

Board – CBSE

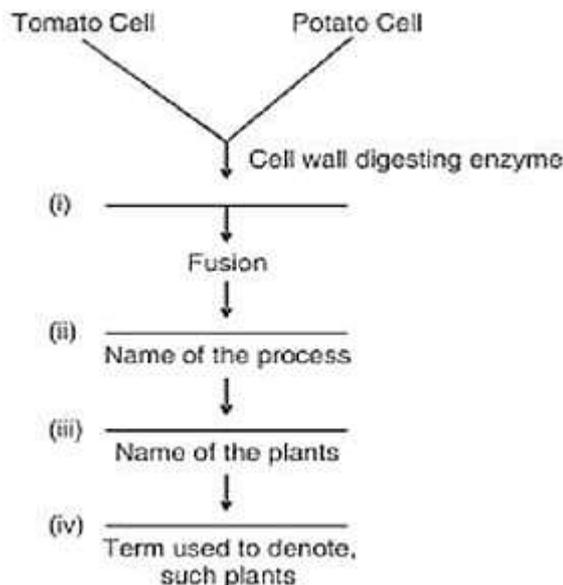
Class – 12

Topic – Strategies for Food Enhancement In Food

1. A new breed of sheep was developed in Punjab by crossing two different breeds of Sheep. Name the two breeds which were crossed and the new breed developed.
2. Study the table given below and fill in the blanks marked A, B, C and D

No.		Crop Variety	Resistant to Disease
1.	Wheat	Himgiri	(A)
2.	Brassica	(B)	White rust
3.	(C)	Pusa Koma	Bacterial blight
4.	Chilli	(D)	Chilly mosaic Virus, Tobacco mosaic Virus and leaf curl

3. Why are proteins synthesized from Spirulina called Single celled Proteins? What is the significance of such a protein?
4. Differentiate between inbreeding and outbreeding in animals.
5. Observe the process of Somatic hybridisation given below and fill in the blanks. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)



6. What is single cell protein? What is its significance?
7. Expand MOET. How is it carried out?
8. What is germplasm? Why is it necessary to have germplasm collection?
9. What is inbreeding depression? Why do self – pollinated crops do not show the ill effects of inbreeding depression?
10. What is interspecific hybridization. Give an example?
11. What are the advantages of breeding for disease-resistance in plants?
12. Which part of the plant is best suited for making virus free plants & why?

13. What is artificial insemination? What are the advantages of this technique?
14. Why was hybridization carried out between species of Sugarcane in North India & that grown in south India?
15. Name the variety developed & disease to which it is resistant in case of :-  
(i) Brassica                      (ii) Cowpea
16. What is meant by the term “breed”. What are the objectives of animal breeding?
17. What is micropropagation? Why are plants produced by this technique called soma clones? Name any two food plants which are produced on commercial scale using this method.
18. What is mutation? Explain the significance of mutation in plant breeding. Give an example of a disease resistant variety of cultivated plant induced by mutation.
19. How can we improve the success rate of fertilisation during artificial insemination in animal husbandry programmes?
20. Biofortification is the most practical means to improve public health. Justify the statement with examples.
21. What is meant by germplasm Collection? Describe its significance in plant breeding programmes.
22. To which product, following products are related (a) Blue revolution (b) white revolution (c) Green revolution
23. What measures would you undertake to improve the quality & quantity of milk production?
24. What is “tissue culture”. What are the steps involved in tissue culture?
25. What are the measures that need to be taken for effective poultry farm management?
26. The steps in a programme are: -  
Collection of germplasm, crossbreeding the selected parents, selection superior recombinant progeny & Testing, releasing & marketing new cultivars?  
(i) What is this programme related to?  
(ii) Name two special qualities as the basis of selection of progeny.  
(iii) What was the outcome of the programme?  
(iv) What is the popular term given to this outcome? Also name the India Scientist who is credited with chalking out of this programme.  
(v) Among the above – mentioned step which is the most crucial step of this programme & why?
27. What is apiculture? What are the requirements to consider for bee-keeping?
28. What are the major steps involved in Plant breeding?

29. Does apiculture offer multiple advantages to farmers? List its advantages, if it is located near a place of commercial flower cultivation. Name the most common species of bee which is reared in India.
30. What is somatic hybridisation? Describe the various steps in producing somatic hybrids from protoplasts. Mention any two uses of somatic hybridisation.