



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SURA BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

BREEDING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Text Evaluation Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which method of crop improvement can be practised by a farmer if he is in experienced?

- A. Clonal selection
- B. mass selection
- C. pureline selection
- D. hybridisation

Answer: A::C



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2. Pusa komal is a disease resistant variety of ____

A. sugarcane

B. rice

C. cow pea

D. maize

Answer: A::C



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3. Himagiri developed by hybridisation and selection for disease resistance against rust pathogens is a variety of ____

A. Chilli

B. maize

C. sugarcane

D. Wheat

Answer: A



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4. The miracle rice which saved millions of lives and celebrated its 50th birthday is

A. IR 8

B. IR 24

C. Atomita 2

D. Ponni

Answer:



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5. Which of the following is used to produce products useful to humans by biotechnology techniques?

A. Enzyme from organism

B. live organism

C. vitamins

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A::B::D



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6. We can cut the DNA with the help of ____.

A. Scissors

B. Restriction endonucleases

C. knife

D. RNAase

Answer: A::C::D



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7. rDNA is a__

A. ventor DNA

B. circular DNA

C. recombinant of vector DNA and desired
DNA

D. Satellite DNA

Answer: A::B::C::D



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8. Dna fingerprinting is based on the principle
of identifying____sequences of DNA

A. Single stranded

B. mutated

C. polymorphic

D. repetitive

Answer:



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9. Organisms with modified endogenous gene of a foreign gene are also known as_____.

A. Transgenic organism

B. genetically modified

C. mutated

D. both a and b

Answer: A::B::D



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10. In a hexaploid wheat ($2n=6$ $x=42$) the haploid (n) and the basic (x) number of chromosomes respectively are

A. $n=7$ and $x=21$

B. $n=21$ and $x=21$

C. $n=7$ and $x=7$

D. $n=21$ and $x=7$

Answer: D



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Text Evaluation Fill In The Blanks

1. Economically important crop plants with superior quality are raised by _____



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2. A protein rich wheat variety is _____



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3. _____ is the chemical used for doubling the chromosomes.



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4. The scientific process which produces crop plant enriched with desirable nutrients is called_____.



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5. Rice normally grows well in alluvial soil, but _____ is a rice variety produced by mutation breeding that grows well in saline soil





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6. _____ technique made it possible to genetically engineered living organism.



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7. Restriction endonucleases cut the DNA molecule at specific positions known as _____.



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8. Similar DNA finger printing is obtained for



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9. Fill in the blanks:

(i) _____ is the chemical used for doubling the chromosomes.

(ii) _____ cells are undifferentiated mass of cell.



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10. In gene cloning, the DNA of interest is integrated as a _____.



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Text Evaluation State Whether True Or False If False Write Correct Statement

1. Raphano brassica is a man-made tetraploid produced by colchicine treatment.



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2. The process of producing an organism with more than two sets of chromosome is called mutation.



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3. A group of plants produced from a single plant through vegetative or asexual reproduction are called a pureline.



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4. Iron fortified rice variety determines the protein quality to the cultivated plant.



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5. Golden rice is a hybrid.



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6. Bt gene from bacteria can kill insects.



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7. In vitro fertilisation means the fertilisation done inside the body.



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8. DNA fingerprinting technique was developed by Alec Jeffrey.



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9. Molecular scissors refers to DNA ligases.



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Text Evaluation Match The Following

1. 



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**Text Evaluation Understand The Assertion
Statement Justify The Reason Given And Choose**

1. Assertion:Hybrid is superior than either of its parents.

Reason:hybrid vigour is lost inbreeding.

A. Assertion is correct and reason is wrong

B. Reason is correct and the assertion is wrong

C. Both assertion and reason is correct

D. Both assertion and reason is wrong

Answer:



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2. Assertion: Colchicine reduces the chromosome number.

Reason: It promotes the movement of sister chromatids to the opposite poles.

A. Assertion is correct and reason is wrong

B. Reason is correct and the assertion is wrong

C. Both assertion and reason is correct

D. Both assertion and reason is wrong

Answer:



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3. Assertion(A): rDNA is superior over hybridisation techniques.

Reason(R): Desired genes are inserted without introducing the undesirable genes in target organisms.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion .

B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion .

C. Assertion is true but reason is false

D. Both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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Text Evaluation Answer In A Sentence

1. Give the name of wheat variety having higher dietary fibre and protein.



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2. Semi-dwarf varieties were introduced in rice. This was made possible by the presence of

dwarfing gene in rice. Name this dwarfing gene.



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3. Define Genetic engineering.



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4. Name the types of stem cells.



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5. What are transgenic organisms?



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6. State the importance of biofertilizer.



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Text Evaluation Short Answer Questions

1. Discuss the method of breeding for disease resistance.



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2. Name three improved characteristics of Wheat that helped India to achieve high productivity.



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3. Name two maize hybrids rich in amino acid lysine.



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4. Distinguish between

(a) Somatic gene therapy and germ line gene therapy.

(b) Undifferentiated cells and differentiated cells.



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5. State the application of DNA finger printing technique.



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6. How are stem cells useful in regenerative process ?



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7. Differentiate between outbreeding and inbreeding.



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Text Evaluation Ong Answer Questions

1. What are the effects of hybrid vigour in animals?



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2. Describe mutation breeding with an example.



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3. Biofortification may help in removing hidden hunger .How?



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4. With a neat labelled diagram explain the techniques involved in gene cloning.



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5. Discuss the importance of biotechnology in the field of medicine.



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Text Evaluation Higher Order Thinking Skills Hots

1. A breeder wishes to incorporate desirable characters into the crop plants. Prepare a list of characters he will incorporate.



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2. Organic farming is better than green Revolution. Give reasons



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3. Polyoloidy are characterised by gigantism
justify your answer.



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4. P' is a gene required for the synthesis of vitamin A. It is integrated with gemone of 'Q' to produce genetically modified plant 'R'

(i) What is P, Q and R? .

(ii) state the importance of 'R' in India.



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Additional Question Answer

1. Dr. Norman was an _____ agronomist.

A. American

B. Asian

C. Russian

D. British

Answer: A::C



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2. Dr.Norman received the Nobel peace prize
in_____

A. 1960

B. 1980

C. 1956

D. 1970

Answer: A



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3. The International rice research institute is located at_____

A. New delhi

B. Mexico

C. Philipines

D. China

Answer:



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4. The rice variety peta was from_____

A. China

B. Mexico

C. Indonesia

D. India

Answer: A::D



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5. Dr.M.S Swaminathan did experiments in_____

A. Rice

B. cotton

C. flax

D. Linseed

Answer: C



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6. Pusa snowball is a disease resistant variety
of ____

A. Cowpea

B. Cauliflower

C. Wheat

D. Rice

Answer: A::C



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7. Pusa sawani is a insect resistant variety of

A. Cowpea

B. Flat bean

C. Lady's finger

D. Brassica

Answer: A::D



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8. _____ is an example of auto triploid

A. Coffee

B. Banana

C. Potato

D. Peanut

Answer: B



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9. Blood clotting factors produced by biotechnology helps patients suffering from_____

A. Haemophilia

B. Homeostasis

C. Cerebral palsy

D. CHD

Answer: A



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10. In human beings,_____of the DNA base sequences are the same and this is called as bulk genomic DNA.

A. 0.99

B. 0.5

C. 0.9

D. 0.7

Answer:



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11. The human genome has _____ base pairs.

A. 3 billion

B. 3 million

C. 30million

D. 30 billion

Answer: B::C



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12. DNA fingerprinting was developed by _____.

A. Dr.Ian Wilmut

B. Alec jeffrey

C. Lilly

D. Dr.Norman

Answer: A::C



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13. _____ is father of "Indian Green Revolution"

A. Dr.M.S. Swaminathan

B. Dr.Norman

C. Alec jeffrey

D. Dr.Lan Wilmut

Answer: A::D



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14. Hybrid of wheat and rye.

A. Triticale

B. Raphano brassica

C. bananas

D. Water melons

Answer: A::C



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15. An organism possessing more than two basic sets of chromosomes _____

A. Diploid

B. Haploid

C. Monoploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: D



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Additional Question Answer Fill In The Blanks

1. _____ is the Father Green revolution.



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2. IR-8 is also called _____



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3. Green revolution in india was brought about by _____.



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4. Kalyan sona is a variety of _____



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5. Who produced Raphano brassica _____



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6. TV-29 is a _____ variety of tea.



Watch Video Solution

7. Hybrid of wheat and rye.



Watch Video Solution

8. _____ is an example of a chemical mutagen.



Watch Video Solution

9. Sharbati sonora is a mutant got by
using_____



Watch Video Solution

10. _____ is a rice variety with saline tolerance and pest resistance.



Watch Video Solution

11. Atomic garden is also known as _____.



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12. _____ is the first man made cereal.



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13. Karan Swiss is a cross breed of cow got by crossing brown swiss and _____



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14. Hissardale is a breed of sheep developed by _____



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15. Hybrid vigour is also called_____



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16. Hybrid DNA got by genetic engineering is called



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17. The extra chromosomal DNA present in a bacteria is called_____



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18. Restriction enzyme cleaves the _____ bond
in DNA.



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19. A genetically exact copy of an organism is
called _____



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20. Dolly was the first cloned female sheep
_____.



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21. Plasmid acts as a _____ in recombinant DNA technology.



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22. Golden rice can produce _____





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23. _____gene from bacillus thuringiensis produce a protein that is toxic to insects.



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24. For improved wool quality ,transgenic sheep are produced by inserting gene for synthesis of_____



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25. _____ are undifferentiated mass of cells with variable potency.



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26. _____ is the art of developing economically important plants with superior quality.



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27. The aim of_____ improvement is to develop improved crop varieties.



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28. _____ introduced Mexican wheat varieties in india.



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29. _____, _____ are semi-dwarf varieties of wheat.



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30. _____ is a high-yielding semi-dwarf rice variety.



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31. The scientific process which produces crop plant enriched with desirable nutrients is called_____.



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32. Protina,shakti and Rathna are -____ rich maize hybrids.



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33. _____Enriched carrots.pumpkin and spinach are results of biofortification.



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34. _____ is one of the oldest methods of plants breeding.



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35. Groundnut varieties, the TMV-2 and AK-10 are example of _____ selection.



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36. _____ is the progeny of a single individual obtained by self breeding.



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37. _____ is also called as individual plant selection.



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38. A group of plants produced from a single plant through vegetative or sexual reproduction is called



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39. All the plants of a clone are similar both in ____ and ____.



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40. The ____ cells have only one set of chromosome.



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41. An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes.



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42. Seedless watermelons ($3n$) and bananas ($3n$) are got as a result of _____



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43. Raphano brassica is an allotetraploid got by _____ treatment.



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44. Sudden heritable change in the nucleotide sequence of DNA.



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45. The factors which induce mutations are known as _____.



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46. what are saline tolerant plants called



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47. _____ is a rice variety with saline tolerance



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48. Groundnut with thick shells are produced by _____



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49. ____ is the common method of creating genetic variation to get improved varieties.



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50. Group of animals of common origin within a species.



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51. _____ involves mating parents of different varieties to get improved varieties.



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52. α , β and γ -ray are _____ mutagens.



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53. _____gas is an example of a chemical mutagen.



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54. _____ is the first man made cereal.



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55. _____ in bacteria can undergo replication independently along with chromosomal DNA.



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56. _____ cut or break DNA at specific sites.



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57. ___ are the enzymes which help in ligating the broken DNA fragments.



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58. The carbon copy of an individuals is called
a_____



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59. The transfer of DNA into bacterial host cell
is called._____



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60. _____ are also called as molecular scissors.



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61. _____ was created by somatic cell transfer technique.



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62. Insulin used in the treatment of diabetes is developed by _____ technique.





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63. Tissue plasminogen activator is used to dissolve_____ to prevent heart attack.



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64. _____ gene therapy is the replacement of defective gene in somatic cells.



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65. _____gene therapy involves replacements of defective in germ cell.



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66. The stem cells are the cells of variable_____.



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67. The genetic difference among two individuals can be compared using_____



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68. DNA fingerprinting was developed by _____.



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69. _____stem cells can be extracted and cultured from a early embryo.



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70. _____ Stem cells are derived from the inner cell mass of blastocyst.



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71. The 1% of DNA sequence is present as small stretch of repeated sequence is known as _____



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72. DNA fingerprinting technique is widely used in_____applications.



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73. Plant or animals expressing a modified endogenous gene are known as_____organisms.



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74. Science dealing with breeding of animals



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75. _____ is an exotic plant introduced from china.



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76. Dr.M.S Swaminathan is called as the father of _____



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77. _____ is a high yielding rice variety from Indonesia.



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78. Dee-geo-voo-gen a dwarf variety rice from_____.

A. China

B. India

C. Thailand

D. Indonesia

Answer: A



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79. _____ was a tamil agricultural scientist.



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80. ____ is the mating of closely related animals within the same breed.

- A. out-crossing
- B. cross-breeding
- C. interspecific hybridization
- D. in-breeding

Answer: D



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81. Hissardale is a breed of sheep developed by_____



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82. Continued inbreeding reduces_____ and _____.



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83. The superiority of the hybrid obtained by cross breeding is called as _____



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84. _____ is also called as recombinant DNA technology.



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85. _____ recognises a specific base pair sequence in DNA called as restriction site.



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Additional Question Answer State Whether The Following Statements Are True Or False

1. IR-8 is a rice variety developed by Indian Agricultural Research Institute.



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2. In india Dr.M.S Swaminathan introduced Mexican wheat varieties.



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3. Phaseolus mungo is a exotic species introduced from Mexico.



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4. Colchicine is a mutagenic agent



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5. Triticale is got by hybridization



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6. Sharbati Sonora is a variety of wheat got by gene cloning.



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7. Continued inbreeding produces stronger individuals



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8. In human beings 1% of DNA sequences differs from one individual to another.



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9. VNTR are similar in all human beings



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10. Transgenic fish with increased growth have been produced to increase commercial

valve



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Additional Question Answer Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion: The progeny of pureline varieties are similar in genotype and phenotype.

Reason: They are raised by self fertilization .

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer:



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2. Assertion: Continued outbreeding reduces fertility and productivity.

Reason: It helps to eliminate useful genes

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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3. Assertion(A):Hybridization is the common method of creating genetic variation.

Reason (R):Triticale is the first man made cereal hybrid.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer:



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4. Assertion (A): The organism which undergoes mutation is called a mutant.

Reason (R): It is a common method of creating genetic variation, which brings about changes in the organism.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is not correct explanation of

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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**Additional Question Answer Analogy Type
Questions Identify The First Word And Their**

Relationship And Suggest A Suitable Word For The Fouth Blank

1. DNA finger :Alec Jeffrey:: Green revolution:_____



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2. Protina:Lysine :: Atlas 66:_____



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3. Cauliflower :Black rot: Cowpea:____



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4. Physical mutagens :X-rays:: Chemical mutagens:_____.



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5. Differentiated cells:Heart cells
::Undifferentiated cells:_____



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Additional Question Answer Answer In One Word

1. Science dealing with breeding of animals



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2. Initiative taken to increase food production through modern agricultural techniques.



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3. _____ is the Father Green revolution.



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4. _____ is father of "Indian Green Revolution"



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5. Another name for miracle rice.



Watch Video Solution

6. name the chinese Dwarf Rice variety.



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7. _____ is a high yielding rice variety from Indonesia.



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8. Disease resistant variety of wheat.





Watch Video Solution

9. Disease resistant variety of Cowpea.



Watch Video Solution

10. Disease resistant variety of cauliflower.



Watch Video Solution

11. Insect resistant variety of Brassica.





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12. The scientific process which produces crop plant enriched with desirable nutrients is called_____.



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13. Plants introduced from other places.



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14. Selection of best plants from a mixed population to raise the next generation.



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15. _____ is the progeny of a single individual obtained by self breeding.



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16. A group of plants produced from a single plant through vegetative or sexual

reproduction is called



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17. An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes.



Watch Video Solution

18. Name some insect pests that affect plants.



Watch Video Solution

19. Hybrid of wheat and rye.



Watch Video Solution

20. Sudden heritable change in the nucleotide sequence of DNA.



Watch Video Solution

21. Factors which induce mutation.



Watch Video Solution

22. An organism which undergoes mutation



Watch Video Solution

23. Crop improvement brought about by induced mutations.



Watch Video Solution

24. Process of crossing two or more types of plants



Watch Video Solution

25. Give an example of allotetraploid.



Watch Video Solution

26. Diseases treated by stem cell therapy.



Watch Video Solution

27. Technique by which mule was produced



Watch Video Solution

28. Group of animals of common origin within a species.



Watch Video Solution

29. Mating of closely related animals.



Watch Video Solution

30. Breeding of unrelated animals



Watch Video Solution

31. Superiority of hybrid over the parents.



Watch Video Solution

32. Manipulation of genes leads to productivity of new DNA.



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33. _____ are also called as molecular scissors.



Watch Video Solution

34. The enzyme used to join the DNA fragments is



Watch Video Solution

35. Technique used in creating Dolly.



Watch Video Solution

36. Vector used in rDNA technology.



Watch Video Solution

37. process of transfer of rDNA into bacterial host cell.



Watch Video Solution

38. Replacement of defective genes by transfer of functional genes.



Watch Video Solution

39. Mass of undifferentiated cells with variable potency in animals are known as



Watch Video Solution

40. Another name for adult stem cell.



Watch Video Solution

41. Technique based on similarity in DNA base pairs and genetic differences among

individuals.



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42. Expand the abbreviations of "VNTRs" ?



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43. Plant or animals expressing a modified endogenous gene are known as _____ organisms.



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44. Genetically modified rice which can prevent vitamin A deficiency.



Watch Video Solution

45. Type of gene introduced in Tilapia (Transgenic fish)



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46. Scientist who developed Dolly.



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**Additional Question Answer Answer In A
Sentance**

1. Define plant breeding.



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2. Define a Pureline.



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3. What is a Clone?



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4. What is a polyploid?



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5. Give an account on colchicine.



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6. What are Mutagens?



Watch Video Solution

7. Define hybrid vigour.



Watch Video Solution

8. What are DNA ligases?



Watch Video Solution

9. What are restriction enzymes or molecular scissors?



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10. Name the types of gene therapy.



Watch Video Solution

11. Name the types of stem cells.



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Additional Question Answer Give Reasons For The Following Statemtnts

1. Why are Lysine maize hybrids by biofortification?



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2. why It is important to develop disease resistant varieties of crops.



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3. DNA fingerprinting is used for paternity testing.



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Additional Question Answer Very Short Answers

1. What is Green Revolution?



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2. Define inbreeding.



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3. What is gene therapy ? Mention the types .



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4. What is a mule ?



Watch Video Solution

5. What is a plasmid?



Watch Video Solution

6. Define mutation.



Watch Video Solution

7. Name the methods of selection.



Watch Video Solution

8. Mention two characteristics of stem cells.



Watch Video Solution

9. What is Inbreeding depression?



Watch Video Solution

10. What is rDNA?



Watch Video Solution

11. What are the applications of stem cell therapy?



Watch Video Solution

12. Define Genetic engineering.



Watch Video Solution

13. Name the methods of plant breeding to develop high yielding varieties or crop improvement.



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14. Differentiate embryonic stem cells and adult stem cells.



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Additional Question Answer Short Answers

1. How was IR-8 variet produced?



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2. List the objective of animals breeding?



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3. What fo you known about Green revolution?





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Additional Question Answer Long Answers

1. Write a note on selection.



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2. Write a note on Triticale.



Watch Video Solution

3. Explain polyploid breeding.



Watch Video Solution

4. Write a note on DNA fingerprinting.



Watch Video Solution

5. Why are genetically modified organisms produced? Explain the purpose and advantages.



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Additional Question Answer Higher Order
Thinking Skills Hots

1. Mention any situation where you have gone
for DNA fingerprinting?



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Additional Question Answer Value Based
Questions

1. Plants seeds got from other countries are tested in plant quarantine. Reason out.



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2. A farmer has lot of banana trees in his farm.He wishes to go in for selection to improve the crop.Which method can be adopted in banana?



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Additional Question Answer Expand The Following Abbreviations

1. Expand the abbreviation of "DNA" ?



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2. Expand the abbreviation of "DGWG" ?



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3. Expand the abbreviations of "IRRI" ?



Watch Video Solution

4. Expand the abbreviations of "UV" ?



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5. Expand the abbreviations of "rDNA" ?



Watch Video Solution

6. Expand the abbreviations of "VNTRs" ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Expand the abbreviations of "GMOs" ?



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