

St. Thomas School, Ranchi.
Third Term, 2020-2021.
Class – 5, Subject - Social Studies

Lesson - 17
Agriculture

Do Exercises A, B and C in the book.

Do Ex-D in the copy.

Ex. A) Fill in the blanks.

1. Tea
2. Wheat
3. Kharif
4. Bullocks
5. Sea

Ex. B) Write True and False.

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False

Ex. C) Match the following

1. Rabi and kharif - cropping seasons
2. Green Revolution – modern techniques of farming
3. Cotton - black soil
4. Jowar, bajra and ragi – millets
5. Rice - heavy rainfall

Ex. D) Answer the following questions.

1. Rice requires a hot, humid climate and heavy rainfall to grow.
Three regions are Assam, Bihar and Telangana.
2. Food crops and Cash crops are the two types of crops grown in India.
Examples are -
Food crops - rice, wheat, pulses etc.
Cash crops - oilseeds, tea, spices etc.
3. Five oilseeds are mustard, groundnut, linseeds, soyabean and sunflower.
They are useful in cooking food.
4. Clove, cardamom, peppercorn, cinnamon, coriander, chilli, garlic, ginger, turmeric etc.
are popularly used spices in Indian cuisine.
5. The two main cropping seasons are rabi and kharif.
Rabi crops are sown in the months of October and November. They are harvested in the months of March and April.
Kharif crops are sown in the months of June and July. They are harvested in the months of September and October.
6. Ragi is cultivated in Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu.
Jowar is cultivated in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
Bajra is cultivated in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
7. Animals like cows, sheep, goats, bullocks, buffaloes, mules, yaks and camels are reared by farmers as they provide them with the number of products. This is known as livestock rearing.
Two examples are-
 1. Sheep and camels provide wool.
 2. Mules and Yaks are used for transporting people in hilly areas.