

AIPMT 2003

1. Which endangered animal is the source of the world's finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool—the shahtoosh ?
 (1) Nilgai (2) Cheetal
 (3) Kashmiri goat (4) Chiru

AIPMT 2005

2. The world's highly prized wool yielding 'Pashmina' breed is –
 (1) Kashmir sheep–Afghan sheep cross
 (2) Goat
 (3) Sheep
 (4) Goat–sheep cross

AIPMT 2007

3. Which one of the following pair is mismatched?
 (1) *Bombyx mori* – Silk
 (2) *Pila globosa* – Pearl
 (3) *Apis indica* – Honey
 (4) *Kenia lacca* – Lac
4. Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry ?
 (1) Pasteurellosis
 (2) Salmonellosis
 (3) Coryza
 (4) New Castle disease

AIPMT Pre 2011

5. When two unrelated individuals or lines are crossed, the performance of F_1 hybrid is often superior to both its parents. This phenomenon is called :-
 (1) Heterosis (2) Transformation
 (3) Splicing (4) Metamorphosis

Re-AIPMT 2015

6. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan ?
 (1) Blastomycosis (2) Syphilis
 (3) Influenza (4) Babesiosis

7. Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it :
 (1) exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection
 (2) helps in accumulation of superior genes.
 (3) is useful in producing purelines of animals.
 (4) is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression

NEET-I 2016

8. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India?
 (1) Gangetic shark (2) River dolphin
 (3) Blue whale (4) Sea-horse

NEET-II 2016

9. Among the following edible fishes, which one is a marine fish having rich source of omega-3 fatty acids?
 (1) Mrigala (2) Mackerel
 (3) Mystus (4) Mangur
10. Interspecific hybridization is the mating of:-
 (1) Superior males and females of different breeds
 (2) More closely related individuals within same breed for 4-6 generations
 (3) Animals within same breed without having common ancestors
 (4) Two different related species

NEET(UG) 2017

11. Homozygous purelines in cattle can be obtained by:
 (1) mating of unrelated individuals of same breed.
 (2) mating of individuals of different breed.
 (3) mating of individuals of different species.
 (4) mating of related individuals of same breed.

NEET (UG) 2019

12. Select the **incorrect** statement :-
 (1) Inbreeding increases homozygosity
 (2) Inbreeding is essential to evolve purelines in any animal
 (3) Inbreeding selects harmful recessive genes that reduce fertility and productivity
 (4) Inbreeding helps in accumulation of superior genes and elimination of undesirable genes

NEET (UG) 2019 (Odisha)

13. Select the **incorrect** statement regarding inbreeding
 (1) Inbreeding helps in elimination of deleterious alleles from the population
 (2) Inbreeding is necessary to evolve a pureline in any animal
 (3) Continued inbreeding reduces fertility and leads to inbreeding depression
 (4) Inbreeding depression can not be overcome by out-crossing

NEET (UG) 2020

14. By which method was a new breed 'Hisardale' of sheep formed by using Bikaneri ewes and Marino rams ?
 (1) Inbreeding (2) Out crossing
 (3) Mutational breeding (4) Cross breeding

NEET (UG) 2020 (COVID-19)

15. Inbreeding depression is -
 (1) Reduced motility and immunity due to close inbreeding
 (2) Decreased productivity due to mating of superior male and inferior female
 (3) Decrease in body mass of progeny due to continued close inbreeding
 (4) Reduced fertility and productivity due to continued close inbreeding

NEET (UG) 2021

16. Which of the following is **not** a step in Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology (MOET)?
 (1) Cow is administered hormone having LH like activity for super ovulation
 (2) Cow yields about 6-8 eggs at a time
 (3) Cow is fertilized by artificial insemination
 (4) Fertilized eggs are transferred to surrogate mothers at 8-32 cell stage
17. Inbreeding is an important strategy of animal breeding because it
 (1) is necessary to evolve a pure line in any animal
 (2) helps in accumulation of superior genes
 (3) helps in elimination of less desirable genes
 (4) All of the above

NEET (UG) 2022

18. Bee-keeping helps to improve the yield of following crops EXCEPT _____.
 (1) Sunflower (2) Apple
 (3) Mustard (4) Jowar
19. The term 'blue Revolution' is related with :
 (1) Development of water reservoirs
 (2) Honey and its by products
 (3) Fishery industry
 (4) Various crop plants and their by products

Re-NEET (UG) 2022

20. Two butterfly species are competing for the same nectar of a flower in a garden. To survive and coexist together, they may avoid competition in the same garden by:
 (1) feeding at the same time
 (2) choosing different foraging patterns
 (3) increasing time spent on attacking each other
 (4) predated on each other

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	4	2	2	4	1	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	4	4
Question	16	17	18	19	20										
Answer	1	4	4	3	2										

EXERCISE - II

AIPMT 2008

- Crop plants grown in monoculture are:-
 - Low in yield
 - Free from intraspecific competition
 - characterised by poor root system
 - highly prone to pests
- In order to obtain virus-free plants through tissue culture the best method is :-
 - Protoplast culture
 - Embryo rescue
 - Anther culture
 - Meristem culture

AIPMT 2007

- Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - At present it is not possible to grow maize without chemical fertilizers
 - Extensive use of chemical fertilizers may lead to eutrophication of nearby water bodies
 - Both *Azotobacter* and *Rhizobium* fix atmospheric nitrogen in root nodules of plants
 - Cyanobacteria such as *Anabaena* and *Nostoc* are important mobilizers of phosphates and potassium for plant nutrition in soil

AIPMT 2009

- Somaclones are obtained by :-
 - Genetic engineering
 - Tissue culture
 - Plant breeding
 - Irradiation

AIPMT 2010

- Breeding of crops with high levels of minerals vitamin and proteins is called:-
 - Biomagnification
 - Micropropagation
 - Somatic hybridisation
 - Biofortification

AIPMT-Pre 2011

- "Jaya" and "Ratna" developed for green revolution in India are the varieties of :-
 - Maize
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Bajra

- 'Himgiri' developed by hybridisation and selection for disease resistance against rust pathogens is a variety of :-
 - Chilli
 - Maize
 - Sugarcane
 - Wheat
- A collection of plants and seeds having diverse alleles of all the genes of a crop is called :-
 - Herbarium
 - Germplasm
 - Gene library
 - Genome

AIPMT-Pre 2012

- Which one of the following is a case of wrong matching ?
 - Micropropagation In-vitro production of plants in large numbers
 - Callus-Unorganised mass of cells produced in tissue culture
 - Somatic hybridization - Fusion of two diverse cells
 - Vector DNA- Site for t-RNA synthesis
- Which part would be most suitable for raising virus-free plants for micropropagation ?
 - Meristem
 - Node
 - Bark
 - Vascular tissue

AIPMT-Mains 2012

- Green revolution in India occurred during :-
 - 1980's
 - 1950's
 - 1960's
 - 1970's

NEET-UG 2013

- In plant breeding programme, the entire collection (of plants/seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called :-
 - germplasm collection
 - selection of superior recombinants
 - cross-hybridisation among the selected parents.
 - evaluation and selection of parents

AIPMT 2014

- To obtain virus - free healthy plants from a diseased one by tissue culture technique, which part/parts of the diseased plant will be taken :-
 - Apical meristem only
 - Palisade parenchyma
 - Both apical and axillary meristems
 - Epidermis only

AIPMT 2015

14. A technique of micropropagation is :-
 (1) Somatic embryogenesis
 (2) Protoplast fusion
 (3) Embryo rescue
 (4) Somatic hybridization
15. Which of the following enhances or induces fusion of protoplasts ?
 (1) Polyethylene glycol and sodium nitrate
 (2) IAA and kinetin
 (3) IAA and gibberellins
 (4) Sodium chloride and potassium chloride

Re-AIPMT 2015

16. A protoplast is a cell :-
 (1) without cell wall
 (2) without plasma membrane
 (3) without nucleus
 (4) undergoing division

NEET (UG) 2019 (Odisha)

17. In mung bean, resistance to yellow mosaic virus and powdery mildew were brought about by :-
 (1) Mutation breeding
 (2) Biofortification
 (3) Tissue culture
 (4) Hybridization and selection

NEET (UG) 2021

18. Match List -I with List - II.

List -I		List :- II	
(a)	Protoplast fusion	(i)	Totipotency
(b)	Plant tissue culture	(ii)	Pomato
(c)	Meristem culture	(iii)	Somaclones
(d)	Micropropagation	(iv)	Virus free plants

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (2) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (3) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (4) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

19. Which of the following is **not** an objective of Biofortification in crops?
 (1) Improve protein content
 (2) Improve resistance to diseases
 (3) Improve vitamin content
 (4) Improve micronutrient and mineral content

NEET (UG) 2022

20. Breeding crops with higher levels of vitamins and minerals or higher proteins and healthier fats is called:
 (1) Bio-remediation (2) Bio-fortification
 (3) Bio-accumulation (4) Bio-magnification

Re NEET (UG) 2021

21. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) :

Spirulina is a microbe that can be used for reducing environmental pollution.

Reason (R) :

Spirulina is a rich source of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate answer** from the options given below:

- (1) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**
 (2) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**
 (3) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct
 (4) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	1
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21									
Answer	1	1	2	2	2	2									