

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 1

Topic :- Strategies For Enhancement in Food Production

- The part of the plant taken for tissue culture is called
a) Inplant b) Explant c) Transplant d) Both (b) and (c)
- Which one is a rich source of vitamin-A?
I. Carrot II. Lemon
III. Beans IV. Spinach
Choose the correct option
a) I and II b) I and III c) I and IV d) I, II, III and IV
- A group of animals which are related by descent and share many similarities are referred to as
a) Breed b) Race c) Variety d) Species
- A good germplasm collection is essential for
a) A successful breeding programme
b) Hybridization
c) Selection of plant
d) Emasculation
- The milch breeds of cattle are?
a) Mallikar, Nageri and Malvi
c) Kankrej, Haryana and Ongole
b) Gir, Sahiwal and Deoni
d) Tharparkar and Kangayam
- Which one is the best silk?
a) Eri silk b) Mulberry silk c) Tasar silk d) None of the above
- In order to obtain disease free plants through tissue culture methods the best technique is
a) Embryo culture b) Protoplast culture c) Meristem culture d) Anther culture
- Which one of the following combinations would a sugarcane farmer look for in the sugarcane crop?
a) Thick stem, long internodes, high sugar content and disease resistant
b) Thick stem, high sugar content and profuse flowering

- c) Thick stem, short internodes, high sugar content, disease resistant
d) Thick stem, low sugar content, disease resistant
9. Hardening in tissue culture is
a) Keeping 30°-50°C temperature for about 30 minutes
b) Acclimatization of tissue culture plants slowly before growing in the field
c) Plunging the vials into water at 37°-40°C
d) None of the above
10. Fibre yielding plant is:
a) *Triticum* b) *Gossypium* c) *Pennisetum* d) *Rauwolfia*
11. A draught breed of cattle is:
a) Red Sindhi b) Gir c) Malvi d) Haryana
12. In plant breeding programmes, the entire collection of (plants/seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called:
a) Cross-hybridisation among the selected parents
b) Evaluation and selection of parents
c) Germplasm collection
d) Selection of superior recombinants
13. Mutation breeding is carried out by
I. inducing mutations in plants by various means
II. screening the plant for resistance
III. selecting the desirable plant for multiplication and breeding
Choose the correct option
a) I and II b) I and III c) II and III d) I, II and III
14. *Saccharum barberi* was grown in ...A... India had ...B... sugar content and yield. *Saccharum officinarum* did grow in ...C... India, had thicker stem and ...D... sugar content. Here A to D refers to
a) A-North, B-poor, C-South, D-higher b) A-South, B-higher, C-North, D-poor
c) A-East, B-poor, C-West, D-higher d) A-West, B-higher, C-North, D-poor
15. Which one of the following is not an important Indian millet?
a) *Sorghum vulgare* b) *Pennisetum typhoides*
c) *Eleusine coracana* d) None of the above
16. Murrah is a breed of:
a) Cow b) Sheep c) Buffaloes d) Goat
17. Solid stem in wheat exhibits non-preference by

a) Jassids b) Fruit borer c) Stem borer d) Stem sawfly

18. Pearl oyster belongs to class:

a) Gastropoda b) Pelecypoda c) Scaphopoda d) Amphineura

19. Artificial insemination is better than natural insemination in cattle because:

- a) Semen of good bulls can be provided everywhere
- b) There is no likelihood of contagious diseases
- c) It is economical
- d) All the above

20. The dry fibrous residue left after the extraction of sugarcane juice is known as:

a) Molasses b) Bagasse c) Massecuite d) None of the above

