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1. Breeding for disease resistance requires

- a) a good source of resistance
- b) Planned hybridisation
- c) Diseases test
- d) all of these**

2. Polyploidy is induced through

- a) Irradiation
- b) Mutagenic chemicals
- c) Ethylene
- d) Colchicine**

3. Heterosis is

- a) Appearance of spontaneous mutations
- b) Induction of mutations
- c) Mixture of two or more traits
- d) Superiority of hybrids over their parents.**

4. The quickest method of plant breeding is

- a) introduction
- b) Selection
- c) Hybridisation
- d) Mutation Breeding**

5. The new varieties of plants are produced by

- a) Introduction and mutation

b) Selection and hybridisation

c) Mutation and Selection

d) Selection and Introduction

6. Pure line breed refers to

a) heterozygosity only

b) homozygosity only

c) homozygosity and self assortment

d) heterozygosity and linkage

7. A scientist wants to study the viral effects on plants. Which of the following part of the plant should be excluded?

a) pith

b) shoot apex

c) phloem

d) cortex

8. Somatic hybridisation is achieved through

a) Grafting

b) Conjugation

c) Protoplast fusion

d) Recombinant DNA technology

9. Bagging is done to

a) Avoid cross pollination

b) Avoid self pollination

c) Achieve desired pollination

d) Prevent contamination from foreign pollen

10. A technique of micropropagation is

a) Multiple root production

b) Somatic embryogenesis

c) Growth of micro organisms on culture medium

d) Multiple shoot production and embryo rescue