




# *Principles of Plant Breeding*

*Web-*

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ID NO. 

Signature 

15:00  
20:00  
Mid-term Examination  
B. Sc. (Horticulture) II Semester 2014  
Paper HPG101 : Principles of Plant Breeding

Time: One Hour

M.M: 20.00

A. Objective Types Questions:

i. Fill in the blanks:

1.0(0.5x2)

- I. Proportion of homozygosity of a population calculated by the formula-----  
II. Pure lines theory developed by Johannsen in -----, ----- 0.25

ii. Match the followings:

1.0

- |                          |       |                               |   |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|
| i. Inbred                | ----- | a. Heterozygous homogeneous   | ✓ |
| ii. Hybrids              | ----- | b. Homozygous homogeneous     | ✓ |
| iii. Composite varieties | ----- | c. Homozygous heterogeneous   | ✓ |
| iv. Multiline varieties  | ----- | d. Heterozygous heterogeneous | ✓ |

iii. Define the following terms:

2.0

- i. Hardy-Weinberg law  
ii. Half sibs  
iii. F<sub>2</sub> generation  
iv. Inbred line

iv. Write whether following statements are true or false:

4.0(0.5x8)

- I. In bulk method a record of parents and off- spring relationship is necessary. False ✓  
II. Mass selection for highly heritable traits can be effectively practiced in bulk population True ✓  
III. Transfer of quantitative characters with low heritability are suitable for transfer through back cross method. False True ✓  
IV. For back crossing method, recurrent parent must not be popular variety. False ✓  
V. In back cross method the non recurrent parent is selected for the character that is to be improved in recurrent parent. True ✓  
VI. Pure lines are homozygous heterogeneous False ✓  
VII. Evaluation of worth of plants on the basis of performance of their progenies' is known as progeny test. True ✓  
VIII. The chief objective of hybridization to create genetic variation. True ✓ 3.0

B. Short Answered Type Questions:

Note: Attempt any **three** questions. Each question carries 2 marks

1. Define pure lines. Write down the basic reasons for genetic variation in pure lines.

2. What is pedigree method of breeding write merits and demerits of pedigree method breeding?
3. What are multi lines varieties? Write characteristic features of good multi line variety?
4. Differentiation between bulk method and mass selection.

C. Long Answered Type Questions:

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 3 marks

- I. How you will apply a back crossing programme for the transfer of resistance gene against root rot of tomato. Also calculate percentage of genes will be transfer till  $Bc_3$  generation in a recurrent parent.
- II. Define pedigree method. Write down general procedure of Pedigree method of breeding along with its uses.
- III. What do you understand by recurrent selection? Give a generalized procedure of recurrent selection along with its merits and demerits

II Hardy weinberg law - Frequency of allele & genotype in a population remain constant until migration, selection, genetic drift has not occurred.