BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

Enhancement of Food production

Example

1. How do plants produce their own food?

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2. What is role of microbes in compost production ?

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3. What is plant breeding?

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4. Plant breeding, is an applied branch of Botany' - Give reasons.

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5. What is the aim of animal breeding?

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6. How does plant breeding serve human welfare?

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7. State the objectives of plant breeding?

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8. State the objectives of plant breeding?

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9. Write short notes:

Green Revolution.

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10. The vitamin present in chloroplast is

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11. Name some methods of plant breeding.

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12. Who is called the 'Father of the Green Revolution?

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13. Who has been called 'the Father of Green Revolution in India'?

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14. What was the contribution of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in the field of plant breeding and agriculture in India?

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15. What are the objectives of hybridization technique?

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16. What is hybrid-vigour?

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17. Give another term for hybrid vigour.

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18. State the types of hybridization.

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19. Describe the main steps of the plant breeding program/Hybridization.

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20. Describe briefly various steps of plant breeding methods.

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21. Who developed semi-dwarf varieties of wheat?

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22. Name two varieties of hybrid wheat grain in India.

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23. Which one was of the first sources of semi-dwarf rice variety?

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24. Where was IR-8 developed?

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25. Name any two high yielding semi-dwarf rice varieties in India.

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26. State the two sources of semi=dwarf rice varieties introduced in India.

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27. Write a note on hybrid sugarcane.

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28. Which variety of sugarcane has a thicker stem and high sugar content but does not grow well in North India?

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29. What characteristics are observed in hybrid millets? Give any one example of a hybrid millet.

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30. Name the disease caused by bacteria in crucifers.

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31. Name any two plant diseases caused by fungi in monocots.

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32. What is the main objective of plant breeding for disease resistance?

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33. What are mutations?

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34. What are mutagens?

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35. Name the physical mutagens used in Mutation breeding?

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36. Name the chemical mutagens used in Mutation breeding.

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37. Name any two hybrid plants obtained by Mutation breeding.

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38. Match the columns:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Mutation breeding plant variety	Disease to which resistance is developed
(1) Jagannath	(a) Rust resistant
(2) Indore - 2	(b) Bacterial rot
(3) NP 836	(c) Resistant to blast
(4) Regina II	(d) Bollworm disease

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39. Give an account of mutation breeding with examples.

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40. How are plant breeding for developing resistance to insect pests useful?

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41. What is plant breeding?

Watch Video Solution

42. Name one pest resistant variety of Brassica.

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43. Name two pest resistant varieties of flat bean.

Watch Video Solution

44. Name two pest resistant varieties of Okra.

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45. What are hybrid plants?

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46. What is tissue culture?

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47. What is 'explant'?

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48. Define totipotency.

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49. Who developed the concept of in vitro cell culture (plant morphogenesis)?

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50. Name the most commonly preferred medium for tissue culture.

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51. What are the contents of a plant tissue culture medium?

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52. Name the types of tissue culture based on the nature of the explants.

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53. Name the types of tissue culture based on the type of in vitro growth.

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54. Why are aseptic conditions essential in tissue culture?

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55. How are aseptic conditions accomplished for tissue cultuer?

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56. What conditions are necessary to be maintained during tissue culture?

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57. Define callus.

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58. Name the term used to describe the formation of organs like root from callus.

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59. Name the term used to describe the formation of a shoot from callus?

Watch Video Solution

60. What is callus culture?

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61. What is suspension culture?

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62. Name the most widely used commercial method to regenerate plants.

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63. Which is the most commonly used sugar.

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64. What is another term used for? 'Micropropagation'.

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65. State the applications of tissue culture.

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66. With the help of a flow chart enlist the steps involved in tissue culture technique.

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67. State the advantages of micropropagation/clonal propagation.

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68. Name some high-yielding varieties of Banana mostly used in Maharashtra.

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69. What is 'hardening'?

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70. Which are the various processes in tissue culture?

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71. What is the full form of SCP?

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72. What is single cell protein?

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73. Which microorganisms have very high protein content in their biomass?

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74. How can SCP yielding organisms be grown?

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75. Write a note on SCP.

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76. Name two SCP yielding organisms.

Watch Video Solution

77. State the advantages of SCP.

Watch Video Solution

78. What are the advantages of SCP.

Watch Video Solution

79. What is biofortification?

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80. What is biofortification?

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81. State the objectives of biofortification program.

Watch Video Solution

82. How can biofortification be achieved?

Watch Video Solution

83. What is the main focus of biofortification?

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84. Give an example of a bio-fortified crop.

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85. What is Animal husbandry?

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86. State the professional approaches needed in animal husbandry.

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87. What is breed?

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88. What is farm management?

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89. Write the principles of farm management.

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90. What is the aim of animal breeding?

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91. What is inter specific hybridization?

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92. What is cross breeding? Give an example.

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93. What is artifical insemination technique? How is it useful?

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94. Explain the 2 main types of animal breeding.

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95. Distinguish between Inbreeding and Outbreeding.

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96. What is the full form/acronym of MOET?

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97. What are the steps involved in MOET?

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98. What is dairy farming?

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99. Name Indian breeds of cattle used in dairy farms.

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100. Name exotic breeds of cattle used in dairy farms.

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101. Which Indian breeds produce plenty of milk?

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102. Name few Indian breeds of good milk producing dairy cattle.

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103. What is silage?

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104. What food is fed to dairy cattle?

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105. What is a source of additional income in cattle farms?

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106. Regular visit of veterinary doctor to dairy farm is mandatory, why?

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107. Give significance of dairy farming.

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108. What is a layer?

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109. What is a broiler?

Watch Video Solution

110. What are the important requirements of a poulty farm?

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111. Which is the best layer?

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112. Name two preferred broilers.

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113. Name 2 Mediterranean breeds of poultry.

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114. Name any 2 Asiatic poulty breeds.

Watch Video Solution

115. Name any 2 American popultry breeds.

Watch Video Solution

116. What are the requirements to manage layers?

117. What are the requirements to manage broilers?

118. What are the different types of poultry diseases? Explain any 4 types of poultry diseases.

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119. What are the different types of poultry diseases? Explain any 4 types of poultry diseases.

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120. State the economic importance of poultry farming.

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121. What is Apiculture?

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122. Name the bee species found in India.

Watch Video Solution

123. Which two species of bees are known as domesticated species?

Watch Video Solution

124. Why are honey bees called as best pollinators?

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125. What are the requirements of bee keeping?

Watch Video Solution

126. Explain polymorphism in honeybees.

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127. Sketch and label an Artificial bee hive.

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128. What are the requirements of bee keeping?

Watch Video Solution

129. Many Indian crop fields need the services of honeybees as pollinators.-Give reasons.

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130. Enlist the species of honey bee mentioning their specific uses.

Watch Video Solution

131. Give the economic importance of honey bee.

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132. What is fishery? Name its divisions.

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133. What is inland fishery? Give an example of fish cultured by this method.

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134. Where is fish farming carried out?

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135. What is marine fishery? Give 2 examples of commercially important marine fish.

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136. What is an estuary?

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137. Define ether.

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138. What is estuarine fishery?

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139. Give the name of estuaries found in Maharashtra and where these estuaries are located.

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140. Name the different fish and aquatic organisms found in an estuary.

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141. Name the different techniques used in analysis or characterisation of nanomaterials.

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142. Name fishes found in Indian estuaries.

Watch Video Solution

143. What factors are involved to maintain fish farms?

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144. State the methods of fish preservation.

Watch Video Solution

145. Whar are the by-products of fisheries?

Watch Video Solution

146. What are the use of fisheries?

Watch Video Solution

147. Describe various methods of fish preservation.

Watch Video Solution

148. Give economic importance of Fishery.

Watch Video Solution

149. What is sericulture?

Watch Video Solution

150. What are the advantages of sericulature?

Watch Video Solution

151. Which is the best quality of silk? Name the silk worm involved.

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152. Which factors determine the quality and quantity of silk?

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153. Explain the life cycle of silkworm.

Watch Video Solution

154. Explain the life cycle of silkworm.

Watch Video Solution

155. Process of coccon formation.

Watch Video Solution

156. Write about the process involved in silk production from cocoon?

Watch Video Solution

157. Give the importance of sericulture.

Watch Video Solution

158. Which insect produces lac?

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159. Which glands of the female lac insect produces lac?

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160. How is lac produced?

Watch Video Solution

161. What is lac?

Watch Video Solution

162. What is shellac?

Watch Video Solution

163. What are the used of lac?

Watch Video Solution

164. How is lac produced?

Watch Video Solution

165. Write a note on Lac culture.

Watch Video Solution

166. Give the economic importance of lac.

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167. Name the microbes used in fermaentation of dhokla.

Watch Video Solution

168. What causes the dough of dhokla to puff up?

Watch Video Solution

169. What does make idlies puffy?

Watch Video Solution

170. Many microbes are used at home during preparation of food items. Comment on some useful ones with exampls.

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171. Name some edible mushrooms.

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172. Name some poisonous mushrooms.

Watch Video Solution

173. Why are mushrooms and truffles used as food?

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174. Which lactic acid bacterium is added to milk for fermentation?

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175. What is the role of lactic acid in diary industry?

Watch Video Solution

176. Which bacterium is involved in the preparation of Indian curd?

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177. Milk starts to coagulate when Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) is added to warm milk as a starter. Mentions any two other benefits of LAB.

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178. Name the microbes involved in the ripening of Roquefort and camembert cheese.

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179. Swiss cheese has large holes in it'-Give reasons.

Watch Video Solution

180. What is idio phase?

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181. Name the microorganism which is commonly called as 'Brewer's Yeast'. What is its

role?

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182. Which equipment is used to produce alcohol on a large scale?

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183. Name 2 distilled beverages and 2 beverages produced without distillation.

Watch Video Solution

184. What is 'feni'? How is it made?

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185. Sketch and label tubular tower fermenter.

Watch Video Solution

186. How are organic acids produced?

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187. Match the columns:

Column 'A' (Organic acid)		Column 'B' (Microbes used)	
(1)	Citric Acid and Gluconic Acid	(a)	*Acetobacter aceti*
(2)	Acetic Acid	(b)	*Aspergillus niger*
(3)	Lactic Acid	(c)	*Rhizopus arrhizus*
(4)	Fumaric acid	(d)	*Lactobacillus*

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188. State the uses of organic acids giving examples.

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189. Which vitamin can be synthesized by the human body?

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190. What are vitamins?

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191. Name 2 microbial sources of Vitamin B_2.

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192. Name 2 microbial sources of Vitamin B_{12}.

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193. Name the microbial source of Vitamin C.

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194. What are antibiotics?

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195. Who invented the first antibiotic?

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196. Do antibiotics kill viruses? Why?

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197. Enlist the uses of enzymes.

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198. What are statins? How are they produced commercially? What is their role?

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199. Which enzyme produced by streptococcus spp. Is a 'clot buster' in cardiac patients?

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200. Which fungus was the fist source of gibberellins?

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201. Name the two Japanese scientists who isolated the first gibberellins?

Watch Video Solution

202. State the applications of gibberellins.

Watch Video Solution

203. What is the microbial source of enzyme Invertase?

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204. Name the enzyme produced by streptococcus bacterium. Explain its

importance in medical sciences.

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205. Name any 2 enzymes and antibiotics with their microbial source.

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206. What are A, B, C and D in the table given table.

(2 marks)

Types of microbe	Name	Commercial Product
Fungus	A	Penicillin
Bacterium	*Acetobacter aceti*	B
C	*Aspergillus niger*	Citric acid
Yeast	D	Ethanol

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207. What comprises sewage?

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208. Why is waste water treated before recycling it?

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209. Why is paper moistened before filtration?

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210. Give a diagrammatic representation of the various stages in waste treatement.

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211. Explain the basic steps of sewage treatment.

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212. Explain the process of sewage water treatment before it can be discharged into natural bodies. Why this treatment is essential?

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213. What are 'flocs'?

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214. What is the role of 'flocs'?

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215. What are the constituents of Biogas?

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216. What is a Biogas plant?

Watch Video Solution

217. Sketch and label-Biogas plant.

Watch Video Solution

218. Which substances can be used to generate biogas?

Watch Video Solution

219. Name the most commonly used models of Biogas plants.

Watch Video Solution

220. State the uses of biogas.

Watch Video Solution

221. Explain the steps involved in anaerobic digestion.

Watch Video Solution

222. What is biogas? Write in brief about the production process.

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223. What is bio control?

Watch Video Solution

224. What are biocontrol agents?

Watch Video Solution

225. Explain how Trichoderma species are effective bio-control agents?

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226. Match the following:

Column 'A'		Column 'B'	
Antibiotic		(Microbes used)	
(1)	*Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt)	(a)	Aphids, mealy bugs
(2)	*Nosema lacustae*	(b)	Gypsy moth, ants, wasps and beetles.
(3)	*Beavueria bassiana*	(c)	cabbage worm
(4)	*Granulovirus*	(d)	Grasshopper, crickets

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227. Why do weeds threaten crop plants?

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228. What are fertilizers? How are they classified?

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229. What are the disadvantages of inorganic fertilizers?

Watch Video Solution

230. What are the benefits of organic fertilizers? Give examples.

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231. What are biofertilizers? Give their applications.

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232. Use of Biofertilizers is cost effective and eco-friendly'-Give reasons.

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233. Classify Biofertilizers on the basis of their nature and function citing exmples.

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234. Enlist the benefits of Mycorrhizae.

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235. Why are healthy root nodules pink in colour?

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236. Explain the role of Rhizobium as a biofertilizer.

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237. Name the special genes found in Rhizobium for N_2 fixation.

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238. Write a note on Azotobacter as a biofertilizer.

Watch Video Solution

239. Explain the role of Azospirillum as a biofertilizer.

Watch Video Solution

240. What is the role of heterocysts?

Watch Video Solution

241. Write a note on Azotobacter as a biofertilizer.

Watch Video Solution

242. Explain the role a Azolla as a biofertilizer.

Watch Video Solution

243. State the benefits of Biofertilizers.

Watch Video Solution

244. Sketch and label the L.S. of Azolla leaf showing filamentous Anabaena.

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245. Sketch and label the root system of a leguminous plant.

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246. Answer the following questions:

Write two bacterial examples of biofertilizers.

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247. Differentiate between edible and non-edible mushroom

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248. Differentiate between Primary & Secondary treatment

Watch Video Solution

249. Differentiate between Chemical fertilizer and bio-fertilizer.

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Exercise

1. Antibiotic Chloromycetin is obtained from _____

A. Streptomyces erythreus

B. Penicillium chrysogenum

C. Streptomyces venezuelae

D. Streptomyces griseus

Answer:

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2. Removal of large floating debris, oily substances, etc. during sewage treatement is called_____

A. primary treatment

B. secondary treatment

C. final treatment

D. amplification

Answer:

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3. Which of the following is free living biological biofertilizer?

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Nostoc

D. Bacillus thuringiensis

Answer:

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4. Most commonly used substracte for industrial production of beer is _____

A. barley

B. wheat

C. corn

D. sugarcane molasses

Answer:

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5. Ethanol is commercially produced through a particular species of_____

A. Aspergillus

B. Saccharomyces

C. Clostridium

D. Trichoderma

Answer:

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6. One of the free-living anaerobic nitrogen-fixer is _____

A. Azotobacter

B. Beijerinckia

C. Rhodospirillum

D. Rhizobium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Microorganisms can also help in production of food like_____

A. bread

B. alcoholic beverages

C. vegetables

D. pluses

Answer:

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8. The ability of a plant cell to divide and generate a whole new plant is called_____

A. organogenesis

B. cloning

C. totipotency

D. mutation breeding

Answer:

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9. Pusa Gaurave' is an insect resistant variety of which of the following plants?

A. Okra

B. Brassica

C. Cowpea

D. Chilly

Answer:

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10. Germ plasm includes_____

A. only improved crop varieties

B. all hgybridized crop varieties and wild relatives

C. all mutant crop varieties

D. all cultivated varieties and wild varieties of a particular crop.

Answer:

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11. Ex-situ conservation is done through_____

A. Forests

B. Natural Reserves

C. Seed banks

D. Sanctuaries

Answer:

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12. During emasculation, the _____ are removed from a flower.

A. anthers

B. sepals

C. petals

D. carpels

Answer:

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13. Hybridization between members of the same variety is turned as _____

A. Intravarietal

B. interspecific

C. Intervarietal

D. intergeneric

Answer:

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14. Sonalika and kalyan sona are hybrid varieties of _____

A. millets

B. rice

C. sugarcane

D. wheat

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

15. Better-yielding, semi dwarf rice varities are

_____

A. Sonalika and Kalyan soan

B. Co-419 and CO-453

C. Jaya and Ratna

D. Ganga-3 and Co-12

Answer:

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16. _____ is a hybrid variety of Jowar.

A. CO-419

B. CO-12

C. CO-421

D. CO-453

Answer:

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17. Ganga-5 is a hybrid variety of _____

A. rice

B. maize

C. wheat

D. cabbage

Answer:

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18. Pusa Sadabahar is a disease resitant _____pant

A. wheat

B. chilli

C. rice

D. cauliflower

Answer:

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19. Disease resistant variety of Brassica is _____

A. Pusa sadabahar

B. Pusa Swarnim

C. Pusa shubra

D. Himgiri

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. Taichung Native-I is a rice variety form _____

A. China

B. Japan

C. Korea

D. Taiwan

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. Padma, Ratna, Jaya are high yielding varieties of ____

A. jowar

B. bajra

C. rice

D. wheat

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

22. Wheat variety resistant to Hill blunt disease is _____

A. Pusa Shubhra

B. Himgiri

C. Pusa Gaurav

D. Pusa sawani

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. Atlas 66' is a wheat variety improved for _____

A. high proteins

B. high carbohydrates

C. high fats

D. high vitamins

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

24. Pusa sem 2 and Pusa sem 3 are pest-resistant varieties of _____

A. chilli

B. okra

C. flat bean

D. brassica

Answer:

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25. Which of these is not a high yielding variety of Banana?

A. Shrimati

B. Basrai

C. G-9

D. Ganga-3

Answer:

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26. The microorganism used in the production of acetic acid is _____

A. Aspergillus niger

B. Neurospora gossypii

C. Rhizopus arrhizus

D. Acetobacter aceti

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

27. Rhizobium phaseoli fixes nitrogen symbiotically in _____

A. pea

B. bean

C. jowar

D. maize

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

28. Dead and dried cell mass of microbes having nutritive value is also known as _____

A. BGA

B. STP

C. SCP

D. VAM

Answer:

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29. Trichoderma konigii is a source of _____

A. invertase

B. lipase

C. pectinase

D. cellulase

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

30. Alcoholic fermentation is brought about by _____

A. Lactobacillus

B. Saccharomyces

C. Trichoderma

D. Streptomyces venezuelae

Answer:

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31. Hisardale is a new breed of _____

A. pigs

B. sheep

C. goats

D. cattle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. Mule is a product obtained by _____

A. cross breeding

B. Outcrossing

C. Artificial insemination

D. Interspecific hybridization

Answer:

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33. MOET Technology is typically used in _____

A. goats and cows

B. cows and sheep

C. pigs

D. sheep

Answer:

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34. Sahiwal, Gir, Sindhi are Indian breeds of

_____

A. cattle

B. sheep

C. goats

D. rabbits

Answer:

35. Pullorum disease in poultry is caused by _____

A. viruses

B. fungi

C. bacteria

D. protozoa

Answer:

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36. Avian influenza is caused by _____

A. Viruses

B. Protozoa

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

Answer:

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37. Indian breed of cow is _____

A. Jersey

B. Brown Swiss

C. Holstein

D. Mehsana

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

38. _____ is a exotic breed of cows.

A. Sahiwal

B. gir

C. Sidhi

D. Jersey

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

39. Coccidiosis is a disease in poultry caused by _____

A. Viruses

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. protozoa

Answer:

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40. _____ is the best layer.

A. Rhode Island Red

B. Leghorn

C. Kadaknath

D. Brahma

Answer:

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41. _____is not a preferred broiler.

A. Kadaknath

B. Aseel

C. Leghorn

D. Brahma

Answer:

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42. MOET technique used for _____

A. Production of hybrids

B. Inbreeding

C. Cross breeding

D. out breeding

Answer:

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43. Shellac is the _____form of lac.

A. Natural

B. contaminated

C. pure

D. artifical

Answer:

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44. The best silk is produced by _____

A. Bombyx mori

B. tussar

C. Eri silkworm

D. muga

Answer:

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45. A common fresh water fish is _____

A. Rohu

B. Sardine

C. Pomphret

D. Prawn

Answer:

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46. _____ is also called as European bee.

A. Apis indica

B. Apis florea

C. Apis mellifera

D. Apis dorsata

Answer:

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47. The high yeilding vareities, CO-421 and CO-419 of _____ developed at Coimbatore.

A. jowar

B. rice

C. sugarcane

D. wheat

Answer:

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48. Which is not an advantage of biogas?

A. It burns with a blue flame without smoke.

B. It improves sanitation of the surrounding

C. It si highly expensive

D. it can be used for small scale industries.

Answer:

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49. Treated sewage water has_____

A. maximum BOD

B. moderate BOD

C. low BOD

D. least BOD

Answer:

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50. Mycorrhizae is a symbiotic association of _____

A. bacteria and algae

B. algae and fungi

C. fungi and roots of higher plants

D. BGA and roots of higher plants

Answer:

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51. Pseudomonas denitrificans is used as a microbial source to produce_____

A. Gluconic acid

B. Pectinase

C. Vit B_{12}

D. Vit B_2

Answer:

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52. Which of the following are water soluble pigments

A. Nosema lacustae

B. NPV

C. Beavueria bassiana

D. Alternaria crassa

Answer:

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53. Chicken raised for eggs are called_____

A. broods

B. broilers

C. layers

D. turkeys

Answer:

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54. Super ovulation and embryo transplant is used to improve_____

A. poultry

B. fishes

C. cattle

D. bees

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

55. _____ is a product of apiculture.

A. Wax and Honey

B. Silk

C. Lac

D. Butter

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

56. Blastocyst at which state is transferred to surrogate mothers in MOET technology?

A. 4-8 cell stage

B. 8-32 cell stage

C. 8-16 cell stage

D. 6-8 cell stage

Answer:

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57. Which of the following is an English breed?

A. Rhode Island Red

B. Leghorn

C. Australorp

D. Plymouth Rock

Answer:

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58. Isinglass obtained in fishery as a by-product, is useful for _____

A. making glasses

B. filtering wines

C. polishing

D. making gems

Answer:

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59. Gobar gas produces additional income to farmers from_____

A. sericulture

B. dairy farming

C. poultry farming

D. fish farming

Answer:

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60. Hormone used in MOET technology is _____ GH FSH LH TSH

A. GH

B. FSH

C. LH

D. TSH

Answer:

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61. Inbreeding for 4-6 generation increase_____

A. Homozygosity

B. Heterozygosity

C. Hemizygosity

D. heterosis

Answer:

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62. Fish glue is obtined from which part of the fish?

A. air bladder and skin

B. bones and skin

C. liver and skin

D. scales and skin

Answer:

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63. Which is a parasite in poultry?

A. silk worm

B. guinea worm

C. round worm

D. ring worm

Answer:

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64. Which Indian breeds produce plenty of milk?

A. Jersy, Holsein, Nili

B. Nagpuri, Murrah, Surati

C. Murrah, Sahiwal, Brown Swiss

D. Mehsana, Gir and Nili

Answer:

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65. Methanogenic bacteria are not found in _____

A. activated sludge

B. rumen of cattle

C. gobar gas plant

D. bottom of water logged paddy fields

Answer:

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66. A nutritional disease found in poultry is _____

A. ranikhet

B. rickets

C. cholera

D. rinder pest

Answer:

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67. _____ is the best table bird among native brids.

A. Aseel

B. Ghahus

C. Cochin

D. Busra

Answer:

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68. Which is known as 'Luknow ka Murga'?

A. Chittagong

B. Assel

C. Busra

D. Cochin

Answer:

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69. A group of animals which are related by descent, sharing many similarities are referred as _____

A. race

B. species

C. variety

D. breed

Answer:

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70. World's fist, clone buffalo'Samrupa' and `Garima' ware developed at _____

A. NDRI, Karnal

B. IARI, New Delhi

C. IVRI, lzatnagar

D. Rosalind Institute, Scotland

Answer:

71. Pick out the marine fish_____

A. Hilsa

B. Rohu

C. Catla

D. Carp

Answer:

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72. Blastocyst at which state is transferred to surrogate mothers in MOET technology?

A. 4-8 cell stage

B. 6-8 cell stage

C. 8-16 cell stage

D. 8-32 cell stage

Answer:

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73. Mule is a product obtained by _____

A. cross breeding

B. Outcrossing

C. MOET Technology

D. interspecific hybridization

Answer:

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74. Fish glue is obtined from which part of the fish?

A. skin

B. scales

C. bones

D. organs

Answer:

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75. During emasculation, which part/whorl of a flower is removed?

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Corolla

D. Calyx

Answer:

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76. _____ is the best layer.

A. Bombyx mori

B. tussar

C. Fri silkworm

D. muga

Answer:

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77. State the role of 'Statins'.

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78. Name the lac producing insect.

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79. Swiss cheese has large holes in it'-Give reasons.

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80. Name the microorganism which is commonly called as 'Brewer's Yeast'. What is its role?

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81. Name the microbial source of chloromycetin.

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82. Give the full form of 'VAM'.

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83. Write a note on SCP.

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84. What are the important requirements of a poulty farm?

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85. Name the bee species found in India.

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86. Explain briefly the different types of fossils.

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87. Distinguish between Inbreeding and Outbreeding.

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88. Explain the steps involved in anaerobic digestion.

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89. Sketch and label tubular tower fermenter.

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90. Describe briefly various steps of plant breeding methods.

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91. Explain the basic steps of sewage treatment.

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