- 1. Agricultural genetics is the study of:
- A. how genes are passed on from one generation to the next in plants and animals
- B. how genes are expressed in plants and animals
- C. how environmental factors influence the expression of genes in plants and animals
- D. how new varieties of plants and animals are created
- 2. Agricultural genetics is used to:
- A. improve the quality of crops and livestock
- B. increase the yield of crops and livestock
- C. decrease the susceptibility of crops and livestock to disease
- D. all of the above
- 3. One goal of agricultural genetics is to:
- A. create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment
- B. create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease
- C. create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food
- D. all of the above
- 4. Agricultural genetics is important because:
- A. it can help us to understand how genes are passed on from one generation to the next
- B. it can help us to understand how genes are expressed in plants and animals
- C. it can help us to understand how environmental factors influence the expression of genes in plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 5. One way that agricultural genetics is used to improve crops and livestock is by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 6. Agricultural genetics has been used to:
- A. create new varieties of crops that are more resistant to disease
- B. create new varieties of crops that yield more food

- C. create new varieties of livestock that are more resistant to disease
- D. all of the above
- 7. One way that agricultural genetics is used to improve the quality of crops and livestock is by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 8. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 9. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 10. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 11. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 12. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:

- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 13. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 14. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 15. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 16. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 17. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals

- D. all of the above
- 18. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 19. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 20. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
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- C. how environmental factors influence the expression of genes in plants and animals
- D. how new varieties of plants and animals are created
- 2. Agricultural genetics is used to:
- A. improve the quality of crops and livestock
- B. increase the yield of crops and livestock
- C. decrease the susceptibility of crops and livestock to disease
- D. all of the above
- 3. One goal of agricultural genetics is to:
- A. create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment

- B. create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease
- C. create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food
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- 5. One way that agricultural genetics is used to improve crops and livestock is by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 6. Agricultural genetics has been used to:
- A. create new varieties of crops that are more resistant to disease
- B. create new varieties of crops that yield more food
- C. create new varieties of livestock that are more resistant to disease
- D. all of the above
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- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
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- 8. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
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- 9. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 10. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 11. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 12. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 13. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 14. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals

- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 15. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are better suited to their environment. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 16. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 17. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that are more resistant to disease. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 18. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 19. One goal of agricultural genetics is to create new varieties of plants and animals that produce more food. This is done by:
- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 20. Agricultural genetics is used to create new varieties of plants and animals by:

- A. selecting plants and animals with desirable traits to breed
- B. using genetic engineering to insert desirable genes into plants and animals
- C. using radiation or chemicals to mutate plants and animals
- D. all of the above
- 1. D 2. D 3. D
- 4. D
- 5. D 6. D 7. D

- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. D 11. D
- 12. D
- 13. D 14. D 15. D
- 16. D
- 17. D
- 18. D
- 19. D 20. D