CBSE

IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES WS 3

Class 09 - Science

Section A

1. Match the following Column A with Column B: **[2]**

Column A	Column B
(a) Apiculture	(i) Crossing between genetically dissimilar plants
(b) Aquaculture	(ii) Farming of finfish
(c) Hybridization	(iii) Cultivation of bees
(d) Mariculture	(iv) Farming of freshwater

2. Which exotic variety of bee used in apiaries to produce more honey? **[2]**
3. Name two infectious diseases each of cows, poultry and fishes. **[2]**
4. How is fish meat advantageous than meat of other animals? **[2]**
5. Discuss the implications of the following statement: **[2]**
   "It is interesting to note that poultry is India's most efficient converter of low fibre food stuff (which is unfit for human consumption) into highly nutritious animal protein food."
6. What are the main elements of animal husbandry? **[2]**
7. For increasing production, what is common in poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping? **[2]**
8. What is the difference between broilers and layers and in their management. **[2]**
9. What would happen if poultry birds are larger in size and have summer adaptation capacity? In order to get small-sized poultry birds having summer adaptability, what method will be employed? **[2]**
10. What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming? **[2]**
11. What are the benefits of cattle farming? **[2]**
12. What are the characteristics features of ideal shelters for cattle? **[2]**
13. Suggest some preventive measures for the diseases of poultry birds. **[2]**
14. i. White leghorn is an exotic breed of an animal. Name the animal. **[2]**
    ii. Name the two vitamins, which are added in the poultry feed.
    iii. What are exotic breeds in terms of cattles?
15. List any three management practices while designing a shelter for the castle. **[2]**
16. Give the merits and demerits of fish culture. **[2]**
17. An Italian bee variety A. mellifera has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merits over other varieties. **[2]**
18. Name two types of animal feed and write their functions. **[2]**
19. i. What is poultry farming? How does it help in solving food and nutrition problems? **[2]**
    ii. Name two desirable traits for the variety of improvement in poultry farming.
20. What are the desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for honey production? **[2]**

21. Write two infectious diseases of each of cow, poultry and fishes. **[2]**

22. What are the important precautions that should be taken in poultry farming? **[2]**

23. What is pasturage? Why it is important? **[2]**

24. What are pathogens? Name any two plant diseases caused by pathogens? **[2]**

25. How are fishes obtained ? **[2]**

26. What are the differences between broilers and layers and their management? **[2]**

27. Which method is commonly used for improving cattle breeds and why? **[2]**

28. What are the advantages of composite fish culture? **[2]**

29. What is pasturage and how is it related to honey production? **[2]**

30. What are the main practices involved in keeping of animals or animal husbandry? **[2]**

31. what would happen if poultry birds are larger in size and have no summer adaptation capacity ? In order to get small-sized poultry birds having summer adaptability, what method will be employed? **[2]**

Section B

32. **[3]**

Answer the following questions:

i. What do you mean by milch animals?

ii. How milk production can be increased?

iii. Give one example of cross bread to obtain desire quality milk production?

Section C

Question No. 33 to 36 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[4]**

Fish is a cheap source of animal protein for our food. Fish liver oil is rich in vitamin A and D. Basically fisheries are of two types:

i. **Fin fishery:** It includes capturing, management and exploitation of cartilaginous and bony fishes.

ii. **Shell fishery:** It includes capturing, management and exploitation of crustaceans (prawns, crabs) and molluscs (oysters, mussels etc.).

Depending upon the mode of obtaining fish, fisheries are of two types: **Capture fishing and Culture fishing.**

33. Mention the two types of fisheries depending upon the mode of obtaining fish.

34. Which fatty acid is exclusively found in fish?

35. Is Rohu a bony fish or not? In which type of fisheries it is used?

36. What is the difference between capture fishery and culture fishery?

Question No. 37 to 40 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[4]**

The practice of keeping or rearing, caring, and management of honey bee on a large scale for obtaining honey and wax is called apiculture. The place where bees are raised is called an apiary. Bee-keeping requires low investment and

generates additional income, hence it is done by farmers along with agriculture.

Following are the Honey bee varieties that are used for bee-keeping as follows:

Indigenous varieties	Exotic varieties
Apis cerana indica (Indian bee)	Apis mellifera (Italian bee)
Apis dorsata (Rock bee), Apis florae (Little bee)	Apis adamsoni (South African bee)

37. Why bee keeping should be done in good pasturage?
38. Does honey bee help in pollination? Which type of flowers attracts the honey bee?
39. Mention the products obtained from the honey bee.
40. What is the best season to start beehive?

Question No. 41 to 44 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[4]**

Poultry is the rearing of domesticated fowl (chicken), ducks, geese, turkey and some varieties of pigeon for their meat and eggs. Poultry birds are of two types that is broilers and layers. One is specialized meat-producing poultry birds while other is egg-laying poultry birds. The tremendous rise in the availability of poultry products is called Silver Revolution.

41. What is the meaning of layers regarding poultry?
42. There are different breeds of hens, so give some information about broiler.
43. We know that different types of revolution regarding animal husbandry. So, what is the silver revolution explain?
44. There are different breeds of poultry birds, mention two examples of indigenous and exotic breeds of poultry birds.

Question No. 45 to 48 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[4]**

Ramesh has its own cattle husbandry in which he has 20 Indian cattle of local bread. He daily supply milk and dairy products to approx 15 dairy shops. He was thinking of increasing his business but one day he noticed of one his buffalo is suffering from some disease he was quiet concern about that the disease might spread to other buffaloes also.

45. Suggest the way by which Ramesh can increase his milk production and expand his business?
46. If you were in place of Ramesh what would you do to protect other buffaloes from the spread of diseases?
47. Enlist the daily requirement to maintain the hygiene of the animals?
48. Name any two Indian breed cattle?

Question No. 49 to 52 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[4]**

Cattle Breeding

Cross-breeding helps in the development of certain desired characteristics in animals like, Increased milk production,

Resistance against diseases, Breeds that require less amount of quality feed.

Exotic breed cattle (long lactation) are interbred with the locally bred cattle (high resistance to the diseases) to produce high quality bred that contain both the characteristics. In order to obtain a good quality of milk from the cattle, it is important to manage shelter, food, breeding and disease control of cattle. Cattle are prone to various internal and external parasites, bacteria and virus which are likely to affect their milk production.

49. What are milch animals ?
50. What are the draught animals?
51. How does cross-breeding help in cattle breeding?
52. Mention the preconditions for a good yield of milk.

Section D

Question No. 53 to 57 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[5]**

India has the maximum cattle population in the world. However, their productivity is less than half the productivity of many exotic breeds of cattle. The exotic breeds live in cold countries. They cannot live comfortably in hotter India. The only way to improve the productivity of Indian cattle is to produce hybrids which are acclimitised to Indian conditions and are resistant to most local diseases. For hybridisation exotic bulls are kept in colder climate. Their semen is collected and cryopreserved. The same is sent to various parts of the country for artificial insemination.

53. Mention two exotic breeds of cattle.
54. Mention two hybrid breeds of cattle.
55. Mention some factors governing the yield of milk.
56. When can cattle be inseminated?
57. Is Sahiwal is Indian cow breed?
58. What are the benefits of cattle farming ? **[5]**
59. Why are improved poultry breeds developed? Describe the desirable traits for which new varieties are developed. **[5]**
60. i. Which factors are responsible for causing loss of storage grains? State some preventive measures for storage of foodgrains. **[5]**
    ii. What do you mean by animal husbandry? State two advantages of it.
61. How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers? **[5]**
62. How do you differentiate between capture fishing, Mariculture and aquaculture? **[5]**
63. What are the symptoms of diseased animals? **[5]**
64. Describe composite fish culture system. What is the major problem in fish farming? How is it overcome? **[5]**
65. i. What is the term used for the scientific management of livestock? **[5]**
    ii. What do you mean by the term apiary and pasturage?
    iii. Mention any two desirable traits, for which cross-breeding programmes between Indian and foreign breeds are undertaking in poultry farming.