

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 25

instruction

- solve any 25 questions from Q.1 to Q.30

- 1 _____ is known a father as genetics.
 (A)William bateson (B)Gregor Johann Mendel (C)griffith (D)Johansson
- 2 An inherited characters and its detectable variant is called _____
 (A)All ele (B)trait (C)Gene (D)Both a &b
- 3 Mendel's factors are in fact _____
 (A)unit (B)chromosomes (C)genes (D)Allele
- 4 _____ is the cause of non hereditary variation
 (A)food (B)mutation (C)deletion (D)inversion
- 5 The science dealing with heredity and variation is known as _____
 (A)cytology (B)Cytohistology (C)embryology (D)genetics
- 6 The phenomenon causing sudden discrete and heritable change in the genotype of an organism is called as
 (A)Variation (B)mutation (C)deletion (D)Inversion
- 7 _____ is the loss of a segment of a chromosome containing one or more genes.
 (A)deletion (B)inversion (C)duplication (D)translocation
- 8 The permanent inability of an animal to reproduce is called as _____
 (A)fertility (B)sterility (C)infertility (D)hybrid
- 9 The normal phenotypic ratio of dyhybrid cross is _____
 (A)9:3:3:1 (B)3:1 (C)9:3 (D)1:1
- 10 A cross between a homozygous recessive and a heterozygous plant is called
 (A)Mono hybrid cross (B)Dihyrid cross (C)Test cross (D)Back cross
- 11 Diploid sets of chromosomes are present in _____
 (A)Functional cell (B)gametes (C)Somatic cells (D)Reproductive cells
- 12 Laws of independent assortment was proposed by _____
 (A)Linnaeus (B)Robert Hooke (C)Mendel (D)Thomson
- 13 _____ is a type of cell division in which cell divides to form two similar daughter cells which are identical to parents.
 (A)Meiosis (B)mitosis (C)deletion (D)inversion
- 14 Hemophilia is _____
 (A)Sex link disease (B)Autosomal disease (C)Bacterial disease (D)Viral disease
- 15 Back cross is _____
 (A)f₁*f₁ (B)f₁*recessive parents only (C)f₁*dominant parent only (D)f₁*any parent
- 16 _____ refers to the undescended condition of the testes into scrotal sac
 (A)Free martin (B)cryptochidism (C)Scrotal hernia (D)Persistent hymen
- 17 Vaginitis means inflammation of _____
 (A)uterus (B)cervix (C)vagina (D)Fallopian tube
- 18 _____ means the selection of animals on the basis of performance of ancestors
 (A)Individual selection (B)Pedigree selection (C)Progeny testing (D)Random selection
- 19 The troubles that cause a complete and permanent reproductive failure is known as _____
 (A)Fertility (B)sterility (C)infertility (D)in sterility
- 20 _____ means the mating of related animals.
 (A)inbreeding (B)Out breeding (C)Cross breeding (D)Grading up

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- 21 _____ involves the mating of dam and son or sire and daughter of full brother and full sister.
(A)Line breeding (B)Cross breeding (C)Out crossing (D)Close breeding
- 22 _____ means the mating of distantly related animals as compare to close breeding .
(A)Line breeding (B)Close breeding (C)Out crossing (D)Cross breeding
- 23 Out breeding means the mating of _____ animals .
(A)related (B)unrelated (C)Closely related (D)Distantly related
- 24 _____ is the best method for genetic improvement of cattle within the breed.
(A)Cross breeding (B)Out crossing (C)Close breeding (D)Line breeding
- 25 Mating of HF sire deoni cow is the example of _____
(A)Out crossing (B)Line breeding (C)Cross breeding (D)Species hybridization
- 26 _____ is defined as mating of pure breed sire with non descript females and offspring for generation after generation the pro genies are reaching nearly 98 to 99 % inheritance of original breed.
(A)Out crossing (B)Grading up (C)Cross breeding (D)Species hybridization
- 27 Mating of jack (male ass) and mare (female horse),the progeny is known as _____.
(A)Mule (B)Hinny (C)Cattalo (D)Buffalo
- 28 _____ measures the reproducting ability of an adult animal.
(A)Gestation efficiency (B)Breeding efficiency (C)Feeding efficiency (D)Nutritional efficiency
- 29 _____ reduces reproductive efficiency and productive performance of the progeny.
(A)Cross breeding (B)Out breeding (C)In breeding (D)Grading up
- 30 _____ helps to produce animals with better adaptability in adverse environmental conditions.
(A)Line breeding (B)Close breeding (C)Cross breeding (D)inbreeding