

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT MIDDLE SECTION DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



AGRICULTURE

	CLASS/SEC: VIIIROLL NO:DATE:/11//2018
<u>FIL</u>	LL IN THE BLANKS.
1.	The three types of activities are primary, secondary and tertiary activities.
2.	Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary activities through
3.	Favourable topography of soil and climate are vital for activity.
4.	agriculture is prevalent in the
	thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.
5.	In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared forin the
6.	A large variety of crops are grown to meet the requirement of the growing
7.	is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
8.	are also known as coarse grains and can be grown on
	less fertile and sandy soils.
9.	Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during
	season and bright sunshine at the time of
10.	.Cotton grows best on andsoils.
11.	is the leading producer of coffee.
12.	.Tea is a beverage crop grown on
13.	of agriculture is another aspect of agricultural development.
14.	.The ultimate aim of agricultural development is

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1.	Commercial rearing of silk worms.	
2.	Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.	
3.	Growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.	
4.	The type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family.	
5.	In this type of farming herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water along defined routes.	
6.	This exists when all people at all times have access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life	
7.	Developing countries with large populations and small land holdings usually practice this type of agriculture.	
8.	This crop is referred as golden fibre	
9.	This includes Jowar, Bajra and Ragi.	
10	.The leading producers of jute,	
11	.lt is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture	
12	.Cultivation of grapes	
A١	ISWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.	MARKS
1.	Define agriculture. Why is India considered an agricultural country?	2
2.	What is 'Organic Farming'?	2
3.	Write short note on: Shifting Cultivation	2
	What do you understand by mixed farming? Mention the regions where it is mostly practice	2
5.	How can food security be achieved? How important it is.	2
6.	Explain: subsistence farming.	2
7.	'Agriculture or farming can be looked at as a system'. Justify	3
8.	Write a note on: 'Plantation Agriculture'.	4
9.	Comment on: 'Commercial Farming'.	4
10	. Make a comparative study of the life styles of farmers in India and USA.	4
Ple	ease Note: Q.Nos-2. 3. 4. 7. 9 and 10 to be written in their notebook.	

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IV COMPLETE THE GIVEN FLOW CHART ON 'STEPS OF FARMING': (CHOOSE FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN)

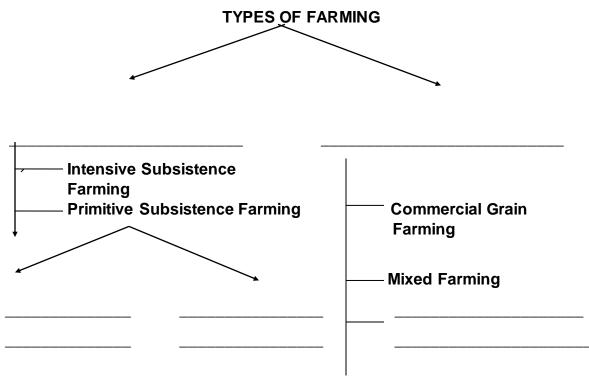
Harvest the crop; Apply fertilizers; Ploughing the field; Irrigate the land; Sowing the seeds; Weeding unwanted plants

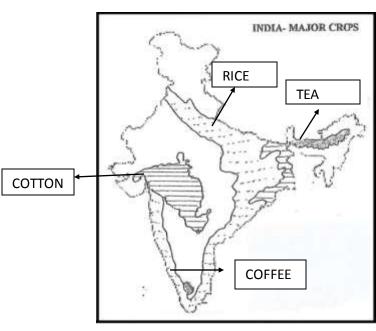
1	2		3
4		5	
	6		

V COMPLETE THE GIVEN TABLE ON MAJOR CROPS

NAME OF THE CROP	TYPE OF CROP
1. Wheat, Rice, Maize, Millets	
	1
	2. Fibre Crops
2	
	3. Beverage Crops
3	

VI COMPLETE THE GIVEN FLOWCHART ON TYPES OF FARMING:





VII ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP, NAME AND SHADE THE REGIONS GROWING THE FOLLOWING ALONG WITH THE QUESTION NUMBER:

- a) A beverage crop grown in the north east of India.
- b) A fibre crop grown in the Deccan Region.
- c) A beverage crop in South India.
- d) A food crop which is extensively grown in the north-eastern plains of India.

(Shading can be done with colours- food crop- green, firbre crop- orange, beverage crop-brown)

