

Grade VIII - Geography

Lesson 4.

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

- Horticulture means
 - Growing of fruits and vegetables
 - Primitive farming
 - Growing of wheat
 - None of these
- Golden Fibre refers to
 - Tea
 - cotton
 - jute
 - none of these
- Leading producer of coffee is
 - Brazil
 - India
 - Russia
 - none of these
- Agriculture is a _____ activity.
 - Primary
 - tertiary
 - secondary
 - fun
- What is the temperature required to grow maize?
 - 20°C to 30°C
 - 24°C to 34°C
 - 22°C to 32°C
 - 26°C to 36°C
- The combination of jowar, bajra, raji and sorghum is known as
 - corn
 - millet
 - mils
 - maize
- Which country is the largest producer of millets in the world?
 - India
 - China
 - Japan
 - America
- Cotton, jute, are _____ crops.
 - food crops
 - beverage crops
 - commercial crops
 - none of these
- Tea cultivation requires abundant supply of _____.
 - land
 - cheap labours
 - rainfall
 - machines
- Which crop needs 125 to 200 cm rainfall to grow?
 - Coffee
 - Maize
 - Cotton
 - Wheat
- Which type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
 - Commercial
 - Nomadic
 - Subsistence
 - Shifting
- In North-East India shifting cultivation is known as
 - Milpa
 - Jhumming
 - Roca
 - Ladang

13. Which animal is not the part of nomadic herding?

- (a) Sheep (b) Yak (c) Camel (d) Elephant

14. In which type of commercial farming single crop is grown?

- (a) Mixed (b) Commercial grain
(c) Plantation (d) None of these

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. b	7. a
8.c	9. b	10. a	11. c	12. b	13. d	14. c

II. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of these is a tertiary activity?

- a. Manufacturing wool b. Selling grocery
c. Agriculture d. None of these

2. What is the breeding of fish known as?

- a. Agriculture b. Pisciculture c. Sericulture d. Viticulture

3. What is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture?

- a. Rice b. Maize c. Wheat d. Oilseeds

4. Which form of farming is also called "slash and burn" agriculture?

- a. Subsistence farming b. Shifting cultivation
c. Plantation d. Mixed farming

5. Which of these is not a plantation product?

- a. Rubber b. Coffee c. Rice d. Tea

6. In what season is wheat grown in India?

- a. Summer b. Winter c. Monsoon d. Autumn

7. Name the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.

- a. Wheat b. Rice c. Jute d. Coffee

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. b
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following are primary activities?
 a. Agriculture b. Mining c. Fishing d. All of these
2. What is cultivation of grapes called?
 a. Sericulture b. Viticulture c. Floriculture d. Horticulture
3. The important inputs like seeds, fertilisers, machinery etc form a system called as?
 a. Barter system b. Water system c. Farm system d. All of these
4. Type of farming to meet family needs is known as
 a. Subsistence b. Mixed c. Organic d. None of these
5. Which of these is not commercial farming?
 a. Commercial Grain b. Mixed c. Organic d. Plantation
6. _____ is also known as a paddy
 a. Wheat b. Jowar c. Rice d. Bajra
7. Which of the following crops are raised in commercial grain farming?
 a. Wheat b. Maize c. Both of these d. None of these
8. Rubber plantation is famous in
 a. Sri Lanka b. Brazil c. Malaysia d. USA
9. Which of the following are coarse grains?
 a. Jowar b. Bajra c. Ragi d. All of these
10. Which of the following country is a leading producer of rice?
 a. China b. Pakistan c. Malaysia d. Egypt
11. Which type of soil is good for growing wheat?
 a. Desert b. Loamy c. Sandy d. None of these
12. Which of these are Millets?
 a. Jowar b. Ragi c. Both of these d. Maize
13. Which fibre requires frost free days to grow?
 a. Cotton b. Jute c. Nylon d. None of these
14. Which of the following countries usually practice Commercial agriculture?
 a. U.S.A b. Bangladesh c. India d. Bhutan

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. c
8. c	9. d	10. a	11. b	12. c	13. a	14. a

IV. Multiple choice questions

1. The breeding of fish is known as
 - a. Horticulture
 - b. Sericulture
 - c. Viticulture
 - d. Pisciculture
2. "Slash and Burn" agriculture refer to
 - a. Intensive farming
 - b. Primitive farming
 - c. Shifting agriculture
 - d. Plantation agriculture
3. Staple diet of tropical region is
 - a. Maize
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Millets
 - d. Rice
4. In Mexico, shifting agriculture is called
 - a. Ladang
 - b. Jhumming
 - c. Milpa
 - d. Roca
5. The crop that is known as coarse grains is
 - a. Millets
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Rice
 - d. Flax
6. Which one of the following is known as "paddy crop"?
 - a. Millets
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Rice
 - d. Flax

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. a	6. c
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I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Golden fibre	(a) Wheat
2. China	(b) Jute
3. Loamy soil	(c) Millets
4. Sandy soil	(d) Rice

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Rice	a. Moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season.
2. Wheat	b. Low rainfall, high to moderate temperature
3. Millets	c. High temperature, high humidity and rainfall
4. Maize	d. Moderate temperature, rainfall, bright sunshine
5. Cotton	e. Cool climate, well distributed high rainfall throughout the year
6. Coffee	f. 210 frost-free days
7. Tea	g. Wet climate and well drained loamy soil

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. f	6. g	7. e
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III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Organic farming	a. The practice of ploughing against the slopes on the hill
2. Mixed farming	b. In which organic materials and natural pesticides are used
3. Contour ploughing	c. In which herdsmen move place to place with their livestock
4. Nomadic herding	d. Farms animals and farmers live together in farms
5. Farming ecosystem	e. In which crops are raised and livestock are kept on the farm to have animal products.

1. b	2. e	3. a	4. c	5. d
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IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Pisciculture	a. Cultivation of grapes
2. Horticulture	b. Rearing of silk worms
3. Viticulture	c. Breeding of fish
4. Sericulture	d. Growing vegetables, fruits and flowers for commercial use

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b
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I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
2. Wheat is grown in _____ season in India.
3. _____ means commercial rearing of silk worms.
4. _____ includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.
5. Shifting cultivation is known as _____ and _____ agriculture.
6. Only _____ leaves are used to make tea.
7. Munna Lal has two _____ and a few _____ -
8. The farmer in USA works like a _____ and not like a _____ farmer.

1. Rice	2. Winter	3. Sericulture
4. Horticulture	5. Slash, burn	6. Tender
7. Buffaloes, hens	8. Businessman, peasant	

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the commercial rearing of silkworms.
2. _____ and _____ are two fundamental types of farming.
3. In _____, land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
4. _____ and _____ are fibre crops.
5. Tea is a major _____ crop in India.

1. Sericulture	2. Subsistence farming; commercial farming	3. Mixed farming
4. Cotton; jute	5. plantation	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Shifting agriculture is also known as _____.
2. _____ soil and climate are vital factors for agricultural activities.
3. Advertising is an example of _____ activities.
4. Jute is grown intensively in _____ and _____.
5. Coarse grains are also called _____.

1. Slash and burn	2. Topography	3. Tertiary
4. India, Bangladesh	5. Millets	

IV. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ and _____ are fibre crops.
2. Tea is a major _____ crop in India.
3. Wheat thrives best in _____ soil.
4. The three major millets in India are _____, _____ and _____.
5. _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
6. In _____ season wheat is grown in India.
7. _____ and _____ are two fundamental types of farming.
8. _____ is the commercial rearing of silkworms.
9. _____ is also called "slash and burn" agriculture.
10. _____ is a tertiary activity.

1. Cotton and Jute	2. Plantation	3. Loamy
4. Jowar/Bajra/Ragi	5. Rice	6. Winter
7. Subsistence farming and Commercial farming	8. Sericulture	9. Shifting cultivation
10. Selling grocery		

I. True or False

1. Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.
2. Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.
3. Cotton and jute are beverage crops.
4. Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.
5. Cotton, hemp, jute and flax are obtained from plants.
6. The size of land in the intensive farming is large.
7. Two or more than two crops along with vegetables are grown in mixed farming.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True	6. False	7. True
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II. True or False

1. Favourable topography of soil and climate are vital for agriculture.
2. Household labour is involved in subsistence farming.
3. A transport network is significant for plantation agriculture.
4. Major plantations are found in tundra regions.
5. In the USA, the farmer usually resides in the farm.

1. True	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True
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III. True or False

1. Extraction is an example of tertiary activity.
2. Cash crops are grown in subsistence farming.
3. Gathering is a primary activity.
4. Beverages are labour intensive crops.
5. Mixed farming is a type of commercial farming.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is agriculture?

The primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock is called agriculture.

2. Name the factors influencing agriculture.

The factors influencing agriculture are:

(i) Topography of soil

(ii) Climate

3. What do you mean by agriculture?

Agriculture means cultivation on field. The term "agriculture" is derived from Latin words 'ager' or 'agri' meaning soil and 'culture' meaning cultivation.

4. What is primary activity?

Primary activities are those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources like agriculture, fishing, etc.

5. Define secondary activities.

Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of primary or natural products, i.e., manufacturing of the products like baking of bread, weaving of cloth, etc.

6. What is tertiary activity?

Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through their services. It includes trade, transport, banking, insurance, etc.

7. What is arable land?

Favourable topography of soil and climate are vital for agriculture activity. The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land.

8. Explain how intensive subsistence farming is done?

In intensive subsistence farming, the farmer uses simple tools and more labour to cultivate a small plot of land. Rice is the main crop which is produced under this farming.

9. What do you mean by organic farming?

In organic farming, organic manure and natural pesticides are used instead of chemicals. No genetic modification is done to increase the yield of the crops.

10. Name the classification of primitive subsistence agriculture.

The classification of primitive subsistence agriculture are:

- (i) Shifting cultivation
- (ii) Nomadic cultivation-herding.

11. Define commercial farming.

In commercial farming, crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market. The area cultivated and the amount of capital used is large. Machines are used to do most of the farming work.

12. Describe plantation farming.

In plantation agriculture is a type of commercial agriculture where only a single crop like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required.

13. Give examples of major plantations found in the world.

The major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world like rubber in Malaysia, coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka.

14. What do you mean by major crops?

The large variety of crops that are grown to meet the requirement of the growing population are called major crops. Major crops are: food crops, fibre crops and beverage crops.

15. Name some of the major food crops.

The major food crops are rice, wheat millets and maize.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What climatic conditions are needed for rice production?

- (i) Rice is the staple diet of the tropical and subtropical region.
- (ii) Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall.
- (iii) It grows best in alluvial clayey soils which can retain water.

2. What conditions are required for wheat production?

- (i) Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season.
- (ii) It needs bright sunshine at the time of harvest.
- (iii) It thrives best in well drained loamy soil.

3. Why cotton is suitably grown in India?

- (i) Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- (ii) It grows best on black and alluvial soil.
- (iii) It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.

4. What do you know about 'Golden Fibre' of India?

- (i) Jute is also known as the 'Golden Fibre'.
- (ii) It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate.
- (iii) The crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.

5. In which kind of regions coffee is grown?

- (i) Coffee requires warm and wet climate and well drained loamy soil.
- (ii) Hill slopes are more suitable for growth of this crop.
- (iii) Brazil is the leading producer followed by Columbia and India.

6. Under what conditions tea is grown in India?

- (i) Tea is a beverage crop grown on plantation.
- (ii) This requires cool climatic and well distributed high rainfall throughout the year for growth of its tender leaves.
- (iii) It needs well drained loamy soil and gentle slopes.
- (iv) Labour in large number is required to pick the leaves.

7. What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

In shifting cultivation, a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After sometime, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. The disadvantages of this cultivation is deforestation and burning of trees.

8. What is plantation agriculture?

Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required.

9. Name the fibre crops and name the climate and conditions required for their growth.

Jute and cotton are two fibre crops.

Jute is grown well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate.

Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.

10. Give reasons:

- (i) In India agriculture is a primary activity.
- (ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.
- (i) Because a large number of people in India have inherited this activity from their ancestors. It directly involves natural resources.
- (ii) Natural factors like relief, climate, rainfall, soil, humidity vary across different regions that is why different crops are grown in different regions.

11. Name the different types of culture.

The different types of culture are as follows:

- (i) **Agriculture:** Cultivation on the soil, i.e., raising crops and rearing livestock.
- (ii) **Sericulture:** It is commercial rearing of silk worms.

(iii) **Pisciculture:** It is breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.

(iv) **Viticulture:** It is cultivation of grapes.

(v) **Horticulture:** Growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

12. What is farm system?

When agriculture or farming is looked at as a system is called farm system. It includes three steps-Input, processing and output.

(i) **Inputs:** Seeds, fertilisers, machinery land and labour are important inputs.

(ii) **Processing:** It involves ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting.

(iii) **Outputs:** It includes crops, dairy, fibre and poultry products.

13. Write a short note on subsistence farming.

The form of agriculture which is done solely to meet the needs of the farmer's family is called subsistence farming. Low level of technology and household labour are used to produce on small scale.

14. Name the type of subsistence farming.

The types of commercial farming are:

(i) Intensive subsistence farming

(ii) Primitive subsistence farming

15. Name the type of commercial farming.

The types of commercial farming are:

(i) Commercial grain farming

(ii) Mixed farming

(iii) Plantation agriculture.

16. Define commercial grain farming.

In commercial grain farming crops like wheat and maize are grown for commercial purpose. Temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia are major areas of commercial grain farming.

17. Example mixed farming.

In mixed farming, the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. It is practised in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Distinguish between the following:

- (i) Primary and Secondary Activities
- (ii) Subsistence and Intensive farming

Ans.

S. No.	Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
(1)	These activities are connected with the extraction and production of natural resources.	These activities are concerned with the processing of natural resources.
(2)	Example: Agriculture, fishing.	Example: Baking of bread.

(ii)

Subsistence Farming	Intensive Farming
In this type of farming peasants cultivate a small plot of land and uses low level of technology.	In this type of farming the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labours.

2. Briefly describe primitive subsistence agriculture.

Primitive subsistence agriculture includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Shifting cultivation: This cultivation is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After sometime, the land is abandoned and the farmers move to a different place.

Nomadic herding: Nomadic herding is practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. In this type of farming herdsman move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water along defined routes. Sheep, camel, yak and goats are the herding animals. They provide milk, meat, wool, hides and other products to the herders and their families.

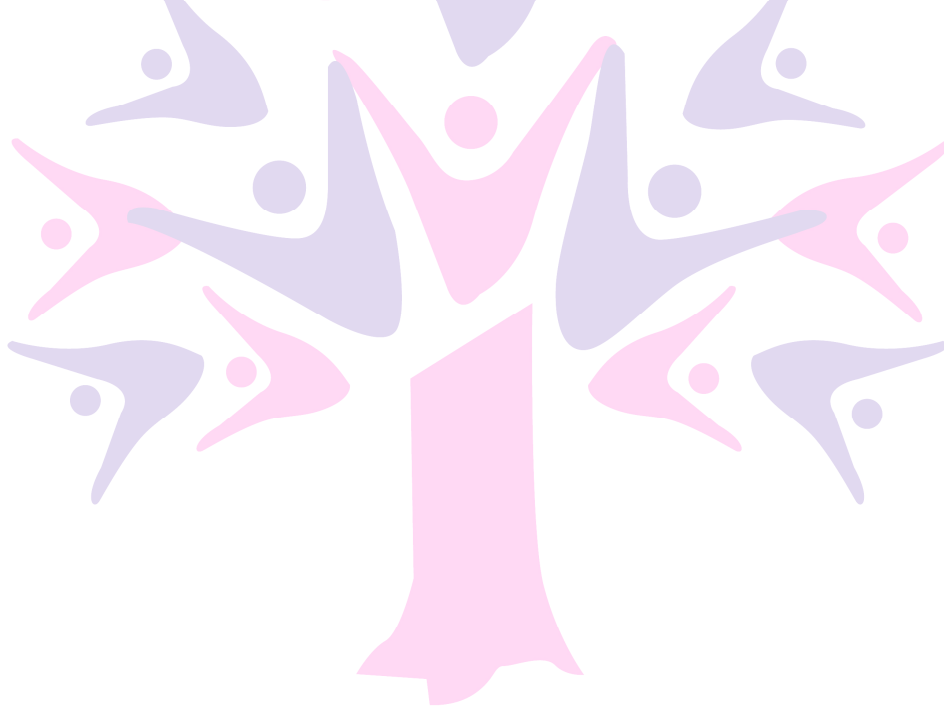
3. Explain the agricultural development.

Agriculture Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. Increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds are the ways to develop agriculture. The main aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

4. Compare farming in India and USA.

In India, a typical Indian farm is about 1.5 hectares in area. The farmer takes to plough the field by using bullocks. All the members of the farmer family help in various farm activities. They buy HYV seeds and implements from the bank of Agricultural Co-operative Society. They sell the produced crop in the market even at unfavourable prices.

In USA, the average size of a farm is about 250 hectares. The farmers reside in the farm. Adequate measures are taken to control pests that can damage the crop. Soil samples are sent to soil testing laboratory from time to time to check the nutrient contents of the soil. Tractors, seed drills, leveller, combined harvester and thresher are used to perform various agricultural operations. A farmer in USA works like businessman and not a peasant farmer.



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