

CHAPTER 19

A SEED TELLS A FARMER'S STORY

1- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

(i) In older times good seeds were stored in dried.

(a) brinjal (b) bitter gourd

(c) gourd (d) cucumber

(ii) Farmers in earlier times kept which leaves near seeds to protect them from insects?

(a) Mango (b) Banyan

(c) Pine (d) Neem

(iii) Which plant gives a signal that the top layer of the soil has become dry?

(a) Unicorn (b) Pitcher

(c) Croton (d) Lavender

(iv) Which of the following is a natural fertiliser?

(a) Neem leaves (b) Soil

(c) Earthworm (d) Cowdung

2- Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

(i) Fertilisers from factories are cheaper than the natural fertilisers of earlier times.

(ii) It is good for the soil to grow the same crop throughout the year.

(iii) The quality of crop is better in modern times.

(iv) Soil is not the same as it used to be.

(v) Compost is a natural fertiliser.

3- Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the box.

thresher, tractor, fresh, electricity, water threshers, charkha, bajra, maize, Compost soil, Pesticides, Fertilizers

- (i) Undhiya was eaten with rotis.
- (ii) As the people ate, they would remember how tasty the food was in the past from the field.
- (iii) In earlier times, cotton was spun on the
- (iv) came due to the construction of a dam.
- (v) The could do in a day what the bullocks would take many days to do.
- (vi) Most seeds need, and sunlight to grow into plants.
- (vii) is sprayed on crops to protect them from pests.
- (viii) are inorganic chemical substances used to provide nutrients to the soil.
- (ix) made from organic substances by the decomposing of organic waste.

4- Read a newspaper report and answer the following questions.

Tuesday, 18th December 2007,
Andhra Pradesh

Farmers in Andhra Pradesh have been sent to jail for not being able to pay back their loans. They had suffered a big loss in farming. One of these farmers, Nallappa Reddy, had taken a bank loan of ₹24,000. To repay the loan, he had to take another loan from a private moneylender, at a very high rate of interest. Even after repaying ₹34,000 Reddy could not repay the entire loan. Reddy said, "The bank sends farmers to jail for not paying back small loans. But what about the big businessmen? They take loans of crores of rupees. Nothing happens to them when they do not return the money!".

Nallappa Reddy's story is shared by thousands of farmers in India who are suffering huge losses. The situation is so bad that many farmers see no way out of this except to commit suicide. According to government figures 150000 farmers have died like this between 1997 and 2005. This number may be much higher

(i) From which area is the report collected?

(ii) Why did farmers have to take loans?

(iii) Who are moneylenders? Why do they take a high rate of interest?

(iv) Farmers are sent to jail if they do not repay a small loan; however big businessmen who take loans of crores of rupees and do not repay their loan are excused. Why this discrimination is common in our country?

(v) Why do a large number of farmers commit suicide?

5- Answer the following questions about when the pattern of farming changed in the village.

(i) What are the changes in the method of irrigation?

(ii) What type of crops are grown now?

(iii) What type of fertilisers are used?

(iv) What was used to keep away the insects?

(v) Why is there a little profit in farming now?

6- Answer the following questions based on farming in earlier times.

(i) How did people celebrate when there was a good crop?

(ii) Why did farmers store a few seeds from a good crop? How did they store them?

(iii) What is undhiya? How was it prepared? How was it served?

(iv) What kind of crops were grown in earlier times?

(v) What kind of fertilisers were used by the farmers then?

(vi) Did they grow the same crop or different crops the whole year?

7- Answers the following questions in brief.

(i) Why did Hasmukh say, "Now we are farming wisely"?

(ii) What do you think was the disadvantage of replacing cows and buffaloes with a tractor?

(iii) How did the expenses of Hasmukh in farming increase?

(iv) Why did Paresh not want to do farming? What did he become then?

(v) Why was Paresh asking for the wooden seed box?

(vi) How does the following affect the soil?

(a) Fertilisers from factories.

(b) Medicines sprayed to keep away insects.

(vii) How did Pravin's uncle get good fertiliser without spending extra money?

(viii) Why are earthworms called 'soil's best friend'?

8- Answer in detail.

How was Hasmukh's way of farming different from that of Damjibhai?

9- Arrange the following pictures in correct order of the journey of bajra seeds from field to plate.



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6



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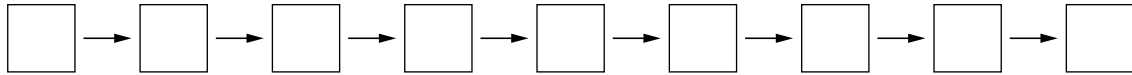


8



9

The correct order is



10- Write

(i) The rotis made in your home are made of grains.

(ii) Name two festivals related to farming.

(a)

(b)

11- Write a short note on 'ill effects of changes in the pattern of farming'!

12- Match the following agricultural implements with the processes in which they are used.

Agricultural Implements

Processes



Threshing



Ploughing



Sowing



Harvesting



Irrigation

13- Following are the steps involved in the process of cultivation. Arrange them in order by putting number 1 to 6 in the space provided.



Watering the plants



Ploughing the land



Sowing of seeds



Harvesting the plant



Weeding and transplanting



Manuring

14- Name the following agriculture tools/implements and write the purpose for which they are used in the lines given below.

(i)



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(ii)



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(iii)



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(iv)



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(v)



(vi)



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(vii)



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15- Give two example of each of the following:

- (i) Rabi crop
- (ii) Kharif crop
- (iii) Cash crop
- (iv) Plantation crop

16- What is the difference between natural and artificial fertilizers.

Natural fertilizer	Artificial fertilizer

17- Differentiate between the methods of modern farming and traditional farming.

Methods of traditional farming	Methods of modern farming
