CBT CLASS IX JANUARY 2026

CHAPTER 12 – IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (Answer the questions based on the following paragraphs)

Paragraph 1 – Crop Improvement & Factors

Improving crop yield involves selecting good seeds (crop variety improvement), applying proper agronomic practices, and protecting crops from pests and diseases. Crop production is affected by biotic factors such as pests and weeds, and abiotic factors like drought and temperature extremes.

Q.1. A locust attack damaged the standing crop in a field. This is an example of:
a) Abiotic factor
b) Biotic factor
c) Soil factor
d) Climatic factor

Q.2. Seasonal crop rotation between legumes and cereals improves soil fertility mainly due to:
a) Higher irrigation needs
b) Nitrogen fixation by leguminous plants
c) Reduced pest infestation only
d) Better pesticide use

Q.3. Which method helps improve crop yield?
a) Crop variety improvement
b) Soil erosion
c) Overgrazing
d) Overwatering

Paragraph 2 – Fish Production

Fish for food come from natural capture fishing and culture methods (aquaculture/mariculture). Marine fish include mackerel, tuna, sardines, and Bombay duck. Mariculture farms species like prawns, mussels, oysters, and seaweed.

Q.4. Hilsa and Mackerel are found in:
a) Freshwater bodies
b) Marine water bodies
c) Both freshwater and marine bodies
d) Only in ponds

Q.5. Why is aquaculture considered more reliable than capture fishing?
a) It ensures only natural fish are caught
b) It prevents overfishing completely
c) It reduces dependency on natural stock
d) It eliminates the need for fish breeding

Q.6 Assertion (A): Aquaculture is more reliable than capture fishing.
Reason (R): Aquaculture reduces dependency on the availability of natural fish stocks.
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true

Paragraph 3 – Crop Seasons & Nutrients
In India, certain crops thrive in specific seasons. Kharif crops—such as paddy, soybean, and pigeon pea—are sown and harvested during the rainy season (June–October), while Rabi crops—like wheat, gram, peas, mustard, linseed—are grown in the winter season (November–April). Cereals provide carbohydrates, pulses supply proteins, and vegetables and fruits offer essential vitamins and minerals.

Q.7. A farmer grows paddy in June and wheat in November. Which cropping pattern is being followed?
d) Monoculture
c) Relay cropping
b) Crop rotation
a) Mixed cropping

Q.8. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?
a) Wheat
b) Mustard
c) Paddy
d) Gram

Q.9. Which nutrient do pulses mainly provide?
a) Carbohydrates
c) Fats
d) Vitamins
b) Proteins

Q10. **Assertion (A):** Manure contains large quantities of organic matter and small quantities of nutrients. **Reason (R):** Manure helps in avoiding water logging in clayey soil.
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true

ANSWER KEY:
Q.1 b) Biotic factor
Q.2 b) Nitrogen fixation by leguminous plants
Q.3 a) Crop variety improvement
Q.4 b) Marine water bodies
Q.5 c) It reduces dependency on natural stock

Q.6 a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
Q.7 b) Crop rotation
Q.8 c) Paddy
Q.9 b) Proteins
Q.10 b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A