



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

### PLANT BREEDING

#### Example

1. Give definition for organic farming?



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2. What is Azolla?



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3. What is AM?



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4. Define green in-situ manuring / Green leaf manuring.



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5. Define green in-situ manuring / Green leaf manuring.



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6. "Plant Breeding"



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7. What is modern plant breeding ?



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**8. Define acclimatization.**



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**9. What is quarantine?**



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**10. What is primary introduction?**



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**11.** What is secondary introduction?



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**12.** What is natural selection?



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**13.** What is artificial selection?



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**14.** Define mass selection.



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**15.** What is pureline selection?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**16.** What is hybridization?



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**17.** Give an account on clonal selection.



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**18.** Define Crossing.



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**19.** Write a note on heterosis.



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20. What is hybrid?



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21. Define hybrid vigour.



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22. What is genome editing?





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**23. Define agronomy.**



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**24. Define anthesis.**



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**25. Define germplasm collection.**



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**26. Define strain.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**27. Define non recurrent parent.**



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**28. What is pseudoheterosis?**



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**29.** Define-Economic botany.



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**30.** What is domestication of plants?



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**31.** What are biofertilizers.



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**32. Comment on Bio-pesticides.**



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**33. Define green manuring.**



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**34. "Plant Breeding"**



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**35. Define mutation.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36. What are pyrenoids ?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37. Define Biofortification.**



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**38.** What is NBT?



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**39.** What is plant introduction?



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**40.** Comment on Parbharni kranti.



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**41.** What is Green Revolution?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**42.** Define mutagenesis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**43.** What is selection.



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** Explain polyploid breeding.



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Differentiate primary introduction from secondary introduction.



**Watch Video Solution**



**46.** Differentiate Rhizobium from Azolla as bio-fertilizers.



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** What are the different types of hybridization?



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Differentiate primary introduction from secondary introduction.



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**49.** How are microbial inoculants used to increase the soil fertility?



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**50.** List out the new breeding techniques involved in developing new traits in plant breeding .



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**51.** Explain the best suited type of breeding followed by plant breeders at present?



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**52.** Write a note on heterosis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** What is organic forming?



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** What is Azolla?



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** What is AM?



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** Define green in-situ manuring / Green leaf manuring.



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** Define green in-situ manuring / Green leaf manuring.



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**58.** What is conventional plant breeding?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**59.** What is modern plant breeding ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**60.** Define acclimatization.



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**61. What is quarantine?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**62. What is primary introduction?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**63. What is secondary introduction?**



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**64.** List the types of selection.



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**65.** What is natural selection?



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**66.** What is artificial selection?





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**67. Define mass selection.**



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**68. What is pureline selection?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**69. What is hybridization?**



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**70.** Give an account on clonal selection.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**71.** Define crossing over.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**72.** Write a note on heterosis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**73.** List the types of heterosis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**74.** What is hybrid?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**75.** Define hybrid vigour.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**76.** What is genome editing?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**77.** Define agronomy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**78.** Define anthesis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**79. Define germplasm collection.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**80. Define strain.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81. Define non recurrent parent.**



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**82.** What is pseudoheterosis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**83.** Define-Economic botany.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**84.** What is domestication of plants?



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**85.** What are biofertilizers.



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**86.** Mention the different types of biofertilizers.



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**87.** write the concept of Alexander Von Humboldt on Agriculture.



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**88.** How can Darwin's evolutionary theory influence agriculture?



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**89.** State the concept of Zhukovsky to agriculture.



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**90.** Name the domesticated crops to India.



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**91.** Name some phosphate solubilizing biofertilizers.



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** Comment on Bio-pesticides.



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Define green manuring.



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** Name the important plant species useful for green leaf manure.



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** "Plant Breeding"



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** Mutation



**Watch Video Solution**

**97.** What are polyploids ? Mention its nature.



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**98.** Define Biofortification.



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** What is NBT?



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100. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Father Green revolution.



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101. What is plant introduction?



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102. Name some introduced plant varieties and their natives.



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**103.** Name some disease resistance varieties.



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**104.** Comment on Parbharni kranti.



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**105.** Name the domesticated crops of Mediterranean.



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**106.** Name the domesticated crops of China.



**Watch Video Solution**

**107.** Write about Choudhary Ramdhan.



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**108.** Factors which induce mutation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** What is Green Revolution?



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Define mutagenesis.



**Watch Video Solution**



**111.** What is selection.



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**112.** NBPGR stands for



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**113.** Write the disadvantages of intergeneric hybridization.



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**114.** What are the roles of Arbuscular mycorrhizae in soil fertility?



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**115.** Why are gene mutation considered as important in plant breeding?



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**116.** Name few semi dwarf varieties of wheat and rice.



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**117.** List out the different methods of conventional breeding.



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**118.** What is intravarietal hybridization?





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**119.** Write the possible changes in the plant.



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**120.** Write the contribution of Nikolai Ivanovich Vavilov to agriculture.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**121.** Write short notes on organic agriculture.



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**122.** Mention Indian plant breeders and their contributions.



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**123.** Write notes on the symbiotic bacterium that resides inside the root nodules.



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**124.** Write notes on intervarietal hybridization.



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**125.** Write notes on interspecific hybridization.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**126.** Write notes on intergeneric hybridization.



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**127.** Name a fern that fixes the atmospheric nitrogen and describe it.



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** Write notes on Seaweed Liquid fertilizer.



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** Define green manuring.



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** What are the objectives of plant breeding?



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** Write a note on NBPGR.



**Watch Video Solution**



**132.** Write notes on Gamma garden.



**Watch Video Solution**

**133.** Write notes on Norin 10.



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Write the objectives of biofortification.



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** List out the vegetable crops that are released by Indian Agricultural Research Institute.



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**136.** Write the disadvantages of mass selection and pureline selection.



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**137.** Who coined the concept, "Agriculture originated independently in three different areas in different times or simultaneously"?

Write notes about him.



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**138.** Draw a flow chart for mass selection Vs pureline selection.



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**139.** Who devoted his life at the International maize and wheat improvement centre at Sonora in MeXllco? Write notes about him.



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**140.** What are the qualities exhibited by polyploidy?



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**141.** \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the oldest methods of plants breeding.



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**142.** What is NBT?



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**143.** Explain the sequential development of plant breeding techniques with diagrams.



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**144.** Which is an integral component of pest management? Describe it.



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**145.** Identify the figure given below and write a note about this.



# Trichoderma



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**146.** Write notes on fungus which cause white muscardine disease on arthropods.



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**147.** Explain polyploid breeding.



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** What is meant by autopolyploidy?



**Watch Video Solution**



**149.** Describe allopolyploidy.



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**150.** Who was a disciple of Dr. Nammalvar?

Write his contribution on agriculture.



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**Exercise**

1. The quickest method of plant breeding is

A. Introduction

B. Selection

C. Hybridization

D. Mutation breeding

**Answer:**



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2. Dwarfing gene of wheat is

A. pal 1

B. Atomita 1

C. Norin 10

D. pelita 2

**Answer:**



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**3. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?**

A. Wheat-Himgiri

B. Milch-Sahiwal

C. Rice-Ratna

D. Pusa komal-Brassica

**Answer:**



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**4. Bagging is done to**

A. Avoid cross pollination

B. Avoid self pollination

C. Achieve desired pollination

D. Prevent contamination from foreign  
pollen

**Answer:**



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5. Polyploidy is induced through

A. Irradiation

B. Ethylene

C. Colchicine

D. Propylene

**Answer:**



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6. What are the different types of hybridization?



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Differentiate primary introduction from secondary introduction.



**Watch Video Solution**

8. List out the new breeding techniques involved in developing new traits in plant breeding .



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9. Define mass selection.

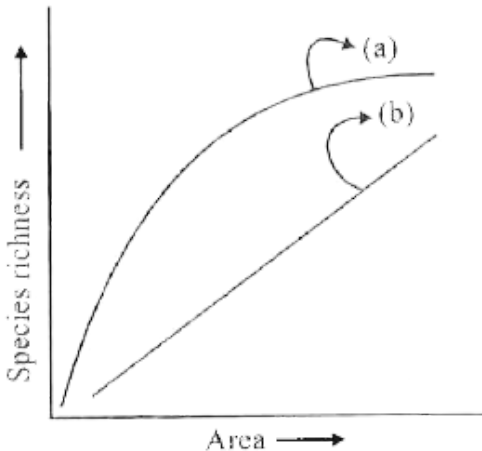


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10. A graph on species richness is given below.

Complete the equations (a) and (b) according

to Alexander von Humboldt.







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11. What are the roles of Arbuscular mycorrhizae in soil fertility?



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12. How are microbial inoculants used to increase the soil fertility?



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**13.** Write a note on heterosis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Write notes on Norin 10.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Name a fern that fixes the atmospheric nitrogen and describe it.



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Write the objectives of biofortification.



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Explain the best integral component of pest management?



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**18.** Describe the pest management.





**19.** Assertion (A): Genetic variation provides the raw material for selection.

Reason (R): Genetic variations are differences in genotypes of the individuals.

- A. Assertion is right and reason is wrong.
- B. Assertion is wrong and reason is right.
- C. Both reason and assertion is right.
- D. Both reason and assertion is wrong.

**Answer:**



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20. While studying the history of domestication of various cultivated plants were recognized earlier.

- A. Centres of origin
- B. Centres of domestication
- C. Centres of hybrid
- D. Centres of variation

**Answer:**



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**21. Pick out the odd pair.**

A. Mass selection - Morphological characters

B. Pureline selection - Repeated self pollination

C. Clonal selection - Sexually propagated

D. Natural selection - Involves nature

**Answer:**



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**22.** The quickest method of plant breeding is

A. Introduction

B. Selection

C. Hybridization

D. Mutation breeding

**Answer:**



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**23.** Desired improved variety of economically useful crops are raised by

A. Natural selection

B. hybridization

C. mutation

D. biofertilisers



**Answer:**



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**24.** Plants having similar genotypes produced by plant breeding are called

A. clone

B. haploid

C. autopolyploid

D. genome

**Answer:**



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**25.** Importing better varieties and plants from outside and acclimatising them to local environment is called

A. cloning

B. heterosis

C. selection

D. introduction

**Answer:**



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**26. Dwarfing gene of wheat is**

A. pal 1

B. Atomita 1

C. Norin 10

D. pelita 2

**Answer:**



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27. Crosses between the plants of the same variety are called

- A. interspecific
- B. inter varietal
- C. intra varietal
- D. inter generic

**Answer:**



28. Progeny obtained as a result of repeat self pollination of a cross pollinated crop is called

- A. pure line
- B. pedigree line
- C. inbreed line
- D. heterosis

**Answer:**



**29.** Jaya and Ratna are the semi dwarf varieties of

A. wheat

B. rice

C. cowpea

D. mustard

**Answer:**



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**30.** Which one of the following are the species that are crossed to give sugarcane varieties with high sugar, high yield, thick stems and ability to grow in the sugarcane belt of North India?

A. *Saccharum robustum* and *Saccharum officinarum*

B. *Saccharum barberi* and *Saccharum officinarum*

C. Saccharum sinense and Saccharum officinarum

D. Saccharum barberi and Saccharum robustum

**Answer:**



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**31.** Match column I (crop) column II (Corrresponding disease resistant variety) and



select the correct option from the given codes.

**Column I**

(I) Cowpea

(II) Wheat

(III) Chilli

(IV) Brassica

**Column II**

(i) Himgiri

(ii) Pusa komal

(iii) Pusa Sadabahar

(iv) Pusa Swarnim

A. I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i

B. I-ii, II-i, III-iii, IV-iv

C. I-ii, II-iv, III-i, IV-iii

D. I-i, II-iii, III-iv, IV-ii

**Answer:**



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32. A wheat variety, Atlas 66 which has been used as a donor for improving cultivated wheat, which is rich in

A. iron

B. carbohydrates

C. proteins

D. vitamins

**Answer:**



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**33.** Which of the following is incorrectly paired?

A. Wheat - Himgiri

B. Milch breed - Sahiwal

C. Rice - Ratna

D. Pusa Komal - Brassica

**Answer:**



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### 34. Match list I with list II

| List I               | List II                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Biofertilizer</b> | <b>Organisms</b>           |
| i) Free living $N_2$ | a) <i>Aspergillus</i>      |
| ii) Symbiotic $N_2$  | b) <i>Amanita</i>          |
| iii) P Solubilizing  | c) <i>Anabaena azollae</i> |
| iv) P Mobilizing     | d) <i>Azotobacter</i>      |

A. i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d

B. i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

C. i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d

D. i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c

**Answer:**





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35. Which one of the following crop varieties correct matches with its resistance to a disease?

| Variety                  | Resistance to disease |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) <i>Pusa Komal</i>     | Bacterial blight      |
| b) <i>Pusa Sadabahar</i> | White rust            |
| c) <i>Pusa Shubhra</i>   | Chilli mosaic virus   |
| d) <i>Brassica</i>       | Pusa swarnim          |



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**36.** Pioneer mutation breeder is

A. Choudhary RamDhan

B. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan

C. Sir. T.S. Venkataraman

D. Dr. K. Ramiah

**Answer:**



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**37.** Which of the following is not used for crop improvement?

A. Intravarietal hybridization

B. Intravarietal hybridization

C. Interspecific hybridization

D. Intergeneric hybridization

**Answer:**



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**38.** Crosses between the plants of the different genera are called

- A. Hybridization
- B. Selection
- C. Mutation breeding
- D. Introduction

**Answer:**



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**39.** Which is the oldest breeding method?

A. Irradiation

B. Ethylene

C. Colchinie

D. Prophylene

**Answer:**



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40. Polyploidy is induced through

- A. Heterozygosity
- B. Homozygosity
- C. Homo and heterozygosity
- D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**41.** Pure line breed.

A. 1865

B. 1926

C. 1940

D. 1953

**Answer:**



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42. Hybrid breeding started in

A. Sonalika

B. Jaya

C. Ratna

D. Pusa

**Answer:**



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**43.** Which one is an improved variety of wheat?

A. Dr. BP. Pal

B. N. GP. Rao

C. Dr. K. Ramiah

D. C.T. Patel

**Answer:**



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44. Cotton hybrid was developed by

A. De Candolle

B. Nicolai

C. Alexander

D. Harlan

**Answer:**



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45. The concept of "centre of origin of cultivated plants was proposed by

A. South East Asia - Banana, Hemp

B. Central East - Pea, Cotton

C. The near East - Rye, Tropical fruits

D. Ethiopia - Potato, Carrot

**Answer:**



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**46.** Which of the following is incorrectly paired?

A. i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C

B. i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D

C. i-c, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

D. i-C, ii-B, iii-A, iv-D

**Answer:**



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47. Match the column I with column II

| Column I                  | Column II              |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| i) <i>Trichoderma</i>     | - A. Biofertilizer     |
| ii) <i>Kelp</i>           | - B. Biopesticide      |
| iii) <i>Azolla</i>        | - C. Liquid Fertilizer |
| iv) <i>Cassia fistula</i> | - D. Green leaf manure |

A. Clonal selection

B. Mass selection

C. Hybridization

D. Pure line selection

**Answer:**



**48.** Rhizobium increases the yield of paddy by

A. Rhizobium

B. Azolla

C. Beauveria

D. Arbuscular mycorrhizae

**Answer:**



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49. Match the column I with column II

| Column I             | Column II |
|----------------------|-----------|
| i. Mendel's laws     | - A. 1940 |
| ii. Mutagenesis      | - B. 1994 |
| iii. Hybrid breeding | - C. 1865 |
| iv. GMO              | - D. 1926 |

A. i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B

B. i-B, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A

C. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A

D. i-A, ii-B, iii-D, iv-C

**Answer:**



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50. Development of improved varieties by combining good characteristics from two parents.

- A. Mutagenesis
- B. Targeted breeding
- C. Marker assisted selection
- D. Cross breeding

**Answer:**



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51. A plant introduced with foreign gene.

A. GMO

B. Hybrid

C. Breed

D. Selection

**Answer:**



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52. Development of improved varieties by working directly with DNA is

A. Plant breeding based on genetic information

B. Plant breeding based on mutation

C. Plant breeding based on hybridization

D. Plant breeding based on selection

**Answer:**



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**53. Targeted breeding involves**

- A. Selection
- B. Mutagenesis
- C. Genome editing
- D. Hybridization

**Answer:**



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**54.** Assertion: The newly introduced plant has to adapt itself to the new environment.

Reason: Introduced plant has to be carefully examined by the process called acclimatization.

A. Assertion is right and reason is wrong.

B. Assertion is wrong and reason is right.

C. Both reason and assertion is right.

D. Both reason and assertion is wrong.

**Answer:**





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55. Pusa komal- a variety of cowpea, is resistant to

- A. Leaf rust
- B. Bacterial blight
- C. Black rot
- D. White rust

**Answer:**



56. Pusa swarnim variety of Brassica species show resistance to .....

- A. Hill bunt
- B. Curl blight
- C. Chilly mosaic
- D. White rust

**Answer:**



57. Semi dwarf rice IR8 was developed in

A. India

B. Taiwan

C. China

D. Philippines

**Answer:**



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58. Wheat varieties of Sonora 63, Sonora 64 introduced from

A. Mexico

B. China

C. North East India

D. Kolkata

**Answer:**



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59. 'Sonalika' and 'Kalyan Sona' are high yielding varieties of

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Maize

D. Sugarcane

**Answer:**



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60. The adjustment of the introduced plant in the changed environment \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Domestication

B. Acclimatization

C. Quarantine

D. Selection

**Answer:**



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61. Who coined the word pureline selection?

A. Johannsen

B. T.S.Venkataraman

C. De Candolle

D. Nicolai

**Answer:**



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62. Which one of the following is an example for interspecific hybridization?

A. *Triticum durum* and *Secale cereale*.

B. *Brassica oleraceae* and *Raphanus sativus*

C. *Saccharum barberi* and *Saccharum officinarum*

D. *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium arboreum*

**Answer:**







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**63.** G.H. Shull was the first scientist to use the term heterosis in the year.....

A. 1910

B. 1912

C. 1914

D. 1916

**Answer:**



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64. The term mutation was coined by\_\_\_\_\_ in1901.

A. Muller and Stadler

B. William S. Gaud

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. Dr. N.E. Borlaug

**Answer:**



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65. Triticale is an example of

- A. Auto polyploids
- B. Allopolyploidy
- C. Euheterosis
- D. Pseudoheterosis

**Answer:**



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**66.** Green revolution scheme began in

A. India

B. China

C. Mexico

D. America

**Answer:**



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**67.** The former director of IARI

A. Mohapatra

B. Dr. B.P. Pal

C. Dr. N.E. Borlang

D. William S. Gaud

**Answer:**



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**68.** Who is popularly called as the "father of green revolution in India"?

A. M.S. Swaminathan

B. Dr. K. Ramiah

C. C.T. Patel

D. Dr. B. P. Pal

**Answer:**



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**69.** When was semi dwarf wheat of Mexico introduced in India?

A. 1950

B. 1953

C. 1963

D. 1973

**Answer:**



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70. Which one of the following is semi dwarf fertilizer responsive hybrid variety of rice?

A. IR8

B. Jaya

C. Ratna

D. TN1

**Answer:**



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71. Which one is first semi dwarf rice variety?

A. Taichung Native - 1

B. Ratna

C. Sonora

D. Himgiri

**Answer:**



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72. Which one of the following is resistance to yellow mosaic virus?

A. Prabhani Kranti

B. Pusa Gaurav

C. Pusa Sem

D. Himgiri

**Answer:**



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73. Match the following and select the correct option

|                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Hairy leaves    | - A. Mustard                    |
| ii. Brassica       | - B. Bhindi                     |
| iii. Okra          | - C. Resistance to Mosaic virus |
| iv. Pusa Sadabahar | - D. Resistance to insect       |

A. i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B

B. i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C

C. i-D, ii-B, iii-a, iv-C

D. i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B

**Answer:**



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74. IRRI stands for

- A. Indian Rice Research Institute
- B. Indian Rye Research Institute
- C. International Rice Research Institute
- D. International Rye Research Institute

**Answer:**



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75. Which of the following variety has poor sugar content and yield?

- A. *Saccharum barberi*
- B. *Saccharum officinarum*
- C. *Saccharum sinense*
- D. *Saccharum robustum*

**Answer:**



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76. The new varieties of plants are produced by

A. Introduction

B. Mutation

C. Hybridization

D. Selection

**Answer:**



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77. Bagging is done to

A. Avoid cross pollination

B. Avoid self pollination

C. Achieve desired pollination

D. Prevent contamination from foreign  
pollen

**Answer:**



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78. Dwarf wheats were developed by

A. Vavilov

B. Borlaug

C. Swaminathan

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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79. The main aim of plant breeding is



A. To produce improved varieties

B. To make soil fertile

C. To control pollination

D. To become more progressive

**Answer:**



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**80.** Breeding crops for improving nutritional quality \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Bio fertilization

B. Bio remediation

C. Bio fortification

D. Bio information

**Answer:**



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**81. NBPGR stands for**

A. National Breeding of Plant Genetic Resources

B. National Bureau of Plant Genome Research

C. National Bureau of Phyto Genome Research

D. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources.

**Answer:**



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**82.** Assertion: One of the main objectives of the green manuring is to increase the content of nitrogen in the soil.

Reason: Green in-situ manuring refers to the growing of green manuring crops in the border rows.

A. Assertion is right and reason is wrong.

B. Assertion is wrong and reason is right.

C. Both reason and assertion is right.

D. Both reason and assertion is wrong.

**Answer:**



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**83.** Beauveria is a

A. Alga

B. Fungus

C. Bacterium

D. Virus

**Answer:**



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**84.** Who was awarded a Nobel prize for peace in 1970?

A. Norman E Borlang

B. M.S. Swaminathan

C. Nel Jayaraman

D. Dr. B. P. Pal

**Answer:**



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**85.** Which is not a conventional method of breeding?

- A. Hybridization
- B. Mutation breeding
- C. Somatic hybridization
- D. Pure line selection

**Answer:**



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**86.** Identify the conventional method of plant breeding.

- A. Genetic engineering
- B. Mass selection
- C. Tissue culture
- D. DNA finger printing



**Answer:**



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