Chapter-4

Worksheet-2

Q. 1: Which soil is made from basaltic rock?

(a) Black soil
(b) Desert soil
(c) Red soil
(d) Alluvial soil

Q. 2: Movement of water into the soil is called:

(a) Percolation
(b) Flooding
(c) Infiltration
(d) None of the above

Q. 3: We can get Percolation rate by dividing Amount of water from:

(a) Infiltration time
(b) Percolation time
(c) Osmosis time
(d) Passive transport time

Q. 4: Most amount of water enter in plant by the method of:

(a) Percolation
(b) Osmosis
(c) Infiltration
(d) Passive transport

Q. 5: Plants absorb water from the soil by the process of:

(a) Percolation
(b) Osmosis
(c) Infiltration
(d) Passive transport

Q. 6: Which soil horizon contains humus?

(a) A – Horizon
(b) B – Horizon
(c) C – Horizon
(d) Bedrock

Q. 7: Soil formation is a:

(a) Slow process
(b) Fast process
(c) Rapid process
(d) None of these

Q. 8: _____are rich in humus and very fertile and ideal for the growth of crops.

(a) Loamy soil
(b) Clayey soil
(c) Sandy loam soils
(d) Alluvial soil

Q.9: Lentils and pulses are grown in:

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Sandy loam soils
(c) Clayey soil
(d) Loamy soil

Q.10: The removal of land surface by water, wind or ice is known as:

(a) Erosion
(b) Afforestation
(c) Deforestation
(d) None of the above

Q. 11. What is the difference between rate of percolation and the amount of water retained?

Q. 12. What is soil erosion? List the agents of soil erosion.

Q. 13. What is soil profile? Nam e the layers found in soil profile.

Q.14. Continuously water-logged soils are disadvantageous for plant growth. Why?

Q. 15. In towns and cities, generally, the bore wells have to be dug very deep to get water as compared to bore wells dug in villages. Give suitable reasons.

Q. 16. Why earthworms are called a farmer's friend?

Q.17: Why does topsoil have the most humus?

Q. 18. How is clayey soil useful for crops?

Q.19. List the differences between clayey soil and sandy soil.

Q. 20. Explain how soil pollution and soil erosion could be prevented