Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:2

Enrollment No.....



Q.1

Faculty of Agriculture

End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022 AG3CO48 Crop Improvement -II (Rabi Crops)

AG3CO48 Crop Improvement -II (Rabi Crops)

Programme: B.Sc. (Hons.) Branch/Specialisation: Agriculture

Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 50

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

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_				1
(a) South-West Asia		(b) South-Eas	t Asia	
(c) Asia Minor and Afghan	istan	(d) Mexico		
'Halianthusannus' is a botanical name of-				1
(a) Safflower (b) S	unflower	(c) Sesame	(d) Soybean	
In the full form of NBPGR, B stands for-			1	
(a) Breeding (b) B	oard	(c) Botanical	(d) Bureau	
Land races refers to-				1
(a) Primitive cultivars		(b) Obsolete o	cultivars	
		(d) Mutant lines		
			is 1	
known as				
(a) Oligogenic resistance		(b) Polygenic	resistance	
(c) Cytoplasmic resistance		(d) Multigenic resistance		
. A organism that produce disease is called		1		
(a) Host		(b) Pathogen		
(c) Pathogenicity		(d) Disease		
A cross between two inbred	l lines is	called		1
(a) Poly cross		(b) Test cross		
(c) Single cross		(d) Top cross		
Synthetic and composite va	rieties m	ostly relevant t	0-	1
(a) Self-pollinated		(b) Cross poll	inated	
(c) Both self and cross poll	inated	(d) Hybrid cro	р	
•		· · ·	_	P.T.O.
	(a) South-West Asia (c) Asia Minor and Afghan 'Halianthusannus' is a bota (a) Safflower (b) S In the full form of NBPGR. (a) Breeding (b) B Land races refers to- (a) Primitive cultivars (c) Modern cultivars Insect resistance which is known as (a) Oligogenic resistance (c) Cytoplasmic resistance A organism that produce di (a) Host (c) Pathogenicity A cross between two inbred (a) Poly cross (c) Single cross Synthetic and composite va (a) Self-pollinated	(c) Asia Minor and Afghanistan 'Halianthusannus' is a botanical nam (a) Safflower (b) Sunflower In the full form of NBPGR, B stands (a) Breeding (b) Board Land races refers to- (a) Primitive cultivars (c) Modern cultivars Insect resistance which is governe known as (a) Oligogenic resistance (c) Cytoplasmic resistance A organism that produce disease is of (a) Host (c) Pathogenicity A cross between two inbred lines is (a) Poly cross (c) Single cross Synthetic and composite varieties m (a) Self-pollinated	(a) South-West Asia (b) South-Eas (c) Asia Minor and Afghanistan (d) Mexico 'Halianthusannus' is a botanical name of- (a) Safflower (b) Sunflower (c) Sesame In the full form of NBPGR, B stands for- (a) Breeding (b) Board (c) Botanical Land races refers to- (a) Primitive cultivars (b) Obsolete of (c) Modern cultivars (d) Mutant lin Insect resistance which is governed by one or for known as (a) Oligogenic resistance (b) Polygenic (c) Cytoplasmic resistance (d) Multigenic A organism that produce disease is called (a) Host (b) Pathogen (c) Pathogenicity (d) Disease A cross between two inbred lines is called (a) Poly cross (b) Test cross (c) Single cross Synthetic and composite varieties mostly relevant to (a) Self-pollinated (b) Cross polli	(a) South-West Asia (b) South-East Asia (c) Asia Minor and Afghanistan (d) Mexico 'Halianthusannus' is a botanical name of- (a) Safflower (b) Sunflower (c) Sesame (d) Soybean In the full form of NBPGR, B stands for- (a) Breeding (b) Board (c) Botanical (d) Bureau Land races refers to- (a) Primitive cultivars (b) Obsolete cultivars (c) Modern cultivars (d) Mutant lines Insect resistance which is governed by one or few major gene known as (a) Oligogenic resistance (b) Polygenic resistance (c) Cytoplasmic resistance (d) Multigenic resistance A organism that produce disease is called (a) Host (b) Pathogen (c) Pathogenicity (d) Disease A cross between two inbred lines is called (a) Poly cross (b) Test cross (c) Single cross (d) Top cross Synthetic and composite varieties mostly relevant to- (a) Self-pollinated (b) Cross pollinated

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ix. Who developed the concept of crop ideotype?		of crop ideotype?	1	
		(a) G. Mendal	(b) Batson and Crick	
		(c) Donald	(d) Johanson	
	х.	A short strong stem is reduced	eing the losses due to lodging in which	1
		crop-		
		(a) Pearlmillet	(b) Redgram	
		(c) Wheat	(d) Sorghum	
Q.2 i.		Which scientist gives centre of origin?		1
	ii.	Write name of any two centre	e of origin.	2
	iii.	Difference between primary	centre of origin and secondary centre of	5
		origin.		
OR	iv.	Explain centre of origin and centre of diversity with examples.		5
Q.3	i.	Define gene pool.		1
	ii.	What are the important featur	res of plant genetic resources?	3
	iii.	What is germplasm collection	n and its type?	4
OR	iv.	What is conservation and exp	plain its types?	4
Q.4	i.	What is mutation breeding?		2
	ii.	What is abiotic stress? Also	write its mechanism.	6
OR	iii.	What is disease resistance? Also describe types of resistance?		6
Q.5	i.	Define synthetic variety.		2
	ii.	What is hybrid?		2
	iii.	Write hybrid seed production	technique in any Rabi season crop.	4
OR	iv.	Enlist different breeding to crops.	echnique in self and cross-pollinated	4
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Write different characterist wheat.	ics related to ideotype breeding for	4
	ii.	Explain ideotype breeding in	detail	1
	11. 111.	Write merits of ideotype bree		٦ /
	111.	Write merits of facotype of co	Aing.	٦

Marking Scheme AG3CO48 Crop Improvement -II (Rabi Crops)

Q.1	i.	The centre of origin of Wheat is- (a) South-West Asia		1
	ii.	'Halianthusannus' is a botanical name of- (b) Sunflower		1
	iii.	In the full form of NBPGR, B stands for- (d) Bureau		1
	iv.	Land races refers to- (a) Primitive cultivars		1
	v.	Insect resistance which is governed by one or for known as (a) Oligogenic resistance	ew major gene is	1
V	vi.	A organism that produce disease is called (b) Pathogen		1
	vii.	A cross between two inbred lines is called (c) Single cross		1
	viii.	Synthetic and composite varieties mostly relevant to-(b) Cross pollinated		
	ix.	Who developed the concept of crop ideotype? (c) Donald		1
х.		A short strong stem is reducing the losses due to lodging in which crop- (c) Wheat		
Q.2	i.	Scientist name (N. I. VAVILOV)	1 Mark	1
	ii.	Two centre of origin names	2 Marks	2
	iii.	5 Difference	1 Mark each (1 Mark*5)	5
OR	iv.	Explain centre of origin with examples. Explain centre of diversity with examples.	2 Marks 0.5 Mark 2 Marks 0.5 Mark	5
Q.3	i.	Definition	1 Mark	1
	ii.	Features of plant genetic resources	3 Marks	3
	iii.	Definition of germplasm collection Types	1 Mark 3 Marks	4

OR	iv.	Definition of conservation	1 Mark	4
		Types	3 Marks	
Q.4	i.	Definition and 1 example	2 Marks	2
	ii.	Definition of abiotic stress with example	2 Marks	6
		Mechanism.	4 Marks	
OR	iii.	Disease resistance definition	1 Mark	6
		Types of resistance and description	5 Marks	
Q.5	i.	Definition	2 Marks	2
	ii.	Definition	2 Marks	2
	iii.	Procedure writing	4 Marks	4
OR	iv.	Enlist different breeding technique in self crops	2 Marks	4
		Cross-pollinated crops.	2 Marks	
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Characteristics	4 Marks	4
	ii.	Ideotype breeding in detail.	4 Marks	4
	iii.	Merits of ideotype breeding.	4 Marks	4
