



# **BIOLOGY**

## **BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY**

### **(ENGLISH)**

#### **NCERT Exemplar Questions +2**

#### **(STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION)**

**Mcqs**

1. The changes 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. increase vigour
- B. improves the breed
- C. increase hetrozygosity
- D. increases homozygosity

**Answer: d**



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4. Sonalika and Kalyan Sona are varieties of

A. wheat

B. rice

C. millet

D. tobacco

**Answer: a**



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

A. Rust of wheat

B. Smut of Bajra

C. Black rot of crucifers

D. Red rot of sugarcane

**Answer: c**



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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 virus resistant

B. meristems have anti viral compounds

C. the cell division of meristem 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, 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. enhance yield and disease resistance

B. kill pathogenic fungi and bacteria  
respectively

C. kill all pathogenic microbes

D. kill pathogenic bacteria and fungi  
respectively

**Answer: b**



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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. Mutation 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-fortification

D. bio-remediation

**Answer: c**



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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. seed to germinate
- D. cell to enlarge in size

**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. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iii)

**Answer: d**



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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. availability of desirable gene in the crop  
and its wild relatives

B. infrastructure

C. trained manpower

D. transfer of genes from unrelated sources

**Answer: d**



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**16. Lysine and tryptophan are**

A. proteins

B. non-essential amino acids

C. essential amino acids

D. aromatic amino acids.

**Answer: c**



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**17. Micro-propagation is**

A. propagation of microbes in vitro

B. propagation of plants in vitro

C. propagation of cells in vitro

D. growing plants on smaller scale

**Answer: b**



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**18. Protoplast is**

A. another name for protoplasm

B. an animal cell

C. a plant cell without a cell wall

D. a plant cell

**Answer: c**



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**19. To isolate protoplast, one needs**

A. pectinase

B. cellulase

C. both pectinase and cellulase

D. chitinase

**Answer: c**



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

A. Rohu

B. Hilsa

C. Catla

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. Honey

B. Oil

C. Wax

D. Royal jelly

**Answer: c**



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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 about

- A. 60 per cent of the population
- B. 70 per cent of the population
- C. 30 per cent of the population
- D. 62 per cent of the population

**Answer: d**



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

A. industry

B. agriculture

C. export

D. small-scale cottage industries

**Answer: b**



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

A. germplasm collection

B. protoplasm collection

C. herbarium

D. somaclonal collection

**Answer: a**



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