



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

NCERT Exemplar Questions +2 (STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION)

Mcqs

1. The chances of contacting 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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

4. Sonalika and Kalyan Sona are varieties of :

A. wheat

B. rice

C. millet

D. tobacco

Answer: a



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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 of meristem are faster than the rate of viral multiplication

D. viruses cannot multiply within meristem cell (s)

Answer: c



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Recombinant DNA technology

B. Transgenic mechanism

C. Mutation breeding

D. Gene therapy

Answer: c



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

(iii) Treatment of cells with cellulase and pectinase is 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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

16. Lysine and tryptophan are :

A. proteins

B. non-essential amino acids

C. essential amino acids

D. aromaticamino acids.

Answer: c



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

19. To isolate protoplast, one need:

A. pectinase

B. cellulase

C. both pectinase and cellulase

D. chitinase

Answer: c



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Rohu

B. Hilsa

C. Catla

D. Common Carp

Answer: b



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Denmark

B. India

C. China

D. India and China

Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

23. The agriculture sector of India employs :

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



Watch Video Solution

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

A. industry

B. agriculture

C. export

D. small-scale cottage industries

Answer: b



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution