

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -  
8056206308**

**Agriculture MCQ**

10th Standard

Social Science

27 x 1 = 27

- 1) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?  
(a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation Agriculture (c) Horticulture  
(d) Intensive Agriculture
- 2) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?  
(a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets (d) Cotton
- 3) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?  
(a) Pulses (b) Jowar (c) Millets (d) Sesamum
- 4) Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?  
(a) Maximum support price (b) Minimum support price (c) Moderate support price  
(d) Influential support price
- 5) Jhumming refers to  
(a) Primitive subsistence farming in Brazil  
(b) 'Slash and burn' agriculture in North-eastern states of India.  
(c) Primitive farming in Malaysia (d) Commercial farming in Punjab.
- 6) Bhoomi-Samiti movement was initiated by  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Vinobha Bhave  
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 7) India is the leading producer exporter of .....in the world.  
(a) Rubber (b) Sugar cane (c) Tea (d) Rice
- 8) Rearing of silkworms is called as  
(a) Pisciculture (b) Agriculture (c) Silviculture (d) Sericulture
- 9) Green revolution refers to  
(a) Increased production of eggs (b) Increased production of oilseeds  
(c) Increased production of fish (d) Increased production of pulses.
- 10) Cultivation of fruits and vegetables called  
(a) Floriculture (b) Sericulture (c) Horticulture (d) Agriculture
- 11) What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities?  
(a) 2/3 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/5 (d) 1/4
- 12) Which one of following is not Agro-based industry?  
(a) Cement Industry (b) Jute Industry (c) Cotton textile Industry (d) Sugar Industry

13) It is a type of agriculture where farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain that family that is:

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Extensive farming
- (c) Modern farming
- (d) Slash and burn farming

14) A type of agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area is

- (a) Shifting Agriculture
- (b) Plantation agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Extensive Agriculture

15) Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Mustard
- (c) Maize
- (d) None of these

16) India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world in

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Millets

17) Which of the following methods have been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?

- (a) Industrial activity
- (b) Irrigation Pattern
- (c) Cultivation
- (d) None of these

18) Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?

- (a) Jhumming cultivation
- (b) Slash and burn farming
- (c) Commercial farming
- (d) Subsistence farming

19) Important crops like paddy, maize, jowar, bajra etc are grown during which of the following seasons?

- (a) Spring
- (b) Summer
- (c) Monsoon
- (d) Winter

20) Aus, Arnan and Bora are types of which crop?

- (a) Maize
- (b) Paddy
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Bajra

21) Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Bajra
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Rice

22) For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on

- (a) reservoirs
- (b) rivers
- (c) monsoon
- (d) tube wells

23) Consider the following statements about millets.

- I. Bajra, wheat, ragi are rainfed crops.
- II. Millets can grow easily in varied conditions.
- III. They provide plenty of micro-nutrients.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) All of these

24) Identify the correct reason for low production of jute.

- (a) Needs well drained fertile soils
- (b) Needs flood plains that should be renewed every years
- (c) Loosing its market to synthetic fibres
- (d) Jute mills not technically advanced.

25) Find the incorrect match

- (a) Sugarcane - Tropical as well as sub tropical crop  
(b) Cotton - In 2015, India was largest producer  
(c) Pulses - India is the largest producer (d) Maize - Both food and fodder crop

26) Arrange the following in correct sequence.

- I. Farmers exposed to challenges due to globalisation  
II. Farmers forced to grow indigo instead of food crops  
III. Issue of Kisan Credit Cards, crop insurance  
IV. Adoption of green revolution

- (a) II, III, I, IV (b) I, II, III, IV (c) II, I, IV, III (d) II, IV, III, I

List I	List II
A. Wheat	1. Both Rabi and Kharif
B. Rice	2. Rabi
C. Muskmelon	3. Kharif
D. Pulses	4. Zaid

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
2431	1243	1234	1432

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

28) **Assertion (A)** Change in cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops is seen beneficial for Indian economy.

**Reason (R)** India can follow the way of successful economies by exporting farm products and importing cereals.

**Codes**

- (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

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

29) Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc, were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

**1.** What was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan?

- (a) Its main focus was on 'Land reforms'
- (b) Its main focus was on development of tertiary sector.
- (c) Its main focus was on development of secondary sector.
- (d) Its main focus was to practise right to equality.

**2.** What was the serious challenge for the growing population?

- (a) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of storage system most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their business.
- (b) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of sources of harvesting most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.
- (c) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.
- (d) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of fertilizers most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

**3.** Agriculture provided livelihood to how much population?

- (a) Agriculture provided livelihood to 60% of the population.
- (b) Agriculture provided livelihood to 50% of the population.
- (c) Agriculture provided livelihood to 55% of the population.
- (d) Agriculture provided livelihood to 70% of the population.

**4.** Which right had led to fragmentation of land holdings?

- (a) The right of inheritance had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.
- (b) The right to equality had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.
- (c) The right to speech had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.
- (d) The right to religion had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.

### 30) **Jhumming**

The slash and burn agriculture is known as, 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, Ladang in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Vaire' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

**1.** What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Brazil and Central Africa?

(a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Roca' in Brazil and 'Masole' in Central Africa.

(b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Pama' in Brazil and 'Masole' in Central Africa.

(c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Roca' in Brazil and 'Milpa' in Central Africa.

(d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Podu' in Brazil and 'Milpa' in Central Africa.

**2.** What is the slash and burn' agriculture called in Himalayan belt?

(a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Koman' in the Himalayan belt.

(b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Podu' in the Himalayan belt.

(c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt.

(d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Ray' in the Himalayan belt.

**3.** What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Mexico?

(a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Kuruwa' in Mexico.

(b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Masole' in Mexico.

(c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Milpa' in Mexico.

(d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Ray' in Mexico.

**4.** What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Jharkhand?

(a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Khil' in Jharkhand.

(b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand.

(c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Valre' in Jharkhand.

(d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Conuco' in Jharkhand.

### 31) **Commercial Farming:**

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation 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.

**1.** The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

Explain it with an example.

(a) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.

(b) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one state to another. For example, wheat is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.

(c) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one country to another. For example, barley is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.

(d) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a plantation crop in Odisha.

**2.** What are the main characteristics of commercial farming?

(a) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

(b) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

(c) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, natural fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

(d) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. low yielding variety (LYV) seeds, natural fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

**3.** Which of the following is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming?

(a) Rice is commercial crop in Haryana.

(b) Wheat is commercial crop in Haryana.

(c) Barley is commercial crop in Haryana.

(d) Peanuts is commercial crop in Haryana.

**4.** Which of the following is commercial crop in Haryana?

(a) HYV seeds is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.

(b) Fertilisers is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.

(c) Pesticides is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.

(d) Harvesting machine is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.

32) **Rice:** It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

**1.** How does rice grow and what are its requirements?

(a) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the helps of irrigation.

(b) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 55°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall. it grows with the helps of irrigation.

(c) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 180 cm. In the areas of less rainfall. it grows with the helps of irrigation.

(d) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 55°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 200 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the helps of irrigation.

**2.** Which of the following is a Kharif crop?

(a) Wheat is a Kharif crop      (b) Rice is a Kharif crop

(c) Oats is a Kharif crop      (d) Gram is a Kharif crop

**3.** How much amount of annual rainfall is required for growth of rice?

(a) Annual rainfall above 200 cm is required for growth of rice.

(b) Annual rainfall above 50 cm is required for growth of rice.

(c) Annual rainfall above 100 cm is required for growth of rice.

(d) Annual rainfall above 300 cm is required for growth of rice.

**4.** Can we grow rice in areas of less rainfall?

(a) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

(b) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of HYV seeds.

(c) No, in the areas of less rainfall, it cannot be grown.

(d) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of use of chemical fertilisers.

33) You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping



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10th Standard

**Social Science**

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- 1) (b) Plantation Agriculture
- 2) (b) Gram
- 3) (a) Pulses
- 4) (b) Minimum support price
- 5) (b) 'Slash and burn' agriculture in North-eastern states of India.
- 6) (c) Vinobha Bhave
- 7) (c) Tea
- 8) (d) Sericulture
- 9) (b) Increased production of oilseeds
- 10) (c) Horticulture
- 11) (a) 2/3
- 12) (a) Cement Industry
- 13) (d) Slash and burn farming
- 14) (b) Plantation agriculture
- 15) (c) Maize
- 16) (c) Pulses
- 17) (c) Cultivation
- 18) (a) Jhumming cultivation
- 19) (c) Monsoon
- 20) (b) Paddy
- 21) (d) Rice
- 22) (c) monsoon
- 23) (b) II and III
- 24) (c) Loosing its market to synthetic fibres
- 25) (b) Cotton - In 2015, India was largest producer
- 26) (d) II, IV, III, I
- 27) (a)

A	B	C	D
2	4	3	1

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

- 28) (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

- 29) 1. Its main focus was on 'Land reforms'

2. The serious challenge was that in spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

3. Agriculture provided livelihood to 60% of the population.
  4. The right of inheritance had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.
- 30) 1. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Roca' in Brazil and 'Masole' in Central Africa.
2. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt.
  3. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Milpa' in Mexico.
  4. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand.
- 31) 1. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.
2. The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
  3. Peanuts is commercial crop in Haryana.
  4. HYV seeds is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.
- 32) 1. Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the helps of irrigation.
2. Rice is a Kharif crop.
  3. Annual rainfall above 100 cm is required for growth of rice.
  4. Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- 33) 1. The three cropping seasons of India are rabi, kharif and zaid.
2. In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during Zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
  3. The most important rice-growing regions in India are Assam, West Bengal, regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
  4. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.
- 34) 1. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
2. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.
  3. Primitive subsistence farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
  4. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes, and productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.