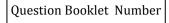
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M. Sc. (Ag.) Genetics and Plant Breeding (Third Semester) EXAMINATION, 2021-22

MAINTENANCE BREEDING, CONCEPT OF VARIETY RELEASE AND SEED PRODUCTION

Р	ape	r Co	de	
GP	5	0	1	5

Time : 1:30 Hours]

Instructions to the Examinee :

- Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
- 2. The booklet contains 60 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 50 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 50 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 50 questions will be considered for evaluation. All questions carry equal marks.
- 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

Questions Booklet Series **A**

[Maximum Marks : 100

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 60 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं
 50 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा
 50 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 50 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
- 3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(Only for Rough Work)

(A)	1966	
(B)	1970	

Indian Seeds Act passed in :

(C) 2000

1.

- (D) 2004
- 2. Which is the cause of seed deterioration ?
 - (A) Genetic changes
 - (B) Reduced enzyme activities
 - (C) Accumulation of toxic substances
 - (D) All of the above
- 3. The test required for granting protection of a new variety under PPV is :
 - (A) VCU
 - (B) DUS
 - (C) GOT
 - (D) All of the above
- 4. Certified seed is produced from :
 - (A) Nucleus seed
 - (B) Breeder seed
 - (C) Foundation seed
 - (D) Truthful seed

- 5. Sequence of 3-generation system of seed in India is :
 - (A) Foundation-Labelled-Certified
 - (B) Certified-Breeder-Foundation
 - (C) Breeder-Foundation-Certified
 - (D) Breeder-Certified-Foundation
- 6. Certification is not required for :
 - (A) Nucleus seed
 - (B) Breeder seed
 - (C) Certified seed
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 7. Breeder seed is the progeny of :
 - (A) Nucleus seed
 - (B) Foundation seed
 - (C) Registered seed
 - (D) Certified seed
- 8. Improved seed includes :
 - (A) Nucleus seed
 - (B) Breeder seed
 - (C) Foundation seed
 - (D) All of the above

Microbiotic seed (A) Mesobiotic seed **(B)** Macrobiotic seed (C) (D) None of the above The most important factors influencing 13. the life span of seeds under storage are : Rainfall and R. H. (A) Climate and temperature **(B)** Temperature and R. H. (C) Seed size and moisture content (D) International Seed Testing Association 14. was established on : 10 July, 1924 (A) 12 February, 1942 **(B)** (C) 12 July, 1925 10 July, 1914 (D) (4)

Seeds, which are viable for a period of

3-15 years are known as :

9.

10.

11.

- 12. Which of the following enzymes catalyses the tetrazolium staining reaction ?
 - (A) Peroxidase
 - (B) Amylase
 - (C) Dehydrogenase
 - (D) All of the above
- 13. Most critical factors of seed germination are :
 - (A) Oxygen and light
 - (B) Moisture and temperature
 - (C) Moisture and light
 - (D) Temperature and light
- 14. The percentage impurity is also referred to as :
 - (A) Seed index
 - (B) Breakage
 - (C) Dockage
 - (D) Test weight

15		10	
15.	Which of the following tests is used to	19.	The line which is used to restore fertility
	test genetic purity ?		in cytoplasmic male sterile line is
	(A) Viability test		called :
	(B) Germination test		
	(C) Grow-out test		(A) A line
	(D) Tetrazolium test		(B) B line
16.	Argemone maxicana L. is an		(C) R line
	objectionable weed in :		(D) None of the above
	(A) Wheat		
	(B) Rice	20.	Removal of off-type plants from the field
	(C) Cotton		is called :
	(D) Rapeseed-Mustard		(A) Detasseling
17.	Seed certification requires :		-
	(A) An improved variety		(B) Roguing
	(B) Physical purity		(C) Clipping
	(C) Genetic purity		(D) Skipping
	(D) All of the above		
10		21.	In which of the following crops rope
18.	Which male and female ratio is		pulling is done for good seed setting in
	maintained in Bajra for hybrid seed		hybrids ?
	production ?		
	(A) 1:2		(A) Maize
	(B) 2:4		(B) Sorghum
	(C) 4:6		(C) Sunflower
	(D) 3:6		(D) Rice

22.	DUS testing refers to evaluation of	26.	In wheat, production of foundation
	varieties in terms of :		seed needs an isolation distance
	(A) Distinctness		of :
	(B) Uniformity		
	(C) Stability		(A) 3 metres
	(D) All of the above		(B) 5 metres
23.	Minikit trials are conducted on :		(C) 10 metres
	(A) Farmer's Field		(D) 20 metres
	(B) State Govt. Farms		
	(C) Agricultural Universities	27.	Breeder seed is the progeny of :
	(D) All of the above		(A) Resistered seed
24.	A seed which is developed by the		(B) Foundation seed
	technique of genetic engineering is		(C) Nucleus seed
	known as :		(D) Certified seed
	(A) Orthodox seed		
	(B) Transgenic seed	28.	Notification of released varieties is done
	(C) Hybrid seed		by :
	(D) Registered seed		(A) Ministry of Finance
25.	Certification is not required for :		(A) Willistry of Fillance
			(B) Ministry of Agriculture and
	(A) Breeder seed		Irrigation
	(B) Foundation seed		(C) National Souda Comparation
	(C) Certified seed		(C) National Seeds Corporation
	(D) All of the above		(D) All of the above

29.	The headquarters of Project Directorate	33.	Which form of chemicals is used to seed
	of Wheat is situated in :		treatment ?
	(A) Kanpur		
	(B) Lucknow		(A) Dust
	(C) Karnal		(B) Liquid
	(D) Hyderabad		(C) Slurry
30.	Adaptive Research Trials are conducted in :		(D) All of the above
	(A) Research Centres	34.	The safe moisture content storage of
	(B) State Government Farms		paddy seeds under ambient condition is :
	(C) Both (A) and (B)		
	(D) None of the above		(A) 10%
31.	Preliminary Yield Trials are also known		(B) 13%
	as :		(C) 15%
	(A) Station Trial		(D) 20%
	(B) Multilocation Trial		
	(C) Coordinated Trial	35.	How much isolation distance is
	(D) All of the above		maintained in maize for foundation seed
32.	Role of border rows in hybrid seed		production ?
	production is :		(A) 3 m
	(A) Easy identification		
	(B) Additional pollen supply		(B) 150 m
	(C) To prevent disease		(C) 200 m
	(D) All of the above		(D) 400 m

36.	The purpose of seed certification is :	40.	Which part of seed provides food
	(A) To maintain a high quality seed		reserves to germinating embryo ?
	(B) To train seed producer		(A) Seed coat
	(C) To distribute seeds		
	(D) To transport seeds		(B) Embryo
37.	Seed which contains more than one		(C) Endosperm
	embryo is called :		(D) Hilum
	(A) Polyembryony	41.	The class of seed, which is generally used
	(B) Polypetalous		in seed multiplication chain is :
	(C) Polyandrus		
	(D) Apomixis		(A) Truthful labelled seed
38.	Which changes occur during seed		(B) PUSA seed
	storage ?		(C) Breeder seed
	(A) Physical changes		(D) Commercial seed
	(B) Nutritional changes		
	(C) Respiratory changes	42.	The formula for calculating the real value
	(D) All of the above		of seed is :
39.	Seed replacement rate is :		(A) Purity % \times Moisture % / 100
	(A) Maximum in hybrid seeds		(B) Purity % × Germination % / 100
	(B) Minimum in cross-pollinated crops		(C) Durity 04 × Vichility 04 / 100
	(C) Maximum in self-pollinated crops		(C) Purity % \times Viability % / 100
	(D) None of the above		(D) All of the above

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Set-A

(C)	Varanasi	
(D)	Meerut	
Spoo	on method of seed sampling is used	48.
for :		
(A)	Small seeded varieties	
(B)	Large seeded varieties	
(C)	Tubers	
(D)	Bulbs	
Weig	ght of 1000 seeds is known as :	49.
(A)	Seed index	
(B)	Test weight	
(C)	Seed density	
(D)	Seed viability	
Plant	ts emerged in the seed plot from	50.
previ	ious crops are referred to as :	
(A)	Off type plants	
(B)	Male sterile plants	
(C)	Volunteer plants	

National Seed Research and Training

Centre (NSRTC) is situated at :

Kanpur

Lucknow

(A)

(B)

43.

44.

- (
- (
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- 45. V
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- 46. Р р
 - ()
 - (
 - (
 - Male fertile plants (D) (D)

- 47. A line is also known as :
 - Male fertile line (A)
 - **(B)** Male sterile line
 - (C) Restorer line
 - (D) Maintainer line
- In pigeonpea, the production of certified 5. seed requires an isolation distance of :
 - 25 m (A)
 - **(B)** 50 m
 - (C) 100 m
 - (D) 200 m
- Which one is dicotyledonous seed ?).
 - (A) Triticum aestivum
 - Zea mays **(B)**
 - (C) Pisum sativum
 - Oryza sativa (D)
- Time isolation in hybrid maize seed ١. production would be :
 - 5-10 days (A)
 - (B) 20-25 days
 - (C) 50-60 days
 - 10-15 days

51.	In tetrazolium test, the colour of living	55.	When was first seed testing laboratory
	tissues of seed changes to :		established in our country ?
	(A) Yellow		(4) 10/1
	(B) Pink		(A) 1961
	(C) Green		(B) 1971
	(D) Blue		(C) 1981
52.	Detasseling is done in :		(D) 1991
	(A) Wheat	FC	
	(B) Rice	56.	According to ISTA, how many seeds are
	(C) Maize		required for germination test ?
	(D) Barley		(A) 150
53.	For certification purpose, in majority of		(B) 200
	the crops the physical purity should be :		(C) 300
	(A) 95%		(D) 400
	(B) 96%		
	(C) 97%	57.	The main responsibility of foundation
	(D) 98%		seed production is :
54.	Johnson grass is a noxious weed of :		(A) Registered growers
	(A) Maize		(B) SSCA
	(B) Jowar		
	(C) Bajra		(C) NSC
	(D) Wheat		(D) All of the above

- 58. Which seed is distributed to the farmers
 60. The colour of tag used for breeder seed
 is :

 (A) Nucleus seed
 (B) Breeder seed

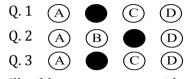
 (B) Freeder seed
 (B) Yellow
 - (C) Foundation seed (C) White
 - (D) Certified seed (D) Blue
- 59. How much genetic purity is found in breeder seed ?
 - (A) 90%
 - (B) 99.9%
 - (C) 100%
 - (D) 85%

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4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :



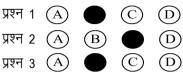
Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

- 5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
- 6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
- 7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
- 8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
- 9. There will be no negative marking.
- 10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
- 11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
- 12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.
- **Impt.** : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is ny discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर – A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :



अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
- सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
- ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को साक्धानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
- परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
- 9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
- 11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
- 12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।
- महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीमाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।