



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Subject: Geography</b>
<b>Chapter: 4 Worksheet No:2</b>	<b>Topic: AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>Year: 2025-26</b>

## A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?</b> (a) Food gathering <b>(b) Agriculture</b> (c) Manufacturing (d) Services
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?</b> (a) Horticulture (b) Penda <b>(c) Jhumming</b> (d) Milpa
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Which of the following types of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?</b> (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming <b>(b) Intensive Subsistence Farming</b> (c) Commercial Farming (d) Plantations
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Which one of the following crops is known as 'Golden Fibre'?</b> (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Groundnut <b>(d) Jute</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?</b> (a) West Bengal and Bihar (b) Jammu and Kashmir <b>(c) Punjab and Haryana</b> (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?</b> (a) Rice <b>(b) Muskmelon</b> (c) Groundnut (d) Moong
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?</b> (a) Once-Arabica <b>(b) Two-Rabi and Zaid</b>

	(c) Three- Aus, Aman, Boro (d) Three-Kumar, Valre, Waltre
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?</b> (a) Yemen (b) Vietnam (c) Japan (d) Korea
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Which of the following crops is used both as a food and as a fodder?</b> (a) Jowar (b) Wheat (c) Maize (d) Tea
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>It's a type of Agriculture where farmers clear a patch of land and produce food crops to sustain the family:</b> (a) Commercial farming (b) Extensive farming (c) Modern farming (d) Slash and burn farming

#### **B) Assertion/Reason Questions:**

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R).

Mark the correct choice:

1.	<b>Assertion (A)</b> India's primary activity is Agriculture. <b>Reason (R)</b> Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. <b>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b> 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.
2.	<b>Assertion (A)</b> Tea cultivation, is a labour - intensive industry. <b>Reason (R)</b> Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate. <b>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b> a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.

#### **C) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Intensive Subsistence Farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land. The main characteristics of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

**(i) How does commercial farming maximize its productivity?**

**Ans.** (a) The main characteristics of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs.

(b) Some of the examples are high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

**(ii) What leads to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical?**

**Ans.** The 'Right of inheritance' leads to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical.

**(iii) Mention the areas where Intensive Subsistence agriculture is practiced.**

**Ans.** This type of farming is practiced in the areas of high population pressure on land.

**D) Solve the puzzle by following your search horizontally and vertically to find the hidden answers.**

A	Z	M	X	N	C	B	V	N	X	A	H	D	Q
S	D	E	W	S	R	J	D	Q	J	Z	V	R	E
D	K	H	A	R	I	F	G	W	F	M	R	F	W
F	N	L	R	G	C	H	H	R	S	B	S	V	T
G	B	C	W	H	E	A	T	Y	A	C	H	B	R
H	R	T	K	A	S	S	E	P	H	X	A	N	W
J	I	E	S	J	O	W	A	R	J	Z	H	D	T
K	C	L	A	E	G	A	C	O	F	F	E	E	Y
L	T	E	F	Y	M	T	A	T	S	S	R	G	I
P	D	E	J	O	U	Y	V	E	J	G	F	A	U
O	U	M	H	Q	S	U	D	I	T	S	W	S	P
U	O	A	C	O	T	T	O	N	E	A	H	F	O
Y	O	L	F	L	U	S	R	Q	Q	D	T	W	I
T	M	U	A	H	R	G	Y	K	T	R	A	B	F
E	A	K	D	G	D	Q	H	S	U	O	I	W	H
W	Q	Z	C	X	V	B	N	M	K	J	A	S	L

1. The two staple food crops of India.
2. This is the summer cropping season of India.
3. Pulses like arhar, moong, gram, urad contain...
4. It is a coarse grain.
5. The two important beverages in India are...
6. One of the four major fibers grown on black soils.

**Answers:**

A	Z	M	X	N	C	B	V	N	X	A	H	D	Q
S	D	E	W	S	R	J	D	Q	J	Z	V	R	E
D	K	H	A	R	I	F	G	W	F	M	R	F	W
F	N	L	R	G	C	H	H	R	S	B	S	V	T
G	B	C	W	H	E	A	T	Y	A	C	H	B	R
H	R	T	K	A	S	S	E	P	H	X	A	N	W
J	I	E	S	J	O	W	A	R	J	Z	H	D	T
K	C	L	A	E	G	A	C	O	F	F	E	E	Y
L	T	E	F	Y	M	T	A	T	S	S	R	G	I
P	D	E	J	O	U	Y	V	E	J	G	F	A	U
O	U	M	H	Q	S	U	D	I	T	S	W	S	P
U	O	A	C	O	T	T	O	N	E	A	H	F	O
Y	O	L	F	L	U	S	R	Q	Q	D	T	W	I
T	M	U	A	H	R	G	Y	K	T	R	A	B	F
E	A	K	D	G	D	Q	H	S	U	O	I	W	H
W	Q	Z	C	X	V	B	N	M	K	J	A	S	L

1. Rice and wheat.
2. Kharif
3. Protein
4. Jowar
5. Tea, Coffee
6. Cotton