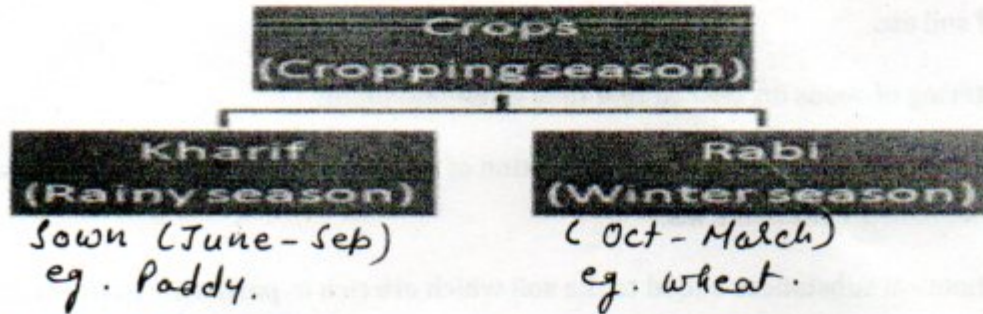
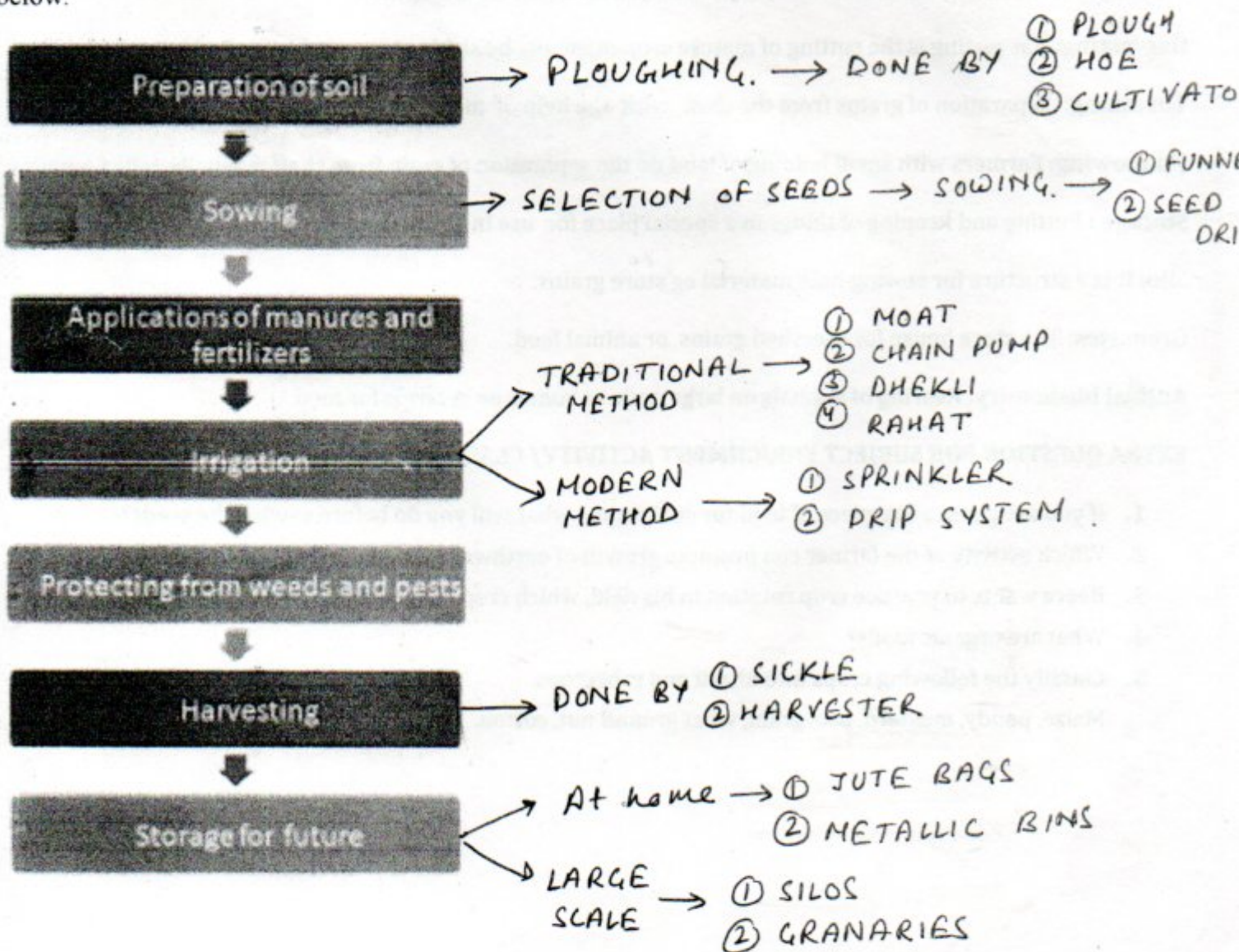


CHAPTER AT A GLANCE : CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT



AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Crop production involves several steps which need to be performed by farmers during the period of time. These steps start from the preparation of soil and end once the storage of crops is done. plant. These steps are shown below:



## KEY WORDS:

**Crop** : Plants of the same type grown at one place on a large scale . eg wheat, gram etc.

**Kharif crop** : The crops that are sown in the rainy season eg Rice , maize etc.

**Rabi crop** : The crops that are sown in the winter season eg Wheat, gram etc.

**Plough**: The agricultural tool made up of wood and drawn by bulls for tilling the soil, adding fertilizers to the crop, removing weeds, scraping of soil etc.

**Sowing**: The process of scattering of seeds on land so that they grow into plant.

**Manure**: It is the natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues which are added to soil to replenish it with nutrients.

**Fertilizers**: Fertilisers are chemical substances added to the soil which are rich in particular nutrient eg urea.

**Irrigation**: Supply of water to crops at appropriate intervals.

**Weeds**: The undesirable plant that may grow naturally alongwith crop eg *wild bramble*.

**Weedicide**: The chemicals which are sprayed in the field to kill weeds eg 2;4-D.

**Harvesting**: Harvesting is the cutting of mature crop manually by sickle or by machine called harvester.

**Threshing**: Separation of grains from the chaff with the help of machine called combine.

**Winnowing**: Farmers with small holding of land do the separation of grain from chaff manually called winnowing.

**Storage** : Putting and keeping of things in a special place for use in the future.

**Silo**: It is a structure for storing bulk material eg <sup>to</sup>store grains.

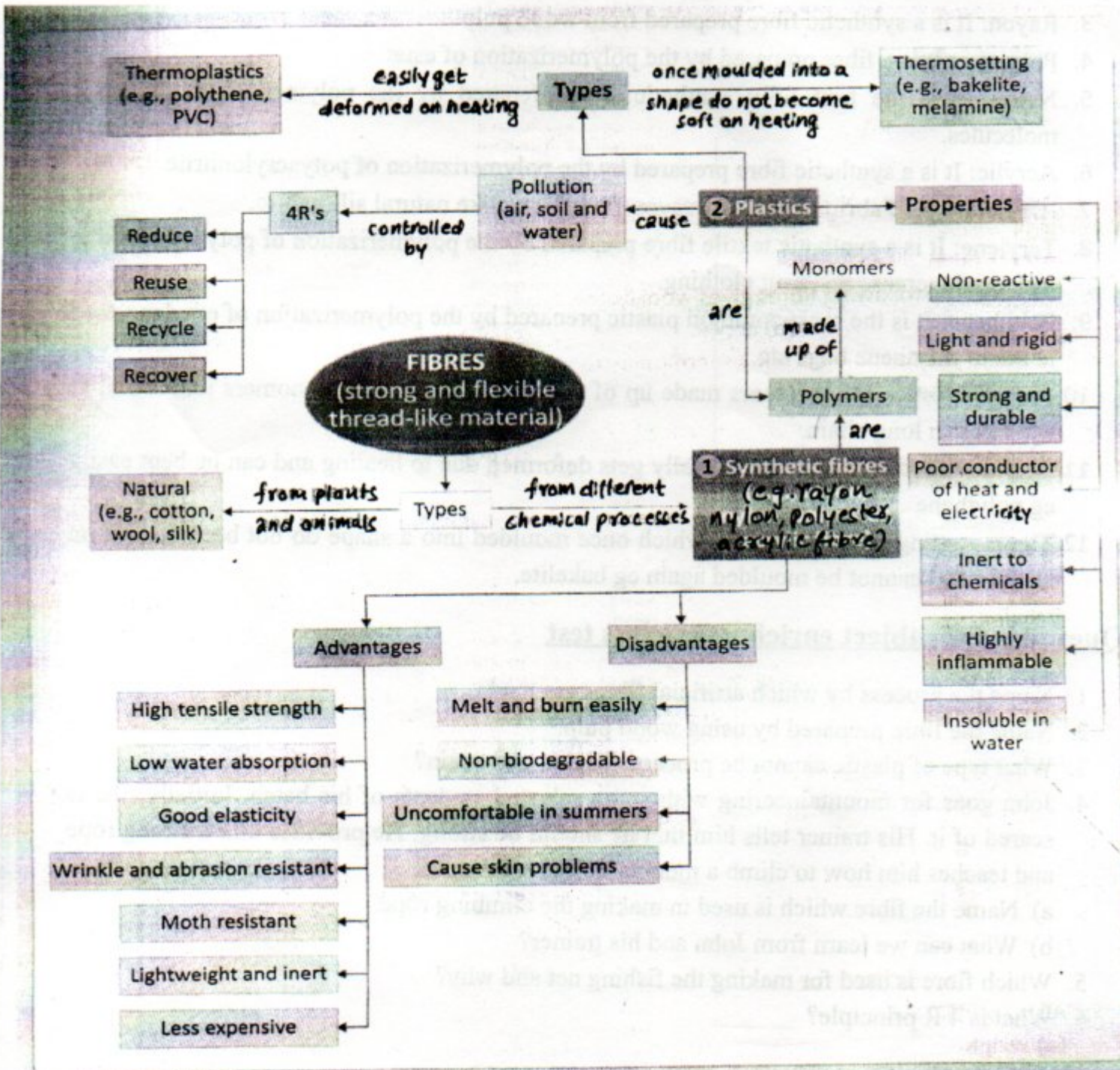
**Granaries**: The store house for threshed grains or animal feed.

**Animal husbandry**: Rearing of animals on large scale at homes or in farms for food.

## EXTRA QUESTION FOR SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY/ CLASS TEST.

1. If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation, what will you do before sowing the seeds?
2. Which activity of the farmer can promote growth of earthworm and microbes in the field?
3. Beera wants to practice crop rotation in his field, which crop he will choose to replenish nitrogen and why?
4. What are organic foods?
5. Classify the following crops into kharif and rabi crops  
Maize, paddy, mustard, pea, gram, what ground nut, cotton.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE: SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS



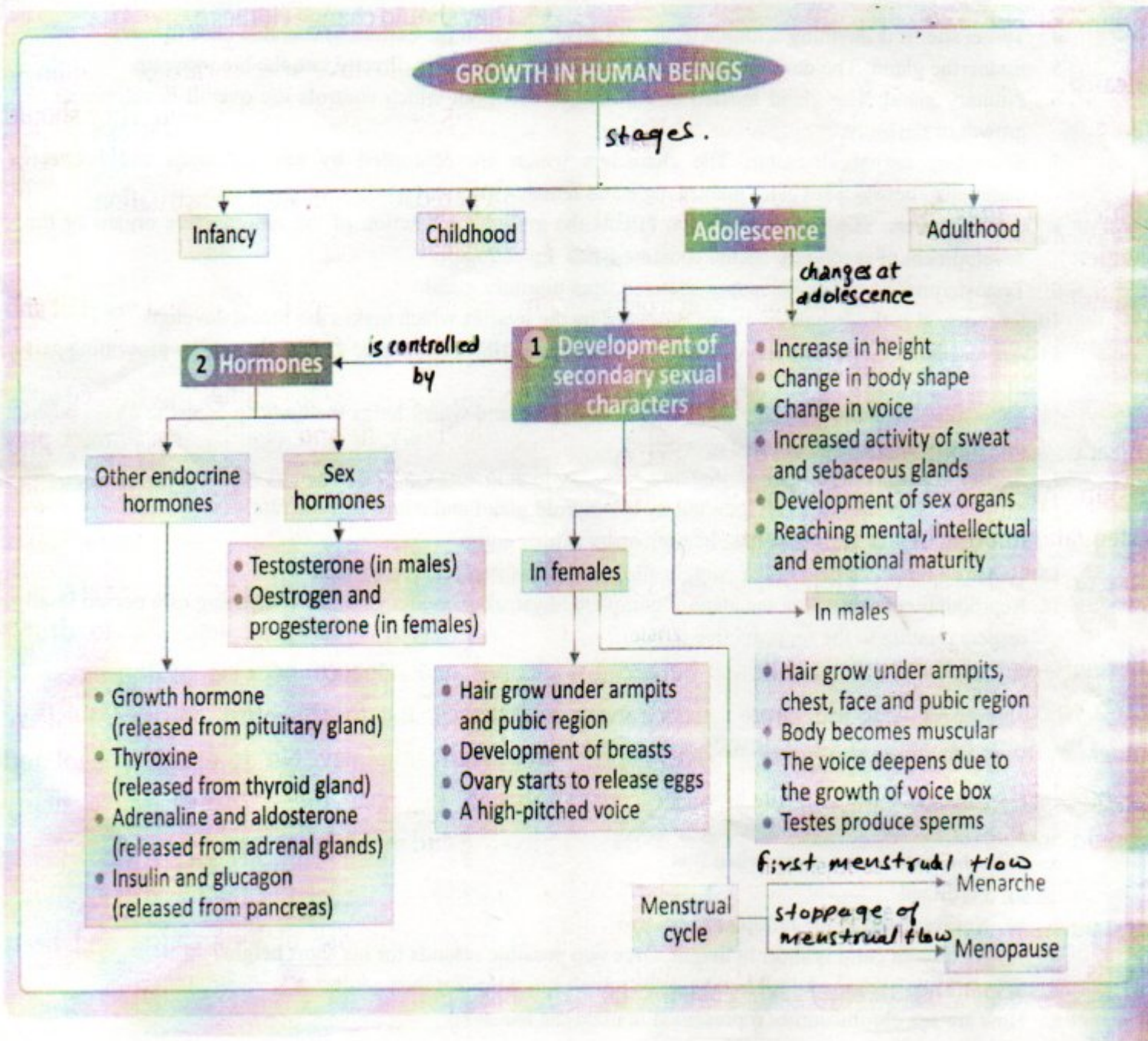
## **Key words**

1. Synthetic fibers: Fibre obtained through different chemical processes in the industries eg nylon
2. Polymer: It is a very large unit formed by the combination of a large number of smaller molecules called monomer eg nylon
3. Rayon: It is a synthetic fibre prepared from wood pulp.
4. Polyester: It is a fibre prepared by the polymerization of ester.
5. Nylon: It is the first fully synthetic fibre prepared by the polymerization of amide molecules.
6. Acrylic: It is a synthetic fibre prepared by the polymerization of polyacrylonitrile.
7. Artificial silk: Fabric made from rayon fibre look alike natural silk fabric.
8. Terylene: It is a synthetic textile fibre prepared by the polymerization of polyester used to make light, crease resistant clothing.
9. Polythene: It is the most common plastic prepared by the polymerization of ethylene used to made polythene bags etc.
10. Plastic: Plastics are polymers made up of very large number of monomers joined end to end to form long chain.
11. Thermoplastic: Plastics which easily gets deformed due to heating and can be bent easily eg polythene
12. Thermosetting plastic: Plastics which once moulded into a shape do not become soft on heating and cannot be moulded again eg bakelite.

## **Questions for subject enrichment /class test**

1. Name the process by which artificial fibres are made.
2. Name the fibre prepared by using wood pulp.
3. What type of plastic cannot be processed again and again?
4. John goes for mountaineering with some selected students of his batch. Initially , he is scared of it. His trainer tells him that he should be strong, He provides him a strong rope and teaches him how to climb a mountain.
  - a) Name the fibre which is used in making the climbing rope.
  - b) What can we learn from John and his trainer?
5. Which fibre is used for making the fishing net and why?
6. What is 4 R principle?

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE: REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE



## Keywords

1. Puberty: The age at which the sex hormones and sex gametes begin to be produced and a boy or a girl becomes sexually mature to reproduce.
2. Adolescence: The period of life when the body undergoes changes leading to reproductive maturity is called adolescence.
3. Hormones: Hormones are the chemical substances which coordinate the activities of living organism and their growth.
4. Target site: It is anything within a living organism to which the hormones secreted have to work.
5. Endocrine gland: The ductless gland which pour their secretions directly into the bloodstream.
6. Pituitary gland: The gland located at the base of the brain which controls the overall development or growth of the body.
7. Secondary sexual character: The characters which are controlled by sex hormones and between distinguish between sexually mature male and female.
8. Sex hormones. The hormones which effects the growth or function of the reproductive organs or the development of secondary sexual characteristics. Eg estrogen
9. Testosterone: Male sex hormones secreted from pituitary gland.
10. Estrogen: It is the female hormone produced by the ovaries which makes the breast develops.
11. Adams apple: At puberty the voice box of the boys begins to grow and can be seen as the protruding part of the throat called Adam apple.
12. Adrenaline: It is the hormone produced by adrenal gland which helps the body to adjust to stress when one is very angry, embarrassed or worried.
13. Insulin: It is the hormones secreted by pancreas which lowers the blood sugar level in human body.
14. Thyroxin: It is the hormone secreted by the thyroid gland and stimulates the rate of cellular oxidation of carbohydrates proteins and fats. Its deficiency causes goitre.
15. Balanced diet: The diet which contain all the nutrients in proper proportion.
16. Reproductive health: It is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being of a person in all respect relating to the reproductive system.

## Questions for subject enrichment /class test

1. How many chromosomes do human beings have?
2. What is the other name of ductless glands?
3. What happens to the ovum when it is
  - a) Fertilized
  - b) Not fertilized in the fallopian tube.
4. An adolescent child is short in height. Give two possible reasons for his short height?
5. Why are adolescent advised to take more proteins in their diet then adults?
6. How are sex chromosomes represented in male and female?