Question Bank

Fill in the Blank

1. _____Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock.
2. How can we prevent the spread of the flu in case some chicken are infected?_____Breeding of animals is an important aspect of animal husbandry.
3. When breeding is between animals of the same breed it is called _____.
4. while crosses between different breeds are called _____.
5. _____: Inbreeding refers to the mating of more closely related individuals within the same breed for 4- 6 generations.
6. Inbreeding increases _____.
7. This is called _____.
8. _____: Out-breeding is the breeding of the unrelated animals, which may be between individuals of the same breed (but having no common ancestors), or between different breeds (cross-breeding) or different species (inter-specific hybridisation).
9. _____This is the practice of mating of animals within the same breed, but having no common ancestors on either side of their pedigree up to 4-6 generations.
10. _____ : In this method, superior males of one breed are mated with superior females of another breed.
11. _____In this method, male and female animals of two different species are mated.
12. Do you know what cross leads to the production of the mule?_____are carried out using _____ The semen is collected from the male that is chosen as a parent and injected into the reproductive tract of the selected female by the breeder.
13. _____(MOET) is one such programme for herd improvement.
14. _____Bee-keeping or _____is the maintenance of hives of honeybees for the production of honey.
15. _____Traditional farming can only yield a limited biomass, as food for humans and animals.
16. Who in India has not heard of _____which was responsible for our country to not merely meet the national requirements in food production but also helped us even to export it? Green revolution was dependent to a large extent on plant breeding techniques for development of high-yielding and disease resistant varieties in wheat, rice, maize, etc.
17. _____: Genetic variability is the root of any breeding programme.
18. The entire collection (of plants/seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called _____.

19. _____: The germplasm is evaluated so as to identify plants with desirable combination of characters.
20. _____ : The desired characters have very often to be combined from two different plants (parents), for example high protein quality of one parent may need to be combined with disease resistance from another parent.
21. _____: This step consists of selecting, among the progeny of the hybrids, those plants that have the desired character combination.
22. _____The newly selected lines are evaluated for their yield and other agronomic traits of quality, disease resistance, etc.
23. _____During the period 1960 to 2000, wheat production increased from 11 million tones to 75 million tonnes while rice production went up from 35 million tonnes to 89.
24. _____ : Saccharum barberi was originally grown in north India, but had poor sugar content and yield.
25. _____ : Hybrid maize, jowar and bajra have been successfully developed in India.
26. _____: Breeding is carried out by the conventional breeding techniques (described earlier) or by mutation breeding.
27. _____ is the process by which genetic variations are created through changes in the base sequence within genes (see Chapter 5) resulting in the creation of a new character or trait not found in the parental type.
28. It is possible to induce mutations artificially through use of chemicals or radiations (like gamma radiations), and selecting and using the plants that have the desirable character as a source in breeding – this process is called _____.
29. _____– breeding crops with higher levels of vitamins and minerals, or higher protein and healthier fats – is the most practical means to improve public health.
30. _____As traditional breeding techniques failed to keep pace with demand and to provide sufficiently fast and efficient systems for crop improvement, another technology called _____got developed.
31. What does tissue culture mean? It was learnt by scientists, during 1950s, that whole plants could be regenerated from _____i.
32. This capacity to generate a whole plant from any cell/explant is called _____.
33. This method of producing thousands of plants through tissue culture is called _____ Each of these plants will be genetically identical to the original plant from which they were grown, i.
34. , they are _____.
35. Although the plant is infected with a virus, the _____(apical and axillary) is free of virus.
36. These hybrids are called _____while the process is called _____ _____.

One marks Questions

37. What is ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ?

38. What is Animal Breeding ?
39. What is inbreeding ?
40. What is outbreeding ?
41. What is Inbreeding ?
42. What is homozygosity ?
43. What is inbreeding depression ?
44. What is breeding ?
45. What is crossing ?
46. What is Interspecific ?
47. What is hybridisation ?
48. What is Controlled breeding experiments ?
49. What is artificial ?
50. What is insemination ?
51. What is Multiple ?
52. What is Bee-keeping ?
53. What is apiculture ?
54. What is Fisheries ?
55. What is PLANT BREEDING ?
56. What is Green Revolution ?
57. What is Collection of ?
58. What is variability ?
59. What is germplasm collection ?
60. What is Evaluation and selection of ?
61. What is parents ?
62. What is Cross hybridisation among the selected ?
63. What is Selection and testing of superior ?
64. What is recombinants ?
65. What is Testing, release and commercialisation of new ?
66. What is cultivars ?
67. What is Wheat and ?
68. What is Rice ?
69. What is Sugar ?
70. What is cane ?
71. What is Millets ?
72. What is Methods of breeding for disease resistance ?
73. What is Mutation ?
74. What is mutation breeding ?
75. What is Biofortification ?
76. What is TISSUE CULTURE ?
77. What is tissue culture ?
78. What is explants ?
79. What is totipotency ?
80. What is micropropagation ?

81. What is somaclones ?
82. What is meristem ?
83. What is somatic hybrids ?
84. What is somatic ?

Two marks Questions

85. Define Management of Farms and Farm Animals ?
86. What is ANIMAL HUSBANDRY and germplasm collection ?
87. What is Animal Breeding and Selection and testing of superior ?
88. What is inbreeding and recombinants ?
89. What is outbreeding and Testing, release and commercialisation of new ?
90. What is Inbreeding and cultivars ?
91. What is homozygosity and Wheat and ?
92. What is inbreeding depression and Rice ?
93. What is breeding and cane ?
94. What is crossing and Plant Breeding for Disease Resistance ?
95. What is Interspecific and Mutation ?
96. What is hybridisation and mutation breeding ?
97. What is Controlled breeding experiments and Plant Breeding for Developing Resistance to Insect Pests ?
98. What is artificial and Biofortification ?
99. What is insemination and SINGLE CELL PROTEIN (SCP) ?
100. What is Multiple and Single Cell Protein (SCP) ?
101. What is Bee-keeping and tissue culture ?
102. What is apiculture and explants ?
103. What is Fisheries and totipotency ?
104. What is PLANT BREEDING and micropropagation ?
105. What is Green Revolution and somaclones ?
106. What is Collection of and somatic hybrids ?
107. What is variability and somatic ?

Three marks Questions

108. Explain Cross-?
109. Explain Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology?

Five marks Questions

110. Explain Dairy Farm Management?
111. Explain Poultry Farm Management?
112. Explain Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology?
113. Explain What is Plant Breeding??
114. Explain Plant Breeding for Disease Resistance?
115. Explain Plant Breeding for Developing Resistance to Insect Pests?
116. Explain SINGLE CELL PROTEIN (SCP)?
117. Explain Single Cell Protein (SCP)?