8th Class - Biology Key

1) B
2) D
3) D
4) A
5) C
6) D
7) D
8) B

9) B
10) A
11) C
12) C
13) A
14) C
15) A

16.Write any two uses of ploughing.

Answer: The two uses of ploughing are:

1. Loosening the soil: Ploughing helps in turning and loosening the soil, which allows for better aeration and water absorption.
2. Removing weeds: Ploughing uproots unwanted plants (weeds) from the field, which helps in preventing competition for nutrients with the main crop.

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17. What are weeds? How do weeds damage crops?

Answer:

What are weeds? Weeds are undesirable plants that grow naturally alongside cultivated crops in a field.

How do weeds damage crops? Weeds compete with the crops for essential resources such as water, sunlight, nutrients, and space. This competition can reduce the growth and yield of the crops.

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18. Write down the procedure you followed in your school laboratory to separate good quality seeds from bad quality seeds.

Answer: The procedure to separate good quality seeds from bad quality seeds is as follows:

1. Take a container and fill it with water.
2. Add the seeds to the container of water.
3. Stir the seeds gently. Wait for some time.

The good quality seeds, being heavy, will sink to the bottom.

The damaged or unhealthy seeds, being hollow and lighter, will float on the surface.

5. Skim off the floating seeds and discard them.
6. Drain the water and collect the good quality seeds that have settled at the bottom

.19. Fill the following chart

Answer: The missing steps in the chart for agricultural practices are Sowing and Adding Manure/Fertilizers.

The complete sequence of agricultural practices shown in the chart is:

1. Preparation of the Soil: This involves loosening and turning the soil to prepare it for planting.

2. Sowing: This is the process of planting seeds in the prepared soil.
3. Adding Manure/Fertilizers: This step involves adding nutrients to the soil to improve its fertility.
4. Protecting from Weeds: This involves removing unwanted plants that compete with the crops for resources.
5. Irrigation: This is the process of supplying water to the crops.
6. Harvesting: This is the process of gathering the mature crops.
7. Storage: This is the final step where the harvested crops are stored to be used later.

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20. A) How can you differentiate fertilizers from manures?

Answer: Fertilizers and manures can be differentiated based on their composition, origin, and effects on the soil.

Fertilizers are commercially produced inorganic compounds that are rich in specific plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. They do not add humus to the soil and can cause water pollution if used in excess.

Manures are natural organic substances obtained from the decomposition of animal waste (like cow dung) and plant residues. They enrich the soil with organic matter (humus), improve soil texture, and are not a source of pollution.

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20. B) Explain how continuous planting of the same crop in a field affects the soil and suggest solutions to prevent these effects.

Answer: Continuous planting of the same crop in a field leads to a depletion of specific nutrients from the soil, making it less fertile. It also makes the soil more susceptible to pests and diseases that are specific to that crop.

Solutions to prevent these effects include:

Crop Rotation: This involves growing different crops alternately in the same field. For example, a farmer can grow a cereal crop followed by a legume crop. Legumes help in replenishing the soil with nitrogen.

Fallowing: Leaving the land uncultivated for a season to allow the soil to naturally regain its nutrients.

Adding Manure and Fertilizers: Regularly adding organic manure or balanced fertilizers to the soil to replenish the lost nutrients.