



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Hormone used for inducing lactation in sterile cows is

A. Progesteron

B. relaxin

C. Stibestol

D. Oestrogen

Answer: C



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2. Jaffarbadi, Murrah, Mehsana are the breeds of

A. Buffalo

B. Cow

C. Sheep

D. Goat

Answer: A



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3. Pomato is

- A. natural mutant
- B. Somatic hybrid
- C. Somaclonal variant
- D. Androgenic haploid

Answer: B



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4. Fishes reared in culutre fishery in india are

A. Salmon and Catla

B. Catla and Magur

C. Rohun and Catla

D. Salmon and Rohu

Answer: C



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5. Best milch breed of Cattle is

A. Deoni

B. Sahiwal

C. Red-Sindhi

D. Holstein -Friesian

Answer: D



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6. Selection is a method of

A. Genetics

B. plant physiology

C. plant anatomy

D. plant breeding

Answer: D



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7. MOET (multiple ovulation embryo transfer)

is a method of

A. hybridization of cattle

B. Cloning of sheep

C. fish cultivation

D. brith control

Answer: A



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8. Emasculation is a part of

A. Clonal selection

B. Pure line selection

C. Hybridization

D. Mass selection

Answer: C



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9. In pedigree method of hybridization upto which generation the plants are tested and released for cultivation

- A. F6-generation
- B. F4- generation
- C. F2- generation
- D. F3-generaton

Answer: A



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10. Micropropagation is commercially used for growing

A. Cotton

B. Banana

C. Rice

D. Mango

Answer: B



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11. The technique of obtaining large number of plantlets through the tissue culture is

- A. Organ culture
- B. plantlet culture
- C. Macropropagation
- D. micropropagation

Answer: D



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12. The phenomenon of offspring being superior to either of parents is

A. Inheritance

B. penetrance

C. influence

D. heterosis

Answer: D



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13. Haploid plant from the anther was first obtained from

A. Gossypium

B. nicotiana

C. Datura

D. Brassica

Answer: C



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14. Somatic hybridization is carried out by

A. protoplast fusion

B. cell culture

C. haploid culture

D. pollen culture

Answer: A



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15. Ability of plant cells to regenerate into complete plant is known as

- A. Totipotency
- B. cell cloning
- C. Pluripotency
- D. Tissue culture

Answer: A



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16. The branch of biology dealing with the improvement of plant variety is

A. Agrology

B. Serendipity

C. plant Breeding

D. Eugenics

Answer: C



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17. Norman Borlaug, father of green revolution, developed new varieties of

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Sugarcane

D. Paddy

Answer: B



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18. Protoplast isolation was first carried out by

A. Skoog

B. basteson

C. mendel

D. Cocing

Answer: D



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19. First man -made cereal Triticale is

A. Octaploid

B. Diploid

C. hexaploid

D. Both a and c

Answer: D



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20. which is man- made?

A. Cicer arientunum

B. secale

C. Triticum

D. Triticale

Answer: D



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21. Polyploidy can be produced artificially by

A. Self-pollination

B. line -breeding

C. indbreeding Colchicine

D.

Answer: D



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22. The plant of *Triticum aestivum* is

A. hexaploid

B. Teraploid

C. Haploid

D. Diploid

Answer: A



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23. Cellular totipotency is shown by

A. All eukaryotic cells

B. only bacterial cells

C. Gymnosperm cells

D. All plant cells

Answer: D



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24. Pieces of plant used in tissue culture is called

A. somaclone

B. explant

C. clone

D. inoculant

Answer: B



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25. 'jaya' and 'Ratna' developed for green revolution in india are the varieties of

A. wheat

B. bajra

C. rice

D. maize

Answer: C



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26. In plant breeding program the entire collection having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called

A. selection of recombinant

B. cross-hybridization among the selected
parents

C. germ-plasm collector

D. evaluation and selection of parents

Answer: C



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27. The most important livestocks of India are

A. cattle and dog

B. dog and cat

C. elephant and cattle

D. Elephant and sheep

Answer: B



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28. Which one was the earliest animals to be domesticated

A. sheep

B. dog

C. elephant

D. cow

Answer: B



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29. best source of dietary protein for a vegetarian is

A. Milk

B. rough nut

C. gram

D. soyabean

Answer: A



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30. The indian fresh water prawan is

- A. palaemon
- B. plaemneus
- C. panaeus
- D. none of them

Answer: A



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31. Gir is

1. a milch breed
2. a draught breed
3. both 1 and 2
4. neither 1 nor 2

A. a draught breed

B. a milch breed

C. both b and a

D. none of them

Answer: B



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32. Genetic engineering and plant breeding technique now engaged to improve the quality and content of food is called

A. biological magnification

B. Biofortification

C. biodiverstiy

D. Biodegradation

Answer: B



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33. Which ofne is draught breees

A. Deoni

B. Gir

C. Sahiwal

D. Amritmahal

Answer: D



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34. Fusion of protoplast is possible in

A. Callus culture

B. cell culture

C. protoplast

D. embryo culture

Answer: C



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35. The incubation period of egg in duck is

A. 21-28 days

B. 25-32 days

C. 28-35 days

D. 30-37 days

Answer: C



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36. White cornish is an exotic breed from

A. Mediterranean

B. Asian

C. English

D. American

Answer: C



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37. The indigenous breed has fighting qualities

A. Ghargus

B. brahma

C. Aseel

D. Bastra

Answer: C



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38. number of breeds of goat in india

A. 10

B. 15

C. 20

D. 25

Answer: C



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39. Most popular fine wool bredd

A. Dorset

B. ram bouillet

C. nerino

D. Suffolk

Answer: C



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40. Largest number of buffaloes found in the country

A. china

B. sri lanka

C. india

D. Thailand

Answer: C



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41. Which one is the country of origin of Ayrshire?

A. Holland

B. scotland

C. Switzerland

D. Tersy island

Answer: B



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42. Collection of plants descended as a result of self pollination from a single homozygous individual is called

- A. mass selection
- B. clonal selection
- C. pure line selection
- D. natural selection

Answer: C



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43. Culture of isolated cells in vitro in dispersed condition in liquid is called

- A. Callus culture
- B. anther culture
- C. suspension
- D. organ culture

Answer: C



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44. Hybridization between more than two plants

A. single cross

B. inter specific cross

C. multiple cross

D. intra specific cross

Answer: C



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45. The parts of plants cultured in tissue culture

A. embryo rescue

B. micropropagation

C. haploid culture

D. explant

Answer: D



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46. Which one of the following is a viral disease of chicken?

A. fowl spirochaetosis

B. ranikhet

C. Pullorum disease

D. mycotic disease

Answer: B



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47. puberty I buffaloes in contrest to cow

A. attains at the same time

B. attains later

C. attains earlier

D. none of them

Answer: B



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48. the sugar ramin present in honey

A. levullose

B. fructose

C. glucose

D. all

Answer: D



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49. Honey is nectar of the flowers which is concentrated in

A. gizzard

B. crop of queen bee

C. crop of worker bees

D. stomch of worker bees

Answer: C



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50. Exotic species of honey bee is

A. *Apis dorsata*

B. *apis indica*

C. *Apis mellifera*

D. *trigona sp.*

Answer: C



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51. Hybrid breed of cattle is

A. halliker

B. friesland

C. kankrej

D. sunandini

Answer: D



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52. In buffalo gestation period is

A. 21-22 months

B. 14 months

C. 10 months

D. 9 months

Answer: C



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53. Rinderpest is a disease of

A. poultry

B. cattle

C. fish

D. camel

Answer: B



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54. pashmina wool is obtained from the oat

A. Jamunpauri

B. Gaddi

C. kashmiri pashmina

D. malabrai

Answer: C



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55. The mother of the calf is called

A. Dam

B. sire

C. neifer

D. steers

Answer: A



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56. American buffalo is known as

A. murreh

B. mehsana

C. bison

D. bhadawari

Answer: C



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57. rare and endangered species are saved are

- A. embryo culture
- B. micropropagation
- C. protoplast
- D. meristem culture

Answer: B



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58. pomato produced as a result of somatic hybridization between

A. potato and tamrind

B. potato and poppy

C. Potato and tomato

D. Tomato and poppy

Answer: C



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59. In tissue culture variations appeared are

- A. Somatic variation
- B. clonal varfation
- C. somaclonal cariation
- D. tissue culture variation

Answer: C



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60. Which technique is needed for obtaining virus-free plants?

A. callus culture

B. root tip culture

C. shoot tip culture

D. suspension culture

Answer: C



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Choose More Than One Correct Answers For The Following

1. Plant breeding consists of the following steps

A. Hybridization

B. selection

C. micropropagation

D. Induced mutation

Answer: A::B::D



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2. Single cell proteins employs the following organisms

A. spirulina SP.

B. Candida lipolytica

C. Sacchromyces cerevisiae

D. bacillus subtilis

Answer: A::B::C



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3. Who produced artificial seeds in Eucalyptus?

A. hanning

B. Mascrenhas

C. Steward

D. muralidharan

Answer: B::D



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4. What are the different steps undertaken for genetic engineering in crop plants?

A. Gene cloning

B. Mutation

C. Gene design

D. back crossing

Answer: A::C::D



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5. Which of the following is present in honey?

A. Minerals

B. Sucrose

C. Galactose

D. Glucan

Answer: A::B



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6. which of the following are draught breed of cows?

A. Red sindhi

B. nagori

C. Gir

D. Siri

Answer: B::D



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7. Which of the following are breeds of sheep?

A. Lohi

B. nali

C. bettal

D. Pashmina

Answer: A::B



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8. Which of the following are american breed of duck?

A. Muscovy

B. rouen

C. Khaki Campbell

D. black east indian

Answer: A::D



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9. Which of the following are major carps?

A. *Labeo bata*

B. *Labeo calbasu*

C. *Labeo rohita*

D. *Puntius ticto*

Answer: B::C



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10. The main diseases of fish include which of the following?

A. Tail rot

B. Coriza

C. Dropsy

D. Pullorum

Answer: A::C



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Shakti is a variety of _____.



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2. The ability of plant cells to regenerate into the complete new plants, is termed as _____.



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3. A hybrid produced by the fusion of somatic cells, i.e, termed as _____



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4. excision of young embryos from developing seeds and cultivating them on a proper nutrient medium, is called



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5. In india about ___ breeds of cows are present.

A. The generic name of Indian water buffalo is ___

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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6. The generic name of indian water buffalo is



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7. When breeding, is between animals of the same breed it is called. _____



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8. The practice of bee keeping is called ____.



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9. ____ is the breeding of the unrelated animals.



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10. Inbreeding increases _____



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Mention True Of False

1. Bees are the polymorphic species.



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2. Aquaculture is the proactice of bee keeping.



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3. An exotic breed of poultry is kadaknath.





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4. Boriers are rard for laying eggs.



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5. A breed of buffalso is Mehsana.



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6. jersey is the indian breed of Cow.





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7. A suspension culture consists of single cells and small groups of cells suspended in a liquid medium .



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8. In interspecific hybridization plants to be crossed have different genera.



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9. Suspension culture is maintained on a medium usually gelled with agar.



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10. Triticale is a hybrid of rye and wheat.



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. what is domesticatin ?



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2. what is geneotype?



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3. what is phenotype?



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4. name a huma made new allopolyploid crop.



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5. Name a new wheat variety, which took 12 years to develop through hybridization



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6. what is the scientific name of cow?



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7. What is the generic name of indian water buffalo?



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8. name the three breeds of indigenous buffalo.



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9. What is the full name of IVRI?



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10. what are the 2 types of food requirement of dairy animals



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11. Name tow plants which have been produced byt erh artificial selection.



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12. name two diseases of poultry.



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13. Which is the oldest or primitive method of corp improvement?



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14. what is emasculaton?



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15. name tow lysine-rich varieties of maize



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16. Name the chemical used for doubling the chromosome number .



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17. Name two cattle diseases.



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18. What is intergeneric hybridization



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19. What is intravrietal hybridization?



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20. From which algae SCP is obtained?



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Short Answer Type Question

1. what is plant breeding?



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2. Define plant introduction.



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3. What is selection?



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4. what is artificial selection?



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5. what is hybridization ?



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6. what is mutation breeding?



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7. what is heterosis?



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8. what is tissue culture?



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9. what is micropropagation?



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10. what is SCP or single -cell-protein?



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11. Define biofortification?



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12. what is apiculture?



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13. what is pisciculture?



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14. Difene carp.



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15. what is composite culture?



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16. Briefly state about the fungus and protozoan diseases of fowl with their symptoms and remedies.



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17. what are the advantage od deep litter system



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18. State the advantages of popultry farming.



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19. State about the characteristic features and habitat of Catla



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20. Mention the aims of hybridization



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21. Difference between Mass and pure line selection.



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22. Difference between pedigree and Bulk method.



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23. what are the industrial applications of polydipoly?



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24. what are the aims of plant tissue culture techniques?



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25. Briefly state about the indigenous method of bee keeping.



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Long Answer Type Question

1. Describe the aims and objectives of plant breeding.



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2. What is the role of plant breeding in organic agriculture.



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3. what are the roel of plant breeding, in disease resistance to insect pests?



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4. what is the polyloidy in plants?Waht are the polyploid crops?



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5. Give the mechanism of polyploid y formatin (in case of bread wheat).



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6. What is heterosis? What are the uses of plant breeding?



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7. Briefly describe about the different types of tissue culture.



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8. what are th procedures of tissue culture technique ?



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9. Describe about the methods of callus culture from the carrot root.



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10. what is plant tissue culture?what are its applicationin plant science?



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11. Describe the importantce of Tissue Culture?



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12. What are the different stages of micropropagation? Mention the objectives of

micropropagation.



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13. describe about the defferent sources of SCP.



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14. What are the methodologies of biofortification.



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15. How are bees reared? Write about the extraction of honey from the bee hive.



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16. What are the steps to be taken for proper management of livestock?



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17. Briefly describe about the different types of poultry birds.



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18. Describe the methods of induced breeding.



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19. Describe about the methods of animal breeding.



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