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2. Subject and Chapter name: Geography, Agriculture

### Q1

3. a. Core concept and page number: Food crops other than grains -Tea  
(page no: 36 – 37)
- b. Expected learning outcome: Analyze the condition needed for the growth of tea in India.
- c. Typology: Identify

**d. Q1. Identify the type of crop with the help of the clues given below.**

- i. Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.
  - ii. A labour-intensive industry.
  - iii. Introduced in India initially by the British.
  - iv. Require warm and moist frost-free climate.
- a. coffee      b. sugarcane      c. tea      d. pulses

**Answer: c. tea**

### Q2

- a. Core concept and page number: Different names of slash and burn agriculture (page no: 30)
- b. Expected learning outcome: List different names of slash and burn agriculture.
- c. Typology: Match the following

**d. Q2. Match the following items in Column A with the items in Column B and select the correct answer from the options given below.**

Column A	Column B
1) Mexico	i. Ladang
2) Brazil	ii. Ray
3) Indonesia	iii. Roca
4) Vietnam	iv. Milpa

- a. 1) - ii, 2) - i, 3) - iv, 4) - iii
- b. 1) - iv, 2) - iii, 3) - i, 4) - ii
- c. 1) - iv, 2) - ii, 3) - iii, 4) - i
- d. 1) - ii, 2) - iii, 3) - i, 4) - iv

**Answer: b. 1) - iv, 2) - iii, 3) - i, 4) – ii**

### Q3

- a. Core concept and page number: Commercial Farming (page no: 31)
- b. Expected learning outcome: Evaluate the important features of commercial farming in India.
- c. Typology: Assertion and Reason

**d.Q3. In the following question, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

Assertion (A): Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Reason (R): The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

### Q4

- a. Core concept and page number: Cropping pattern (page no: 32)
- b. Expected learning outcome: Identify the cropping seasons of India.
- c. Typology: Statement identification

**Q4. Which among the following statements is incorrect about rabi crops?**

- a. Rabi crops are sown in summer and harvested in winter.
- b. The success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan is an important factor for its growth.
- c. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are some of the important rabi crops.
- d. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production rabi crops.

**Answer: a. Rabi crops are sown in summer and harvested in winter.**

#### **Q5.**

- a. Core concept and page number: Primitive subsistence farming  
(page no: 30)
- b. Expected learning outcome: Examine the type of farming and its assess its positive and negative aspects.
- c. Typology: Case Based Question

#### **d. Q5. Case Based Question**

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

- A. Name the type of farming Rinjha's family is engaged in. Write any two features. (2)
- B. What is slash and burn agriculture? Write any one positive and negative aspect. (2)

**Answer: A. Primitive subsistence farming.**

Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

**B.** It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

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