

17. AGRICULTURE

Let's Test Your Knowledge!

A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:92)

1. The crops grown during the winter season and harvested in spring are called

- A) Kharif Crops B) Rabi Crops C) Cash Crops D) Food Crops**

Key: B

Solution: Rabi crops are sown in winter (October-November) and harvested in spring (March-April).

2. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?

- A) Wheat B) Rice C) Mustard D) Barley**

Key: B

Solution: Rice is a Kharif crop, sown at the beginning of the monsoon and harvested in autumn.

3. Sugarcane is mainly used for making

- A) Rubber B) Jute C) Sugar and Jaggery D) Cotton Cloth**

Key: C

Solution: Sugarcane is a raw material used to produce sugar, jaggery (gur), and khandsari.

4. Cotton is an example of a

- A) Food Crop B) Cash Crop**
C) Rabi Crop D) Horticulture Crop

Key: B

Solution: Cotton is grown primarily for sale, not for direct consumption, making it a cash crop.

5. Animals such as horses, donkeys, and camels are called

- A) Milch Animals B) Draught Animals**
C) Pack Animals D) Pet Animals

Key: C

Solution: These animals are used for carrying loads and transport, so they are known as pack animals.

B. True or False (Page No:92)

1. Rabi crops are sown in the rainy season and harvested in winter.

Key: False

Solution: Rabi crops are sown in winter and harvested in spring. Kharif crops are sown in the rainy season.

2. India is the world's largest producer of millets.

Key: True

Solution: Yes, India is the largest producer of millets like jowar, bajra, and ragi.

3. Rubber is mainly grown in West Bengal.

Key: False

Solution: Rubber is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka, not West Bengal.

4. Beasts of burden are animals used for transport.

Key: True

Solution: Correct. Animals like oxen, camels, and donkeys used for carrying loads or pulling carts are called beasts of burden.

5. Cotton and jute are examples of food crops.

Key: False

Solution: Cotton and jute are fibre crops, used for making cloth and sacks, not for food.

C. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:93)

1. What is the difference between Rabi and Kharif crops?

Solution:

Kharif: Sown in June-July (monsoon) and harvested in September-October. e.g., Rice, Cotton.

Rabi: Sown in October-November (winter) and harvested in March-April. e.g., Wheat, Mustard.

The main difference is their growing season, which is linked to the monsoon and winter.

2. Name any two major food crops and the states where they are grown.

Solution:

1. Rice: West Bengal, Punjab.

2. Wheat: Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.

These are staple foods grown in large quantities in these states.

3. What are cash crops? Give two examples.

Solution: Cash crops are grown primarily for sale and profit, not for the farmer's own use. Examples: Cotton, Sugarcane, Tea.

They are sold in the market to earn money.

4. Mention any three uses of livestock in India.

Solution:

1. Milk Production: From animals like cows and buffaloes.

2. Farm Work: Draught animals like oxen help in ploughing fields.

3. Transport: Animals like camels and horses are used for carrying goods.

Livestock provide food, labour, and other products.

5. Name two milch animals and two draught animals.

Solution:

Milch Animals: Cow, Buffalo (animals kept for milk).

Draught Animals: Ox, Bullock (animals used for farm work).

Milch animals give milk; draught animals provide power for farming.

D. Picture Study (Page No:93)



1. Observe the image showing farmlands, crops, and domestic animals.

2. Identify and label the following:

o Rabi and Kharif crops

Solution: Rabi Crop: A field of golden, ready-to-harvest wheat.

Kharif Crop: A field of paddy (rice) with green plants.

Wheat is a Rabi crop; Paddy is a Kharif crop.

o Food and cash crops

Solution: Food Crop: A field of wheat or rice.

Cash Crop: A field of cotton plants with white fluffy bolls or tall sugarcane.

Wheat/Rice are food crops; Cotton/Sugarcane are cash crops.

o Farm animals like cows, oxen, and hens

Solution: Label the animals accordingly. Cows for milk, oxen for ploughing, and hens for eggs.

3. Write one line about how each crop or animal helps humans.

Solution:

Wheat (Food Crop): Provides us with flour to make bread and chapati.

Cotton (Cash Crop): Provides cotton fibre to make clothes and fabrics.

Cow (Milch Animal): Gives us milk, which is a complete food.

Ox (Draught Animal): Helps farmers plough the fields and pull carts.

Each living thing on a farm has an important role in supporting human life.

18. INDUSTRIES

Let's Test Your Knowledge!

A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:101)

1. The process of converting raw materials into finished goods is called

- A) Manufacturing B) Farming C) Mining D) Fishing

Key: A

Solution: Manufacturing is the process where raw materials like cotton, iron, or wood are transformed into finished products like clothes, cars, or furniture.

2. Cotton is used in which type of industry?

- A) Jute Industry B) Textile Industry
C) Steel Industry D) Automobile Industry

Key: B

Solution: Cotton is the primary raw material for the textile industry, where it is spun into yarn and woven into fabrics for making clothes.

3. A small industry run at home using simple tools is called

- A) Large-scale Industry B) Cottage Industry
C) Heavy Industry D) None of these

Key: B

Solution: Cottage industries are small businesses operated from homes using basic tools and family labor, producing items like pottery, handicrafts, or woven goods.

4. Sugarcane is used in which industry?

- A) Cement Industry B) Sugar Industry
C) Automobile Industry D) Iron Industry

Key: B

Solution: Sugarcane is crushed and processed in sugar mills to produce sugar, making it the essential raw material for the sugar industry.

5. India is emerging as a major _____ power.

- A) Industrial B) Agricultural C) Political D) Cultural

Key: A

Solution: With rapid growth in manufacturing, technology, and exports, India is becoming a significant industrial power on the global stage.

B. True or False (Page No:101)

1. Goods are things that we can see and touch.

Key: True

Solution: Goods are physical products that are tangible, meaning we can see and touch them, like books, clothes, and toys.

2. Services can be stored and touched like goods.

Key: False

Solution: Services are intangible - we cannot touch or store them. Examples include teaching, banking, and transportation.

3. Cottage industries use heavy machinery.

Key: False

Solution: Cottage industries use simple tools and manual labor rather than heavy machinery, often operating from homes or small workshops.

4. The textile industry produces clothes.

Key: True

Solution: The textile industry processes natural fibers like cotton, wool, and silk to manufacture various types of clothing and fabrics.

5. Industries help in the economic growth of a country.

Key: True

Solution: Industries create jobs, produce goods for consumption and export, and generate government revenue, all contributing to economic development.

C. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:102)

1. What is an industry? Give one example.

Solution: An industry is a group of businesses that produce similar goods or services. Example: Textile industry

Industry refers to economic activity concerned with processing raw materials and manufacturing goods. The textile industry that makes fabrics and clothes is a good example.

2. What is the difference between goods and services?

Solution: Goods are tangible products; services are intangible activities

Goods are physical items we can touch (like cars, books), while services are activities provided for others (like teaching, banking, transportation).

3. Name any three important industries in India.

Solution: Textile, Information Technology, Automobile

Three major Indian industries are: Textile industry (clothes), Information Technology (software services), and Automobile industry (vehicles).

4. What is the difference between cottage, small-scale, and large-scale industries?

Solution: Based on size, investment, and technology used

Cottage: home-based, simple tools; Small-scale: factories, some machines; Large-scale: big factories, heavy machinery, large workforce.

5. How do industries help in the development of a country?

Solution: Create jobs, produce goods, earn foreign exchange

Industries provide employment, manufacture essential products, export goods to earn foreign money, and contribute to government revenue through taxes.

D. Picture Study (Page No:102)



Instructions:

1. Observe the picture showing different types of industries.

2. Identify and label the following:

Solution:

- Textile Industry: Workers operating looms or sewing machines
- Automobile Industry: Car assembly line with workers
- Steel Industry: Large machinery melting and shaping metal
- Cottage Industry: Person making pottery or weaving at home

3. Draw lines or arrows to show the movement of raw materials to finished goods.

Solution:

- Cotton bales → Fabric rolls → Finished garments
- Iron ore → Molten steel → Steel beams
- Car parts → Assembly line → Complete car
- Clay → Shaping → Finished pottery

4. Write one sentence about how each industry helps people.

Solution:

- Textile Industry: Provides clothing for people to wear.
- Automobile Industry: Manufactures vehicles for transportation.
- Steel Industry: Produces metal for buildings and machinery.
- Cottage Industry: Creates handmade goods and preserves traditional crafts.