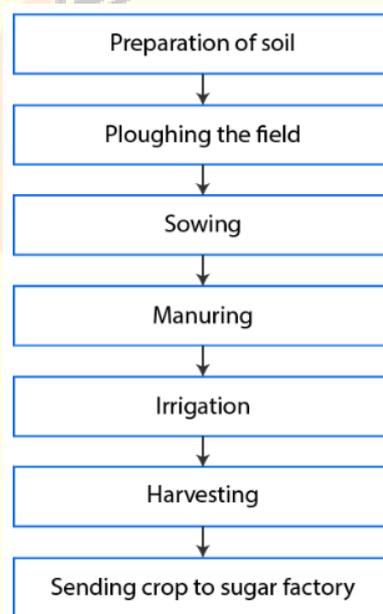
- Tilling before sowing of crops helps in the uprooting and killing of weeds, which may then dry up and get mixed with the soil.
- Weeds are also controlled by using certain chemicals, called weedicides.
- Weedicides are sprayed in the fields to kill the weeds.

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10. Arrange the following boxes in proper order to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production.



Solution:



11. Complete the following word puzzle with the help of clues given below.

Down

- 1. Providing water to the crops.**
- 2. Keeping crop grains for a long time under proper conditions.**
- 5. Certain plants of the same kind grown on a large scale.**

Across

- 3. A machine used for cutting the matured crop.**
- 4. A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.**
- 6. A process of separating the grain from chaff.**

