BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

Plant Breeding

Example

1. Give definition for organic farming?

Watch Video Solution

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 breeing ?

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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.

Watch Video Solution

15. What is pureline selection?

Watch Video Solution

16. What is hybridization?

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17. Give an account on clonal selection.

Watch Video Solution

18. Define Crosssing.

Watch Video Solution

19. Write a note on heterosis.

Watch Video Solution

20. What is hybrid?

Watch Video Solution

21. Define hybrid vigour.

Watch Video Solution

22. What is genome editing?

Watch Video Solution

23. Define agronomy.

Watch Video Solution

24. Define anthesis.

Watch Video Solution

25. Define germplasm collection.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

33. Define green manuring.

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34. "Plant Breeding"

Watch Video Solution

35. Define mutation.

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36. What are pyrenoids ?

Watch Video Solution

37. Define Biofortification.

Watch Video Solution

38. What is NBT?

Watch Video Solution

39. What is plant introduction?

Watch Video Solution

40. Comment on Parbharni kranti.

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41. What is Green Revolution?

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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.

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46. Differentiate Rhizobium from Azolla as bio-fertilizers.

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47. What are the different types of hybridization?

Watch Video Solution

48. Differentiate primary introduction from secondary introduction.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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.

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

Watch Video Solution

58. What is conventional plant breeding?

Watch Video Solution

59. What is modern plant breeing ?

Watch Video Solution

60. Define acclimatization.

Watch Video Solution

61. What is quarantine?

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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?

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69. What is hybridization?

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70. Give an account on clonal selection.

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71. Define crossing over.

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72. Write a note on heterosis.

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73. List the types of heterosis.

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74. What is hybrid?

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77. Define agronomy.

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78. Define anthesis.

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81. Define non recurrent parent.

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82. What is pseudoheterosis?

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83. Define-Economic botany.

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84. What is domestication of plants?

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85. What are biofertilizers.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

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.

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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.

Watch Video Solution

103. Name some disease resistance varieties.

Watch Video Solution

104. Comment on Parbharni kranti.

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105. Name the domesticated crops of Mediterranean.

Watch Video Solution

106. Name the domesticated crops of China.

Watch Video Solution

107. Write about Choudhary Ramdhan.

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108. Factors which induce mutatiom.

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.

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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.

Watch Video Solution

124. Write notes on intervarietal hybridization.

Watch Video Solution

125. Write notes on interspecific hybridization.

Watch Video Solution

126. Write notes on intergeneric hybridization.

Watch Video Solution

127. Name a fern that fixes the atmospheric nitrogen and descibe 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.

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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 MeXIIco? 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?

Watch Video Solution

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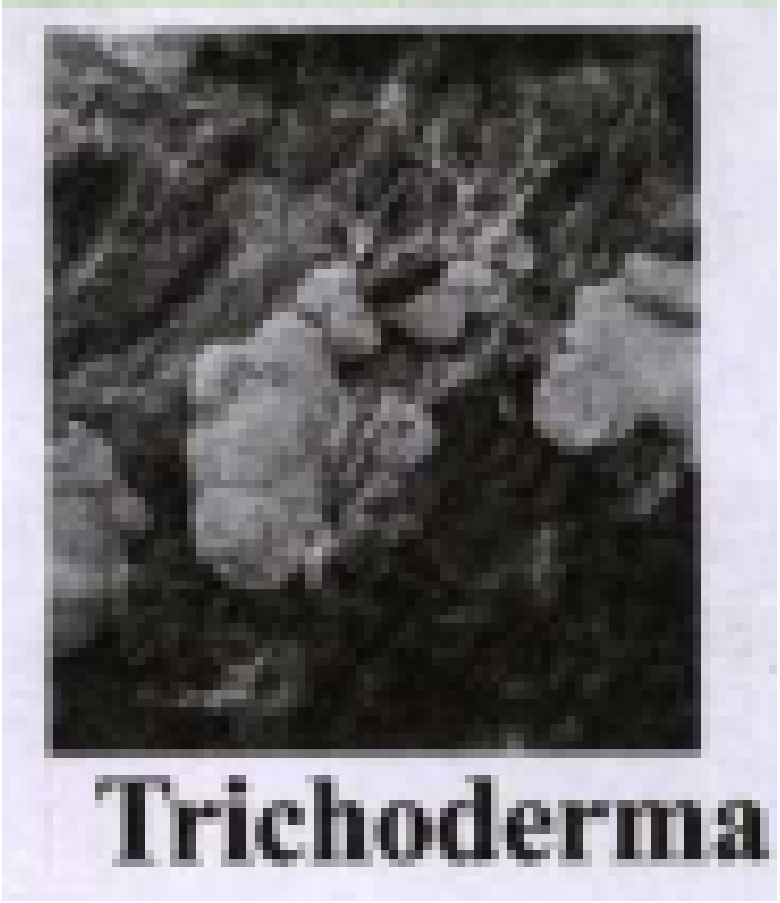
145. Identify the figure given below and write a note about this.



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

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147. Explain polyploid breeding.

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148. What is meant by autopolyploidy?

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149. Describe allopolyploidy.

Watch Video Solution

150. Who was a disciple of Dr. Nammalvar? Write his contibution 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:

Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?

A. Wheat-Himgiri

B. Milch-Sahiwal

C. Rice-Ratna

D. Pusa komal-Brassica

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Bagging is done to

A. Avoid cross pollination

B. Avoid self pollination

C. Achieve desired pollination

D. Prevent contamination from foreign pollen

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Polyploidy is induced through

A. Irradiaiton

B. Ethylene

C. Colchicine

D. Prophylene

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. What are the different types of hybridization?

Watch Video Solution

7. Differentiate primary introduction from secondary introduction.

Watch Video Solution

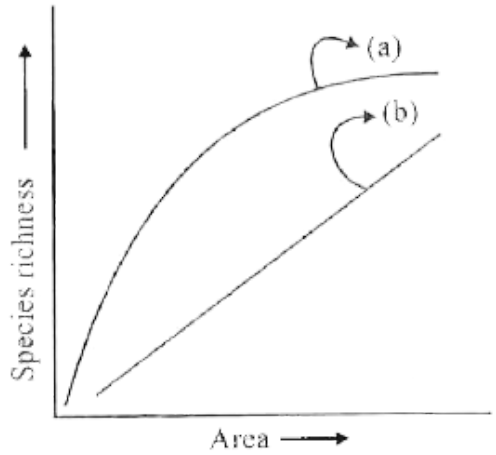
8. List out the new breeding techniques involved in developing new traits in plant breeding .

Watch Video Solution

9. Define mass selection.

Watch Video Solution

10. A graph on species richness is given below. Complete the equations (a) and (b) according to Alaxander 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 innoculants used to increase the soil fertility?

Watch Video Solution

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 descibe it.

Watch Video Solution

16. Write the objectives of biofortification.

Watch Video Solution

17. Explain the best integral component of pest management?

Watch Video Solution

18. Describe the pest management.

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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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Natural selection

B. hybridization

C. mutation

D. biofertilisers

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. clone

B. haploid

C. autopolyploid

D. genome

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

26. Dwarfing gene of wheat is

A. pal 1

B. Atomita 1

C. Norin 10

D. pelita 2

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. interspecific

B. inter varietal

C. intra varietal

D. inter generic

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

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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 of officinarum

B. Saccharum barberi and Saccharum officinarum

C. Saccharum sinese and Saccharum officinarum

D. Saccharum barberi and Saccharum robustum

Answer:

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

select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I	Column II
(I) Cowpea	(*i*) Himgiri
(II) Wheat	(*ii*) Pusa komal
(III) Chilli	(*iii*) Pusa Sadabahar
(IV) Brassica	(*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:

Watch Video Solution

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
Biofertilizer	**Organisms**
i) Free living N_2	a) *Aspergillus*
ii) Symbiotic N_2	b) *Amanita*
iii) P Solubilizing	c) *Anabaena azollae*
iv) P Mobilizing	d) *Azotobacter*

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) Pusa Komal	Bacterial blight
b) Pusa Sadabahar	White rust
c) Pusa Shubhra	Chilli mosaic virus
d) Brassica	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:

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

A. Intravarietal hybridization

B. Intravarietal hybridization

C. Interspecific hybridization

D. Intergeneric hybridization

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hybridization

B. Selection

C. Mutation breeding

D. Introduction

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

39. Which is the oldest breeding method?

A. Irradiation

B. Ethylene

C. Colchinie

D. Prophylene

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

42. Hybrid breeding started in

A. Sonalika

B. Jaya

C. Ratna

D. Pusa

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

 Watch Video Solution

44. Cotton hybrid was developed by

A. De Candolle

B. Nicolai

C. Alexander

D. Harlan

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

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) *Trichoderma*	- A. Biofertilizer
ii) *Kelp*	- B. Biopesticide
iii) *Azolla*	- C. Liquid Fertilizer
iv) *Cassia fistula*	- D. Green leaf manure

A. Clonal selection

B. Mass selection

C. Hybridization

D. Pure line selection

Answer:

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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:

Watch Video Solution

51. A plant introduced with foreign gene.

A. GMO

B. Hybrid

C. Breed

D. Selection

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

53. Targeted breeding involves

A. Selection

B. Mutagenesis

C. Genome editing

D. Hybridization

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hill bunt

B. Curl blight

C. Chilly mosaic

D. White rust

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

57. Semi dwarf rice IR8 was developed in

A. India

B. Taiwan

C. China

D. Philippines

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. MeXIIco

B. China

C. North East India

D. Kolkata

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Maize

D. Sugarcane

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

60. The adjustment of the introduced plant in the changed environment _____.

A. Domestication

B. Acclimatization

C. Quarantine

D. Selection

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

61. Who coined the word pureline selection?

A. Johannsen

B. T.S.Venkataraman

C. De Candolle

D. Nicolai

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

 Watch Video Solution

65. Triticale is an example of

A. Auto polyploids

B. Allopolyploidy

C. Euherterosis

D. Pseudoheterosis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

66. Green revolution scheme began in

A. India

B. China

C. MeXIIco

D. America

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

67. The former director of IARI

A. Mohapatra

B. Dr. B.P. Pal

C. Dr. N.E. Borlang

D. William S. Gaud

Answer:

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:

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. 1950

B. 1953

C. 1963

D. 1973

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. IR8

B. Jaya

C. Ratna

D. TN1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

71. Which one is first semi dwarf rice variety?

A. Taichung Native - 1

B. Ratna

C. Sonora

D. Himgiri

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Prabhani Kranti

B. Pusa Gaurav

C. Pusa Sem

D. Himgiri

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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 officinarium

C. Saccharum sinese

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:

 Watch Video Solution

77. Bagging is done to

A. Avoid cross pollination

B. Avoid self pollination

C. Achieve desired pollination

D. Prevent contamination from foreign pollen

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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 Resouces.

Answer:

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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