

CLASS- VIII

CHAPTER – 9

USEFUL MICROORGANISMS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING PAGE- 126

1. Bacteriology
2. Yeast
3. Lactobacilli
4. Algae
5. Number of diseases
6. Acid or alcohol

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING PAGE- 132

1. Medicinal
2. Cash crop
3. Domestication
4. Animal husbandry
5. Sericulture
6. Pisciculture

Exercise

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. What is the practice of breeding and production of fish called?
→ Sericulture
2. The crops which are grown to make some profitable cash are known as
→ Cash crop
3. All domesticated animals that are used to produce food and other useful products are called as → Livestock
4. The study of bacteria is called →bacteriology
5. Which of the following is a cash crop?
→ Both a and b
6. Which of the following is an example of medicinal plant?
→ Aloe vera

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Bacteria turns the lactose present in the milk and converted it into **lactic acid**
2. **Food** crops are grown with the primary intention of bring cosumed.
3. The study of microorganism is called **microbiology**.
4. **Acetic acid** Bacteria convert alcohol into vinegar.
5. Rearing of animals on large scale at or on a farm and taking care of their shelter, food , breeding and health is called **animal husbandry**

6. The large estates where cash crops are grown are called **plantations**.

C. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE FOR THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

1. Bacteria are microorganism → true
2. Bacteria help in fibre retting → true
3. We obtain cooking oil from oilseeds → true
4. Wheat and jute are spices → false
5. The livestock includes all domesticated animals that are used to produce food and other useful products → true
6. Bullock are used extensively in ploughing fields → true
7. Milk is obtained from poultry → false

D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT.

1. **Can we use fungi as food?**
→ Yes, edible fungi like mushroom.
2. **Define food crop.**
→ A food crop is any cultivated plant that is harvested to be consumed by both human beings and animals.
3. **Write the names of any two cash crops.**
→ Rubber and cotton.
4. **What do you mean by livestock?**
→ All the domesticated animals which are useful in producing various products are called livestock.
5. **Name the person considered as the architect of white revolution in India.**
→ Dr. Verghese Kurien.
6. **What is poultry farming?**
→ Poultry is the rearing of birds like fowl, goose and duck for their meat eggs.
7. **Define pisciculture.**
→ Raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food or business.

E. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAILS.

1. **Explain different types of breeds of dairy cows in India.**
→ There are three types of breeds
→ 1. Indigenous breeds—these breeds are also known as desi breeds. Eg. Gir
→ 2. Exotic breeds—these breeds are imported from other countries. eg. Jersey
→ 3. Cross breeds—these are developed by mating exotic breeds with indigenous breeds. eg. karan swiss.
2. **Explain the management of milch animals in details.**
→ The management of milk yielding animal include appropriate shelter and feeding requirements.
→ 1. Shelter—
a) it should be clean and well-ventilated
b) it should be well covered to protect from rain and cold.
c) it should have clear drinking water.
→ 2. Feeding—
a) roughage: it include feed such as hay, straw, legumes.
b) Concentrate: they are rich in nutrient.

3. How is apiculture different from poultry?

- APICULTURE- rearing of bees for the production of honey.
- POLUTRY – rearing of birds for meat and egg.

4. What you mean by Sericulture ? Explain the life cycle of silkworm.

- The process of breeding , rearing and management of silkworm for the production
Of silk .

The life cycle of silk worm is divided into 4 stages.

Eggs- a female silk moth lays eggs is the beginning stage of life cycle

Larva- after about 20 days the larva or caterpillars hatch out from egg.

Pupa- silkworm grow in size and develop a filamentous concentric layer called cocoon.

Adult – fully developed silk worm break cocoon and emerge as an adult.

5. Same as question no. 2.

6. Explain some cash crops in India.

- Cash crops are the ones which are produced in order to sell.
- Spices- India produce a wide range of spices such as pepper, turmeric and clove.
- Rubber – it started in India in 1895 on the hills of kerala. Rubber is produced from the latex of different plants.