

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE,

PRAYAGRAJ

Worksheet No.-4

Class-5(A-F)

Subject: Science

Session: 2020-21

Topic: Crops and Agriculture

Instruction: Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads the passage for two days, understands and then answers the questions given below.

The plants that are grown on a large scale in a particular season are called crops.

Crops can be of different kinds:

1. Food crops.

e.g. wheat, maize, rice, sugarcane.

2. Fibre crops.

e.g. cotton, jute.

3. Oil producing crops.

e.g. mustard, soya and sunflower.

In India, crops that grow from June to October are called **kharif crops**. They depend largely on water of rains. e.g. rice, maize, jowar.

Crops that grow from November to April are called **rabi crops**. These crops do not depend on monsoon rains. e.g. wheat, gram, mustard.

Plants are grown on a large scale on a piece of land in order to feed the entire population of the country. The practice of growing plants on a large scale is called **agriculture**.

Crops require water, nutrients to grow well. Fertilizers and manure improve soil fertility by increasing humus content. Adequate water should be provided at different stages for the growth of plants. Crops should be sprayed with insecticides and pesticides to protect them from harmful pests and animals.

Stages of Agriculture:

1. The field is ploughed.

2. Manure and fertilizers are added to the soil.

3. Seeds are sown.

4. The field is irrigated.

5. The crops are sprayed with insecticides and pesticides.

6. The mature crop is harvested

7. The grains are stored in air - tight containers to prevent them from getting spoilt.

EXERCISE:

Q1. Give one word answer:-

1. Crops grown in summer season.

2. Supplying the crop field with water.

3. Chemicals used for destroying harmful pests.

4. Plants that are grown in large quantities.

Q2.Fill in the blanks:

- 1.Jute is a ___ crop.
- 2.Mustard,soya are ____crops.
- 3.Rabi crops are grown in ___season.
- 4.To cut and gather the crop is called_____.

Q3.Define:

- 1.Agriculture
- 2.Kharif crops.

Q4.Read, understand, write and learn the given answers:

1.What are crops?

Ans: Plants that are grown in large quantities to provide food and other substances are called crops.

2.Name the three kinds of crops.

Ans: The three different kinds of crops are-

- 1.Food crops: wheat , rice.
- 2.Fibre crops: cotton, jute.
- 3.Oil- producing crops: mustard, sunflower

3.Why do we spray pesticides on crops?

Ans:We spray pesticides on crops to protect them from pests and other harmful animals. Farmers use scarecrows to scare away birds from fields.

4.Explain the stages of agriculture.

Ans:The different stages of agriculture are-

- 1.The field is ploughed.
- 2.Manure and fertilizers are added to the soil.
- 3.Seeds are sown.
- 4.The field is irrigated.(supplied with water)
- 5.The crops are sprayed with insecticides and pesticides.
- 6.The mature crop is harvested.
- 7.The grains are stored in air-tight containers to prevent them from getting spoiled due to moisture.

Instruction:Children must write and learn the answers of the questions given from the last worksheets (1,2&3).

Q1 - How do all living things depend on plants for their survival?

Answer - All living things depend on plants for their survival because plants give us food.Our daily diet of cereals,pulses, fruits and vegetables come from plants.Plants give us sugar,tea,coffee, oil and spices. Wood,rubber,gum,fibre also come from plants. Plants help

in bringing rain, supply us with oxygen and prevent soil erosion. Life on Earth cannot exist without plants.

Q2 - Write the different stages of germination of a bean seed.

Answer - The different stages of germination of a bean seed are-

- The seed gets sufficient air, water and warmth.
- The seed soaks up water and the seed coat breaks.
- The new plant develops roots and then a shoot.
- As the plants grow in size, leaves develop.
- The cotyledons finally shrink and fall.

Q3 - Why do plants have to disperse seeds? Explain how seeds are dispersed by wind.

Answer - Plants have to disperse seeds. If all the seeds fall near the parent plant then all of them might not survive or germinate due to lack of space to grow, food, water and sunlight.

Dispersal by wind : Seeds that are light in weight are usually dispersed by wind. Cotton and dandelion seeds have fine, long hair around them.

They are easily carried by the wind. Some seeds have wing-like structure that help them to float in air. Seeds of maple, drumstick and jacaranda have wings. Such seeds are easily dispersed by wind.

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