

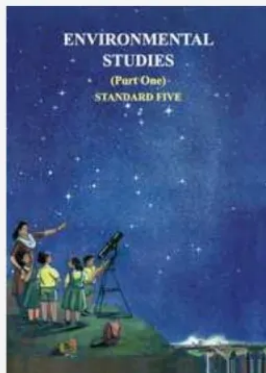
Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 12-

Food for All

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 5
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (PART 1)

CHAPTER 12
Food for All



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 12-

Food for All

Class 5: Environmental Studies Chapter 12 solutions. Complete Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 12 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 12- Food for All

Maharashtra Board 5th Environmental Studies Chapter 12, Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 12 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. What's the solution?

Question 1.

The plant in the pot is not growing well.

Answer:

Pesticides must be sprayed and manure should be added to the soil, then the plant in the pot will grow.

2. Use your brainpower!

Question 1.

What is the purpose of storing foodgrain in our house?

Answer:

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We store food in our house so that we have food to suffice when food is not available or there is a shortage, or during difficult times like floods, famine or earthquakes.

3. Find and correct the incorrect statements:

Question (a)

There is only one method of farming.

Answer:

Incorrect, lot of improvised methods are brought about through research.

Question (b)

India is an agricultural country.

Answer:

Correct.

Question (c)

Use of improved seeds does not lead to higher yields.

Answer:

Incorrect, use of improved seeds leads to higher yield.

4. Answer the following:

Question (a)

What are the advantages of using improved seeds?

Answer:

1. Nowadays, improved seeds are developed through research.
2. These seeds have a higher yield and can resist pest attacks.
3. Some varieties of these seeds become ripe for harvesting in a shorter period while some give a higher yield even with a low supply of water.

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Question (b)

Which are the modern methods of irrigation? What are their advantages?

Answer:

1. Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are the two modern methods of irrigation.
2. These methods ensure that the required amount of water drips only near the plants.
3. Thus, full use is made of the available water and there is no wastage.

Question (c)

Describe the 'Drip irrigation' method.

Answer:

1. The 'Drip irrigation' method makes use of pipes with holes.
2. This ensures that the required amount of water drips only near the plants.
3. This method makes full use of the water available without wasting it.

Question (d)

What are the reasons due to which growing crops are damaged?

Answer:

Diseases and pest attacks are the reasons due to which growing crops are damaged.

Question (e)

What is done to avoid the damage to crops?

Answer:

As a remedy, insecticides and pesticides are sprayed on crops or certain chemicals are rubbed on the seeds before sowing to avoid damage to crops.

Question (f)

What causes the fertility of the soil to diminish?

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Answer:

1. Overwatering makes the land saline and fallow.
2. Overuse of chemical fertilisers leads to accumulation of excessive chemicals in the soil.
3. This reduces the fertility of the soil and reduces the productivity.

Question (g)

What changes has modern technology brought about in the methods of farming?

Answer:

1. Improve seeds having better yield.
2. Modern methods of irrigation.
3. Availability of fertilizers to improve productivity.
4. These modern technological methods have brought about tremendous improvement in the methods of farming.

Question (h)

What methods are used to preserve food- grains?

Answer:

1. To prevent damage by pests, chemicals are sprayed at the place of storage or all around it.
2. Neem leaves or some protective chemicals are mixed in the grain as their smell repels insects.
3. Storage places are kept dry and airy to prevent fungus formation.

Question (i)

How is water made available for farming?

Answer:

1. Huge quantities of water are stored by building dams and bunds on rivers to obstruct the flow of water downstream.
2. Improved methods of irrigation are used which provide enough water to the plants and at the same time, help to save a lot of water.

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5. Match the following:

Question 1.

Match the following:

'A'	'B'
1. Grain stored in a damp place	(a) Prevents growth of fungus on the grain
2. Grain stored in dry air	(b) Prevents insect infestation
3. Adding proper chemicals to the stored grain	(c) Fungus attach

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Grain stored in a damp place	(c) Fungus attach
2. Grain stored in dry air	(a) Prevents growth of fungus on the grain
3. Adding proper chemicals to the stored grain	(b) Prevents insect infestation

Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers from the options given below:

Question 1.

We get food from

- (a) shops
- (b) plants

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(c) school

Answer:

(b) plants

Question 2.

To get food, we sow grains in fields and plant trees in orchards.

(a) fruit

(b) jowar

(c) sweet potatoes

Answer:

(a) fruit

Question 3.

About of the land of our country is used for agriculture.

(a) 50%

(b) 60%

(c) 70%

Answer:

(b) 60%

Question 4.

The agricultural season from June to October is called the season.

(a) kharif

(b) rabi

(c) summer

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Answer:

(a) kharif

Question 5.

The agricultural season from October to March is called the season.

(a) kharif

(b) rabi

(c) summer

Answer:

(b) rabi

Question 6.

The crops grown from March to June are called crops.

(a) winter

(b) monsoon

(c) summer

Answer:

(c) summer

Question 7.

Every farmer wishes to get a good

(a) holiday

(b) harvest

(c) sleep

Answer:

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(b) harvest

Question 8.

A good harvest provides the farmer a income.

(a) good

(b) bad

(c) ugly

Answer:

(a) good

Question 9.

The harvested crop must be safely.

(a) protected

(b) collected

(c) stored

Answer:

(c) stored

Question 10.

The population of our country is

(a) increasing

(b) decreasing

(c) diminishing

Answer:

(a) increasing

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Question 11.

In the traditional methods of agriculture ploughing was carried out with the help of

- (a) oxen
- (b) cow
- (c) buffalo

Answer:

- (a) oxen

Question 12.

A 'mot' driven with the help of was used to draw water from the well.

- (a) cow
- (b) dogs
- (c) oxen

Answer:

- (c) oxen

Question 13.

Farmers now carry out all their tasks with the help of

- (a) machines
- (b) oxens
- (c) bullocks

Answer:

- (a) machines

Question 14.

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Improved seeds are developed through

- (a) ploughing
- (b) studying
- (c) research

Answer:

- (c) research

Question 15.

Improved seeds have a higher

- (a) yield
- (b) field
- (c) goals

Answer:

- (a) yield

Question 16.

Crops grow well if they are at the right time.

- (a) poltered
- (b) tilled
- (c) watered

Answer:

- (c) watered

Question 17.

Dams and bunds help to raise the levels of

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- (a) well water
- (b) ground water
- (c) rain water

Answer:

- (b) ground water

Question 18.

Crops were traditionally watered through

- (a) canals
- (b) streams
- (c) rivers

Answer:

- (a) canals

Question 19.

Drip and sprinkle irrigation are methods of irrigation.

- (a) urban
- (b) rural
- (c) modern

Answer:

- (c) modern

Question 20.

If the same crops are grown frequently in a field, the of the soil decreases.

- (a) fertility

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- (b) water
- (c) manure

Answer:

- (a) fertility

Question 21.

We have to add fertilizers to the soil to restore its

- (a) irrigation
- (b) productivity
- (c) yield

Answer:

- (b) productivity

Question 22.

Fertilizers provide the required substance to the crop.

- (a) productive
- (b) nutritive
- (c) chemical

Answer:

- (b) nutritive

Question 23.

Natural fertilizers are called

- (a) manures
- (b) chemicals

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(c) pesticides

Answer:

(a) manures

Question 24.

..... makes the land saline and fallow.

(a) Manure

(b) Pesticides

(c) Overwatering

Answer:

(c) Overwatering

Question 25.

Disease and pest attacks can crops in the field.

(a) damage

(b) restore

(c) revive

Answer:

(a) damage

Question 26.

The grain is dried well in the sun and filled in

(a) pots

(b) tanks

(c) sacks

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Answer:

(c) sacks

Question 27.

Storage places are always kept dry and airy to prevent formation.

(a) colour

(b) fungus

(c) insect

Answer:

(b) fungus

Question 28.

All the time, plants are busy the food they need.

(a) producing

(b) mincing

(c) cooking

Answer:

(a) producing

Question 29.

Plants food in their stems or roots.

(a) eat

(b) produce

(c) store

Answer:

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(c) store

Question 30.

In India, due to the improved methods of cultivation, we now produce plenty of

(a) grass

(b) plants

(c) foodgrains

Answer:

(c) foodgrains

Question 31.

The surplus foodgrain is stored in huge

(a) godowns

(b) house

(c) warehouse

Answer:

(c) warehouse

Question 32.

Today our country is as far as production of foodgrains is concerned.

(a) self-reliant

(b) self-help

(c) self-study

Answer:

(a) self-reliant

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Question 33.

..... was responsible to bring about the Green Revolution in India.

- (a) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (b) Tukdoji Maharaj
- (c) Sant Gadgebaba

Answer:

- (a) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Question 34.

In our country too enacted a food security law.

- (a) 2013
- (b) 2014
- (c) 2015

Answer:

- (a) 2013

Question 35.

Agricultural schools have also been started for

- (a) scholars
- (b) students
- (c) farmers

Answer:

- (c) farmers

Answer in one sentence:

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Question 1.

What percent of land is used for agriculture in our country?

Answer:

About 60% of the land in our country is used for agriculture.

Question 2.

Name the two main agricultural seasons in our country.

Answer:

The Kharif and the Rabi seasons are the two main agricultural seasons.

Question 3.

What is Kharif season?

Answer:

The season from June to October when crops are watered mainly by rain, it is called Kharif season.

Question 4.

What is Rabi season?

Answer:

The season from October to March when the rain soaked soil, retreating monsoon and dew water the crops, it is Rabi season.

Question 5.

What are summer crops?

Answer:

Crops grown from March to June are called summer crops.

Question 6.

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What is essential for a good harvest?

Answer:

Fertile land, good quality seeds and fertilizers and availability of water are essential for a good harvest.

Question 7.

How has it been possible to fulfill the needs of all the people?

Answer:

Though the population of the country is increasing, the needs of the people are fulfilled because of the modern improved methods of agriculture.

Question 8.

How did the oxen help the fanner, in the traditional methods of agriculture?

Answer:

In the traditional method of agriculture, ploughing, tilling, harvesting, threshing as well as drawing water from the well was all done with the help of an oxen.

Question 9.

What helps farmers to do all their work?

Answer:

The farmer carries out all his tasks with the help of machines.

Question 10.

Traditionally how were crops watered?

Answer:

Crops were traditionally watered through canals.

Question 11.

Which are the modern methods of irrigation?

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Answer:

Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are the two modern methods of irrigation.

Question 12.

What is sprinkle irrigation?

Answer:

Sprinkle irrigation makes use of sprinklers of different sizes that spray water directly on plants.

Question 13.

What happens when the same crops are grown frequently in a field?

Answer:

If the same crops are grown frequently in a field, the fertility of the soil decreases.

Question 14.

What do fertilizers do to the soil?

Answer:

Fertilizers provide the required nutritive substances to the crop and restores its productivity.

Question 15.

Which are the two types of fertilizers?

Answer:

Natural and chemical are the two types of fertilizers.

Question 16.

How is manure obtained?

Answer:

Manure is obtained from materials available in nature like green waste and animal dung.

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Question 17.

How are chemical fertilizers made?

Answer:

Chemical or artificial fertilizers are mixtures of different chemical substances in specific proportions, useful for agriculture.

Question 18.

What happens to soil when it is over-watered?

Answer:

Overwatering makes the land saline and fallow.

Question 19.

Where do plants store their food?

Answer:

Plants store their food in their stems or roots.

Question 20.

What is done to the surplus foodgrain, in India?

Answer:

In India, the surplus foodgrain is stored in huge warehouses.

Question 21.

Who gets credit for the research that led to 'Green Revolution'?

Answer:

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan gets credit for the research that led to 'Green Revolution'.

Question 22.

What is 'Green Revolution'?

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Answer:

Improved quality of seeds of wheat and rice that led to tremendous increase in the production of these foodgrains is called 'Green Revolution'.

Question 23.

What are 'Food Security laws'?

Answer:

Laws to ensure that every person gets sufficient food according to his need are 'Food Security laws'.

Question 24.

What is Organic farming?

Answer:

Farming that relies on natural materials is called organic farming.

What are the benefits of 'Organic farming'?

Question 1.

What are the benefits of 'Organic farming'?

Answer:

1. In 'Organic farming', the nutritive substances in the soil are retained.
2. The organic pesticides used in this method have no harmful effects on those who eat the produce.
3. The grain grown by this method is nutritious and also good to taste. That is why farmers have begun to opt for organic farming methods.

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Part 1

- Chapter 1- Our Earth and Our Solar System
- Chapter 2- Motions of the Earth
- Chapter 3- The Earth and its Living World
- Chapter 4- Environmental Balance
- Chapter 5- Family Values
- Chapter 6- Rules are for Everyone
- Chapter 7- Let us Solve Our own Problems
- Chapter 8- Public Facilities and My School
- Chapter 9- Maps - Our Companions
- Chapter 10- Getting to Know India
- Chapter 11- Our Home and Environment
- Chapter 12- Food for All
- Chapter 13- Methods of Preserving Food
- Chapter 14- Transport
- Chapter 15- Communication and Mass Media
- Chapter 16- Water
- Chapter 17- Clothes - Our Necessity
- Chapter 18- The Environment and Us
- Chapter 19- Constituents of Food
- Chapter 20- Our Emotional World
- Chapter 21- Busy at Work - Our Internal Organs

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- Chapter 22- Growth and Personality Development
- Chapter 23- Infectious Diseases and how to Prevent them
- Chapter 24- Substances, Objects and Energy
- Chapter 25- Community Health and Hygiene
- Chapter 3- Life on Earth
- Chapter 4- Evolution
- Chapter 5- Evolution of Mankind
- Chapter 6- Stone Age: Stone Tools
- Chapter 7- From Shelters to Village-settlements
- Chapter 8- Beginning of Settled Life
- Chapter 9- Settled Life and Urban Civilization
- Chapter 10- Historic Period

Part 2

- Chapter 1- What is History?
- Chapter 2- History and the Concept of 'Time'

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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