



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - GR BATHLA & SONS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is one the earliest animals to be somesticated?

A. Cat

B. Cow

C. Dog

D. Goat

Answer: d



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2. The closest pets of human beings are

A. cat and dog

B. dog and sheep

C. cat and cow

D. cuttle and buffaloes

Answer: A



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3. Huskies are thick coated dogs used by:

A. Eskimos

B. Polynesians

C. Red Indians

D. Forest Negroes

Answer: A



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4. In which country, the 'DOGS' were once worshipped as 'GODS' ?

A. Italy

B. Egypt

C. Greece

D. Mangolia

Answer: B



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5. Livestock refers to:

A. pet animals

B. domestic animals

C. pet animals and poultry

D. domestic and pet animals

Answer: B



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6. The most important livestockes of India are:

A. cattle and cat

B. cattle and elephent

C. cattle and dog

D. cattle and buffalo

Answer: D



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7. Zebu cattle is:

A. Cow

B. Sheep

C. Water buffalo

D. Indian buffalo

Answer: A



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8. The scientific name of zebu is

A. *Bos indicus*

B. *Gallus gallus*

C. *Bombyx mori*

D. *Bubalus bubals*

Answer: A



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9. The number of the cattle breeds in India is:

A. 6

B. 12

C. 26

D. 16

Answer: C



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10. A milch breed of cattle is :

A. Deoni

B. Malvi

C. Kangayam

D. Tharparkar

Answer: A



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11. Halikar is :

A. draught breed

B. milch breed

C. general utility breed

D. none of these

Answer: A



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12. Ongole cattle is the general utility breed of :

A. Bihar

B. Gujarat

C. Odisha

D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: D



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13. Dual breed variety of cattle is :

A. Jersey

B. Ayrshire

C. Brown swiss

D. All of these

Answer: B



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14. Milk yield of cattle in India is low due to :

A. inferior breed

B. inadequate food

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following countries is lowest in milk yield cow ?

A. India

B. Switzerland

C. Netherlands

D. United Kingdom

Answer: A



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16. National Dairy Reserch Institute (NDR) is situated. In :

A. Patna

B. Karnal

C. Mathura

D. Lucknow

Answer: B



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17. Match the breed of cattle given under Column. I with the place of their origin listed under Column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combinations of alphabets of the two columns :



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18. Super-ovulation and embryo transplantation are meant for improving :

A. plants

B. poultry

C. livestock

D. human race

Answer: C



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19. Assertion (A) : Cattle breeds can be improved by super-ovulation and embryo transplantation

Reason (R) Supervovulation in high milk-yielding cows is induced by hormonal injection.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true but R is the correct explanation of the (A)

B. Both (A) (R) are true but R is not the explanation of the (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) is false

Answer: B



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20. The best milk breed in ht world is :

A. Deoni

B. Sindhi

C. Chittagong

D. Holstein-Friesian

Answer: D



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21. Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer

(MOET) is a method of :

- A. fish cultivation
- B. prawn cultivation
- C. cloning monkey
- D. hybridization in cattle

Answer: D



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22. Cryopreservation is the reservation of germplasm at very low temperature of around

A. $-140^{\circ} C$

B. $-120^{\circ} C$

C. $-196^{\circ} C$

D. $-273^{\circ} C$

Answer: C



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23. Bull's semen is stored in :

A. ice

B. liquid N_2

C. liquid CO_2

D. liquid O_2

Answer: 2



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24. Roughage includes :

A. cereals

B. broken grams

C. millets

D. abundant fibres

Answer: D



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25. Concentrates include :

A. millets

B. gram barn

C. broken grams and cereals

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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26. Surrogate mother is used for :

A. induction of lactation

B. artificial insemination

C. artificially inseminated female

D. future mother with transplanted embryo

Answer: D



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27. By deep freezing, it is possible to preserve foetus

A. one day old

B. two days old

C. one week old

D. three days old

Answer: C



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28. Which of the following is given to cow to yield milk ?

A. Stilbesterol

B. Sorbitol

C. Gonadotropin

D. Prolactin

Answer: A



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29. Hormone used in sterile cows to induce lactation :

A. relaxin

B. stilbesterol

C. oestrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: B



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30. High milk yielding varieties of cows are obtained by :

A. super-ovulation

B. artificial insemination

C. use of surrogate mothers

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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31. Who and what are the Aurochs?

A. The ancestors of European cattle

B. Special breeds of dogs used for hutting

C. Places where cattle are kept hygienically

D. Breeds of hens which lay more than a dozen eggs in a single day

Answer: A



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32. Murrah is the productive breed of :

A. chick

B. goat

C. cow

D. buffalo

Answer: D



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33. Which of the milk is nutritionally superior?

A. Cow

B. Goat

C. Camel

D. Buffalo

Answer: D



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34. Surti breed of buffalo is found in :

A. Gujarat

B. Rajasthan

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: a



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35. Ovis aries to :

A. sheep

B. goat

C. buffalo

D. cattle

Answer: A



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36. Sheep are reared mainly for :

A. milk

B. wool

C. meat

D. mutton

Answer: d



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37. Nali is a breed of :

A. sheep

B. goat

C. Camel

D. elephant

Answer: A



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38. Patanwadi is a breed of sheep distributed in :

A. Assam

B. Gujarat

C. Haryana

D. Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: B



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39. Which one of the following is termed as 'poor man's cow' ?

A. Ovis aries

B. *Sus scrofa*

C. *Capra capra*

D. *Capra hircus*

Answer: C



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40. Flesh of goat is :

A. pork

B. beef

C. meat

D. mutton

Answer: D



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41. Pashmina is botained from a variety of :

A. goat

B. yak

C. sheep

D. rabbit

Answer: A



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42. Malabari is a breed of :

A. cow

B. goat

C. sheep

D. rabbit

Answer: B



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43. Gaddi breed of goat is distributed in

A. Tibet

B. Kerala

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Himachl Pradesh

Answer: D



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44. Angora wool is obtained from a :

A. yak

B. goat

C. sheep

D. rabbit

Answer: D



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45. The world's highly prized wool yielding 'Pashmina' breed is :

A. Goat

B. Sheep

C. Goat-sheep cross

D. Kashmir sheep-Afghan sheep cross

Answer: A



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46. In the forthcoming generation of the world of the following will be biggest source of food ?

A. Cattle

B. Algae

C. Poultry

D. Goat

Answer: D



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47. Which one of the following animals is the most economical 'meat' making machine ?

A. Pig

B. Hen

C. Goat

D. Sheep

Answer: A



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48. Pork is obtained from :

A. cow

B. pig

C. goat

D. sheep

Answer: B



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49. Berkshire is a breed of :

A. Pig

B. horse

C. Camel

D. buffalo

Answer: A



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50. Which of the following is prepared form pig meat ?

A. Ham

B. Bacon

C. Sausage

D. All of these

Answer: D



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51. Which of the following is a beast of burden ?

A. Mule

B. Donkey

C. Horse

D. All of these

Answer: D



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52. Polo game is played with the help of :

A. horse

B. cock

C. donkey

D. camel

Answer: A



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53. Bhutia is a breed of

A. cow

B. camel

C. Horse

D. buffalo

Answer: C



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54. Zanskari breed of horse is found in :

A. Ladakh

B. Punjab

C. Rajasthan

D. Haryana

Answer: A



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55. The cross between a jack and mare results in
:

A. jannet

B. mule

C. hinny

D. stallion

Answer: B



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56. Equus asinus refers to :

A. mule

B. hinny

C. horse

D. donkey

Answer: D



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57. Mule is a product of :

A. breeding

B. mutation

C. recombination

D. interspecific hybridization

Answer: D



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58. Around what time did man domesticate the pig, horse and donkey?

A. 100 A.D

B. 100 B.C

C. 3000 B.C

D. 6000 B.C

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following is popularly called sheep of the desert

A. Yak

B. Camel

C. Horse

D. Donkey

Answer: B



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60. Arabian camel is characterized by :

A. non hump

B. one hump

C. two hump

D. many humps

Answer: B



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61. The national Reserch Centre on camel is located in :

A. Jodhpur

B. Jaipur

C. Bikaner

D. Udaipur

Answer: C



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62. The breeding season of camel extends from :

A. November-March

B. August -October

C. February-August

D. none of these

Answer: A



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63. The largest land animal is :

A. rhino

B. python

C. Camel

D. elephant

Answer: D



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64. Source of 'Ivory' is

A. deer

B. camel

C. elephant

D. hippopotamus

Answer: C



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65. The young chicken raised specially for meat are called.

A. hen

B. pullets

C. ducklings

D. broilers

Answer: D



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66. Which of the following is a broiler?

A. Busra

B. Aseel

C. Plymouth Rock

D. Chittagong

Answer: C



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67. Which of the following follows are used in cock-fighting?

A. Aseel

B. Karaknath

C. Braham

D. Chittagong

Answer: A



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68. In poultry industry, production of hatching eggs is more expensive than production of market eggs mainly because:

A. after copulation female dies

B. all the eggs cannot be hatched

C. all eggs are not useful for incubation but only hatchery eggs are useful for incubation

D. some of the eggs produced by hatchery flocks are not acceptable for incubation.

The cost of males and their depreciation in value from the beginning to the end of breeding season is high

Answer: D



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69. The Mediterranean type of popular folwos are called:

A. White Lebhorn

B. New Hampshire

C. Plymouth Rock

D. Rhode Island red

Answer: A



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70. Which of the following is a disease resistant, high yielding breed of poultry developed in Karnataka?

A. Aseel

B. Giriraja

C. White leghorn

D. Plymouth Rock

Answer: A



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71. Shylet Meta is a breed of:

A. fowl

B. duck

C. prgeon

D. turkey

Answer: B



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72. Which of the following is a breed of turkey?

A. Pekin

B. Muscori

C. Narfold

D. Indian Runner

Answer: C



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73. Honeybee species reared most widely in India is:

A. *Apis indica*

B. *Apis florea*

C. *Apis dorsata*

D. *Apis mellifera*

Answer: A



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74. An example for best for domesticated honeybee in Europe and America:

A. *Apis florea*

B. *Aips dorsata*

C. *Aips indica*

D. *Aips mellifera*

Answer: D



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75. Which of the following is a domesticated insect?

A. Ants

B. Bees

C. Fleas

D. Wasps

Answer: B



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76. Which pairing is correct?

A. Sericulture - Fish

B. Pisciculture - Birds

C. Apiculture - Honeybee

D. Aquaculture - Mosquito

Answer: C



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77. Which one is the real product of honeybee?

A. Pollen

B. Honey

C. Propolis

D. Beewax

Answer: D



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78. The wax gland in honeybee is found in:

A. Drone

B. Worker

C. Queen

D. Worker and queen

Answer: B



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79. An important pollinator is:

A. honeybee

B. housefly

C. cockroach

D. silkworm

Answer: A



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80. Which of the following sugars is present in honey?

A. Glycogen

B. Sucrose

C. Cellulose

D. Levulose

Answer: D



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81. Honey is obtained from:

A. Housefly

B. Aips species

C. Lac insect

D. P. posthuma

Answer: B



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82. Honeybee stored honey in:

A. crop

B. cells of comb

C. stomach

D. salivary glands

Answer: B



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83. Honey is:

A. acidic

B. neutral

C. alkaline

D. basic after some days

Answer: B



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84. Honey mainly consists of:

A. fats

B. disaccharides

C. monosaccharides

D. polysaccharides

Answer: C



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85. Which caste of bees visits flowers?

A. Queen

B. Drones

C. Workers

D. Both drones and workers

Answer: C



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86. The worker bee normally lives for about:

A. 10 days

B. 15 days

C. 90 days

D. 30 days

Answer: C



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87. Which of these insects is beneficial to man?

A. Silkworm

B. Termite

C. Dragonfly

D. Grasshopper

Answer: A



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88. In silkmothm, development to adult takes place through:

A. egg

B. pupa

C. larva

D. metamorphosis

Answer: D



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89. Rearing of silkworm is called:

A. apiculture

B. sericulture

C. pisciculture

D. agronomy

Answer: B



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90. Silk is secreted by:

A. larva

B. cocoon

C. adult

D. larva and adult both

Answer: A



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91. From which stage of silkmoth, the silk is obtained ?

A. Egg

B. Cocoon

C. Adult

D. Caterpillar

Answer: B



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92. In silkworm, silk is the product of,

- A. cuticle of the adult
- B. cuticle of the larva
- C. salivary gland of the adult
- D. salivary gland of larva

Answer: D



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93. Silk glands are modified:

A. silvary glands

B. digestive glands

C. excretory organs

D. endocrine glands

Answer: A



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94. Secretion of silk gland comes through a small pore. This pore is situated on

A. dorsal horn

B. prosteca of mandible

C. endopodite of first maxilla

D. anterior part of hypopharynx

Answer: D



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95. Chemical nature of silk is:

A. lipid

B. chitin

C. protein

D. carbohydrate

Answer: C



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96. Natural silk contains:

A. nitrogen

B. potassium

C. magnesium

D. phosphorous

Answer: A



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97. Which one is the best silk

A. Eri silk

B. Mulberry silk

C. Tussor silk

D. none of these

Answer: B



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98. India's rank in the world in production of mulberry silk is

A. first

B. second

C. third

D. fourth

Answer:



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99. Most commonly reared silkworm in India is:

A. *Bombyx mori*

B. *Antheraea roylei*

C. Anthera pernyi

D. Philosamia richin

Answer: A



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100. Bombyx more feeds on the leaves of:

A. Diptera

B. Hymenoptera

C. Lepidoptera

D. None of these

Answer: D



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101. Boxbyx mori feeds on the leaves of:

A. neem

B. betel

C. cotton

D. mulberry

Answer: D



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102. The larva of *Bombyx mori* is known as

A. caterpillar

B. cocoon

C. trochophore

D. nymph

Answer: A



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103. The life-cycle of mulberry silk worm is completed

A. 20 days

B. 30 days

C. 35 days

D. 45 days

Answer: D



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104. Which of the following are the true secretions of silkworm and honeybee

A. Silk only

B. Lac only

C. Silk and wax

D. Honey and silk

Answer: C



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105. Identify the edible freshwater teleosts:

A. Sharks

B. Catle catle

C. Rays and skates

D. Hilsa hilsa

Answer: B



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106. Name of a freshwater edible fish:

A. Hilsa

B. Pomphret

C. Magur

D. Bombay duck

Answer: C



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107. Which of the following is not a freshwater fish ?

A. Salmon

B. Labeo

C. Singhara

D. Mystus

Answer: A



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108. Fish meat is considered to be good because it has:

A. more fats

B. less vitamins

C. more proteins

D. less carbohydrates

Answer: C



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109. Fish liver-oil is rich in vitamins:

A. A and B

B. A and D

C. A and E

D. B and C

Answer: B



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110. Fish introduced in India by foreigners is:

A. Labeo

B. Clarius

C. *Mystus*

D. *Stromateus*

Answer: D



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111. Three carp fishes, Catla, Labeo and Cirrhina, can be grown together in the same pond more economically as they have :

A. symbiosis

B. commensalism

C. positive interactions

D. positive interactions

Answer: D



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112. Which one of the following combination is generally recommended for composite fish farming in india

A. Catla, Lebeo, Cirhinus

B. Catal, Cyprinus, Clarius

C. Clarius, Channa, Cyprinus

D. Chrrhinus, Cyprinus, Channa

Answer: A



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113. Which one of the following food fished of Uttar Pradesh is a carp, which is cultivated in Uttar Pradesh although it is not a native of India ?

A. Lebeo rohita

B. Clarius batrachus

C. *Channa punctatus*

D. *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*

Answer: D



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114. Inland fishwater is:

A. in freshwater

B. fishing in Island

C. fish culture in pond

D. fishing inside water

Answer: A



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115. Among the India major carps the fastest rate of growth is observed in:

A. Labro bata

B. Catla catla

C. Lebeo rohita

D. *Lebeo cabasu*

Answer: C



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116. Which of the following fishes is not conducive to composite

A. *Catla catla*

B. *Labeo catla*

C. *Chrisimus mrigala*

D. *Mystus seenghala*

Answer: D



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117. A freshwater fish:

A. *Scylla serrata*

B. *Cyprinus carpio*

C. *Penaeus indicus*

D. *Sardinella longiceps*

Answer: B



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118. Bombay duck is:

A. Hilsa ilisha

B. Harpadon nehereus

C. Pediceps rujicolis

D. Coreochromis mossambics

Answer: B



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119. Which pair is essential for the growth of fish in water?

- A. Nitrate and sulphates
- B. Sulphate and carbonates
- C. Calcium and phosphorus
- D. Carbonate and phosphates

Answer: C



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120. Which of the following is not the example of marine fishes ?

A. Labeo

B. Mugil

C. Hilsa

D. Sardines

Answer: A



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121. Which of the following is a viral disease in silkworm?

A. Pebrine

B. Grasserie

C. Flacherie

D. Muscardine

Answer: B



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122. Choos the catfish from the following:

A. Catla catla

B. Wallago attu

C. Labeo rohita

D. Chrrhinus mrigala

Answer: B



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123. Assertion : Fish meal is a rich source of protein for cattle and poultry.

Reason : Fish meal is produced from non-edible parts of fishes like fins, tail etc.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true but R is the correct explanation of the (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) true but (R) true but (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) is false

Answer: C



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124. A disease infecting camel is

A. surra

B. pullorum

C. rinderpest

D. encephalomalacia

Answer: A



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125. Separation of sick and nonproductive birds from healthy and productive birds is known as:

- A. culling
- B. deworming
- C. dubbing
- D. cannibalism

Answer: A



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126. Coccidiosis in poultry is caused by:

A. virus

B. bacteria

C. protozoan

D. nematode

Answer: C



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127. The bacterial disease which is found in chicken:

A. Rickets

B. Fowl pox

C. Fowl cholera

D. Ranikhet disease

Answer: C



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128. Fowl cholera is caused by:

A. Eimeria

B. Pasteurella

C. Salmonella

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: B



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129. Pullorum disease of poultry is caused by

A. virus

B. Aspergillus

C. Eimeria

D. Salmonella

Answer: D



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130. One of the following is a disease of poultry:

A. Anthrax

B. Pebrine disease

C. Ranikhet disease

D. Foot and mouth disease

Answer: C



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131. Ranikhet disease is associated with :

A. pigs

B. fishes

C. hens

D. honeybee

Answer: C



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132. Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry?

A. Coryza

B. Pasteurellosis

C. Salmonellosis

D. New Castle disease

Answer: D



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133. Which is a fungal disease of poultry?

A. Thrush

B. Fowl pox

C. Pullorum

D. Ranikhet

Answer: A



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134. Lymphoid lenosis in a poultry is a:

- A. fungal disease
- B. viral disease
- C. bacterial disease
- D. helminth disease

Answer: B



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135. Chicks of the first two weeks in brooder hoven are usually susceptible to one the following:

- A. Fowl pox
- B. Marek's disease
- C. Ranikhet disease
- D. Gambora disease

Answer: D



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136. Which age group chicks are affected by Gambora disease?

A. 1-2 weeks

B. 3 weeks

C. 4-8 weeks

D. 10 weeks

Answer: A



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137. In poultry birds nasal and eye discharges with foul smell, acute respiratory problem and inflamed and swollen eyes are the symptoms of:

- A. Marek' s diseaus
- B. Infectious coryza disease
- C. Brooder pnemonia disease
- D. Chronic respiratory disease

Answer: B



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138. The drug used for deworming in poultry:

- A. Antihistamine
- B. Antiviral
- C. Anthelmintic
- D. Antibiotic

Answer: C



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139. This one is a viral disease in silkworm:

- A. Flacherie
- B. Maggot disease
- C. Muscardine
- D. Pebrine disease

Answer: A



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140. High milk yielding cross bred Frieswal cow is the product of

- A. Brown Swiss and Sahiwal
- B. Friesian and Sahiwal
- C. Holstein and Tharparkar
- D. Brown Swiss arid Red Sindhi

Answer: B



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141. Crossing of unrelated pure breeding animals of different traits within the same breed is called:

- A. cross breeding
- B. out crossing
- C. close breeding
- D. species hybridization

Answer: B



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142. Name of disease of mulberry silkworm caused by

A. pebrine

B. grasserie

C. Flacherie

D. Muscardine

Answer: A



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143. Which is not a major carp?

A. *Catla catla*

B. *Labeo rohita*

C. *Puntius ticto*

D. *Cirrhinus mrigala*

Answer: C



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144. Study the following pathogens:

A. *Yersinia pestis*

B. *Borrelia* sp.

C. *Oidium albicans*

D. *Haemophilus gallinarum*

Answer: D



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145. Assertion : Ranikhet disease is the disease of poultry.

Reason : It is caused by a virus.

A. Statement A is wrong B is correct

B. Both the statement A and B are wrong

C. Both the statement A and B is wrong

D. Statement A is correct and B is wrong

Answer: C



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146. Which one of the following is the America poultry breed?

A. Aseel

B. Minorca

C. Australorp

D. Rhode island Red

Answer: D



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147. Choos the minor carp from the following :

A. Labeo beta

B. Lebeo calbusu

C. Cyprinus carpio

D. Ctenopharyngodon idella

Answer: A



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148. Holstein-Friesian, Brown Swiss and Jersey are all well known

A. extic breads of cow

B. exotic breeds of goat

C. exotic breeds of poultry

D. animal husbandry scientist

Answer: A



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149. Find rot fish is caused by:

A. Xenopsylla

B. Aeromonas

C. Pseudomonas

D. Branchiomyces

Answer: C



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150. Which one of the following poultry birds is not an English breed ?

A. Sussex

B. Minorca

C. Australorp

D. Orpington

Answer: B



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151. Select the group having only buffalo breeds of India from the following:

A. Surti, Mehsans, Murrah, Nagpuri

B. Nagpuri, Haryana, Ongole, Sindhi

C. Murrah, Nagpuri, Haryana, Ongole

D. Mehsana, Murrah, Nagpuri, Haryana

Answer: A



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152. Amrit Mahal is a/an:

A. exotic breed

B. cross breed

C. draught breed

D. dual purpose breed

Answer: C



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153. Hallikar, a draught breed of cattle is found is:

A. karnataka

B. Gujarat

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: A



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154. In which method of animal breeding two different species of male and female animals are mated ?

A. Out breeding

B. Out crossing

C. Cross breeding

D. interspecific hybridization

Answer: D



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155. Mating of two varieties of a cattle breed like Red Dane which have no common ancestors on either side of their pedigree up to 4-6 generations is an example for.

A. inbreeding

B. out crossing

C. Cross breeding

D. interspecific hybridization

Answer: B



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156. Hisardale is a new breed of sheep developed in Punjab by crossing

A. bikaner ewes and merno rams

B. merno ewes and bikaneri rams

C. deccani ewes and nikaneri rams

D. merino ewes and apennine rams

Answer: A



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157. Development hybrid varieties of plants and better milk yielding varieties of cows is an example of:

A. mutation

B. natural selection

C. artificial selection

D. divergent evolution

Answer: C



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158. The breeding of the unrelated animals which may be between individuals of the same breed (but having no common ancestors) or between different breeds or different species is known as:

A. out-breeding

B. out-crossing

C. cross-breeding

D. interspecific hybridization

Answer: A



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159. MOET is a programme that is used to increase:

A. yield

B. herd size

C. biomass

D. disease resistance

Answer: B



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160. Find the correct match:

	Column A	Column B	Column C
1.	Mackeral	Rastrelliger	Freshwater fish
<i>ii.</i>	Honeybee	Apis	Wax
<i>iii.</i>	Mirgal	Tacchardia	Marine water fish
<i>iv.</i>	Silkwrom	Bombyx	Mulubry silk

A. *ii* and *iv*

B. I and *ii*

C. *iv* only

D. I and *iii*

Answer: A



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161. Following are all breeds of cows expect:

A. Jersey

B. Sahiwal

C. Nagpuri

D. Sindhi

Answer: C



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162. The marine fish among the following varieties is

A. Lebeo

B. Catla

C. Cirrihina

D. Stromateus

Answer: D



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163. Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it

A. helps in accumulation of superior genes.

B. is useful in producing pure lines of animals.

C. is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression.

D. exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.

Answer: C



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164. Among the following edible fishes which one is marine fish having rich source of omega-3 fatty acids

A. Mangur

B. Mackeral

C. Mrigala

D. Mystus

Answer: B



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Ncert Corner

1. The chances of contracting bird flu from a properly cooked (above $100^{\circ}C$) chicken and egg are

A. very high

B. high

C. moderate

D. none

Answer: D



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2. A group of animals which are related by descent and share many similarities are referred to as

A. breed

B. race

C. variety

D. species

Answer: A



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3. Inbreeding is carried out in animal husbandry because it

A. increases vigour

B. improves the breed

C. increases homozygosity

D. increases heterozygosity

Answer: C



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4. Sonalika and Kalyan Sona are varieties of

A. rice

B. wheat

C. millet

D. tobacco

Answer: B



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5. Which one of the following is not a fungal disease ?

A. Rust of wheat

B. Smut of Bajra

C. Red rot of sugarcane

D. Black rot of crucifers

Answer: D



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6. In virus-infected plants the meristematic tissues in both apical and axillary buds are free of virus because

A. the dividing cells are virus resistant

B. meristems have anti-viral compounds

C. the cell division of meristems are faster than the rate of viral multiplication

D. Viruses cannot multiply within meristem cells.

Answer: C



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7. Several South Indian states raise 2-3 crops of rice annually. The agronomic feature that makes this possible is because of

- A. shorter rice plant
- B. better irrigation facilities
- C. early yielding rice variety
- D. disease resistant rice variety

Answer: C



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8. Which one of the following combination would a sugarcane farmer look for in the sugarcane crop ?

A. Thick stem, long internodes, high sugar content and disease resistant

B. Thick stem, short internodes, high sugar content and profuse flowering

C. Thick stem, short internodes, high sugar content, disease resistant

D. Thick stem, low sugar content, disease resistant

Answer: A



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9. Fungicides and antibiotics are chemicals that

A. Kill pathogenic fungi and bacteria respectively

B. Kill pathogenic bacteria and fungi respectively

C. enhance yield and disease resistance

D. Kill all pathogenic microbes

Answer: A



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10. Use of certain chemicals and radiation to change the base sequences of genes of crop plants is termed

A. recombinant DNA technology

B. transgenic mechanism

C. matation breeding

D. gene therapy

Answer: C



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11. The scientific process by which crop plants are enriched with certain desirable nutrients is called

A. crop protection

B. breeding

C. bio-remediation

D. bio-fortification

Answer: D



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12. The term 'totipotency' refers to the capacity of a

A. cell to generate whole plant

B. bud to generate whole plant

C. cell to enlarge in size

D. seed to germinate

Answer: A



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13. Given below are a few statements regarding somatic hybridisation. Choose the correct statements.

(i) Protoplasts of different cells of the same plant are fused.

(ii) Protoplasts from cells of different species can fused.

(iii) Treatment of cell with cellulase and pectinase mandatory.

(iv) The hybrid protoplast contains characters of only one parental protoplast.

A. (iii) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: B



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14. An explant is

A. dead plant

B. part of the plant

C. part of the plant used in tissue culture

D. part of the plant that expresses a specific
gene

Answer: C



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15. The biggest constraint of plant breeding is

A. infrastructure

B. trained manpower

C. transfer of genes form unrelated sources

D. availability of desirable gene in the crop

and its wild relatives

Answer: C



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16. Lysine and tryptophan are

A. proteins

B. essential amino acids

C. aromatic and no acids

D. non-essential amino acids

Answer: B



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17. Micro-propagation is

A. propagation of cells in vitro

B. propagation of plants in vitro

C. propagation of microbes in vitro

D. growing plants on smaller scale

Answer: B



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18. Protoplast is

A. a plant cell

B. an animal cell

C. another name for protoplasm

D. a plant cell without cell wall

Answer: D



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19. To isolate protoplast, one needs

A. chitinase

B. pectinase

C. cellulase

D. both pectinase and cellulase

Answer: D



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20. Which one of the following is a marine fish ?

A. Rohu

B. Hilsa

C. Calta

D. Common carp

Answer: B



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21. Which one of the following products of apiculture is used in cosmetics and polishes?

A. Wax

B. Oil

C. Honey

D. Royal jelly

Answer: A



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22. More than 70 per cent of livestock population is in

A. Denmark

B. India

C. China

D. India and China

Answer: D



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23. The agriculture sector of India employs:

A. 60% of the population

B. 70% of the population

C. 62% of the population

D. 30% of the population

Answer: C



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24. 33 percent of India's (Gross Domestic Product) comes from

A. Export

B. Industry

C. Agriculture

D. Small-scale cottage industries

Answer: C



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25. A collection of all the alleles of all the genes of a crop plant is called

- A. herbarium
- B. germplasm collection
- C. protoplasm collection
- D. somaclonal collection

Answer: B



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26. Read the following five statements (A to E) and select the option with all correct statements:

(A) Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock

(B) Crosses between different breeds are called inbreeding.

(C) Breeding of animals is an important aspect of animal husbandry.

(D) Inbreeding exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.

(E) Outbreeding is necessary if we want to evolve a pureline in any animal.

A. (A),(D) and (E)

B. (B), (C) and (E)

C. (A), (C) and (D)

D. (A),(B) and (D)

Answer: C



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27. Select the correct option:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|
| (A) White rust | (i) | Pusa Sadabahar |
| (B) leaf curl | (ii) | Himgiri |
| (C) Bacterial blight | (iii) | pusa swarnim |
| (D) Hill blant | (iv) | Pusa Komal |

- A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
- C. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (i) (iii) (i)
- D. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

Answer: A



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28. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

A. Animal breeding aims at increasing the yield of animals and improving the desirable qualities of the produce.

B. Milk yield is primarily dependent on the quantity of fodder eaten by the cow.

C. Continued inbreeding, especially close inbreeding usually reduced fertility and

even productivity, condition called
inbreeding depression.

D. A single outcross often helps to overcome
inbreeding depression.

Answer: B



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29. Which of the following statement/s is/are
wrong?

I. Dairying is the management of animals for

milk and its products for human consumption.

II. A superior female is the cow or buffalo that produced more milk per lactation.

III. Fisheries comprise rearing, catching, selling, etc., of marine fish only.

IV. Controlled breeding experiments are carried out using artificial insemination.

V. Artificial insemination helps us overcome several problems of normal matings.

A. III only

B. II and IV only

C. III and V only

D. I,II and III only

Answer: A



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30. Consider the following statements.

A. Sericulture is the rearing of honey bees for the production of honey.

B. Honey bees are the pollinators of many of our crop species.

C. The most common Indian species of honeybee is *Apis florea*.

D. Honeybee also produces bee wax, which finds many uses in industry. ?

Of the above statements:

A. B and C are correct

B. B and D are correct

C. A and B are correct

D. A and D are correct

Answer: B



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31. Which of the following are common freshwater fishes ?

A. Catla, Rohu and Carp

B. Catla, Pomfrets and Carp

C. Hilsa, Rohu and Mackerel

D. Hilas, Sardines and Mackerel

Answer: A



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32. Select the correct option:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|--------------|
| (A) | Flat bean | (i) | Pusa sawani |
| (B) | Cauliflower | (ii) | Pusa Komal |
| (C) | Cowpea | (iii) | Pusa Shubhra |
| (D) | Okra (Bhindi) | (iv) | Pusa Sem 2 |

- A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(i) (ii) (iv) (i)
- B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- C. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- D. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

Answer: B



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33. Which of the following are important for successful bee-keeping?

A. Knowledge of the nature and habits of bees.

B. Selection of suitable location for keeping the beehives.

C. Management of beehives during different seasons.

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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34. Which one of the following statements about tissue culture is wrong ?

A. The method of profucing thousands of plants through tissue culture is cllled micro-propagation.

B. The capacity to eneerate a whole plant from any cell/explant is called totipotency.

C. By tissue culture, it is not possible to achieve propagation of a large number of plants in very short durations.

D. Many important food plants like tomato, banana, apple, etc., have been produced on commercial scale using micro-propagation.

Answer: C



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35. Match column I (crop) with column II (corresponding disease resistant variety) and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Cowpea	(i)	Himgiri
B.	Wheat	(ii)	Pusa komal
C.	Chilli	(iii)	Pusa Sadabahar
D.	Brassica	(iv)	Pusa Swarnima

- A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
- B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
- C. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- D. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

Answer: B



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36. What is the contribution of the biologist given below in the enhancement of food production?



A. Green revolution

B. White revolution

C. blue revolution

D. None of these

Answer: A



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