GPB-243 MCQ

1. Seed drying is very important to maintain its–
(A) Viability and vigour
(B) Protein content
(C) Oil content
(D) Chemical composition

2. The equipment used to apply chemicals that involves suspension and wettable powder treatment material in water is
(A) Slury treaters
(B) Direct treaters
(C) Panogen treaters
(D) Mist-o-matic treaters

3. Average diameter of bulbet of onion (seed standard) shall not be less than
(A) 2.5 cm
(B) 1 cm
(C) 3 cm
(D) 2 cm

4. Indian cotton is–
(A) G. herbaceiuni
(B) G. arboreum
(C) G. hirsuium
(D) G. barbadense

5. For seed samples kept in an incubator for germination test, light is–
(A) Alwasy essential
(B) Never essential
(C) Not harmful
(D) Harmful

6. Seedlessness in fruits is called as–
(A). Parthenogensis
(B) Parthenocarpy
(C) Apomixis
(D) None

7. Centre of origin of rice is–
(A) SW Asia

(B) SE Asia
(C) South America
(D) North America

8. The GOT is done for verification of–
(A) Physical purity
(B) Genetic purity
(C) Germination %
(D) None

9. Possible reasons for seed dormancy is–
(A) Presence of pathogens
(B) Cracking of hulls
(C) Immature embryo
(D) Green distoration

10. ISTA was established in the year–
(A) 1871
(B) 1876
(C) 1921
(D) 1924

11. While sampling from a seed lot of 50 bags, the minimum number of primary sample should be–
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 20

12. Certified seed of cotton should have minimum germination of–
(A) 50%
(B) 60%
(C) 70%
(D) 80%

13. Critical stages of irrigation in cowpea……..
(A) Flowering & pod formation
(B) Flowering
(C) Seedling
(D) None of these
14. Family of soybean :
(A) Leguminosae
(B) Apilionceaceae

(C) Compositae
(D) Linaceae

15. Seed certification requires:
(A). An improved variety
(B). Genetic purity
(C). Physical purity
(D). All of the above

16.Breeder seed is the progeny of:
(A). Foundation seed
(B). Registered seed
(C). Nucleus seed
(D). Certified seed

17.Headquarters of the Union for the Protection of New Plant varieties is in:
(A). Thailand
(B). USA
(C). Denmark
(D). Switzerland

18. The recommended ratio of male rows to female rows is in hybrid bajra production
(A). 2 to 4
(B). 1 to 2
(C). 4 to 8
(D). 3 to 6

19. Occurrence of more than one embryo in seed is knwon as–
(A). Polysomy
(B). Polyembryoy
(C). Apogamy
(D). None

20. First hybrid of pegionpea in the world is–
(A). ICPH - 8
(B). ICPH - 10
(C). PUSA - Arhar
(D). PUSA HR – I

21. The moisture content for safe storage of cerrals is–
(A). 12-14%
(B). 14-16%
(C). 16-18%
(D). 18-20%

22.The constutuent of wheat affecting its baking quality is–
(A). Glutin
(B). Pectin
(C). Vitamin B1
(D). Moisture

23. The Rudimentary root of the seed or seedling that forms the primary root of the young plant is known as–
(A). Rachis
(B). Radicle
(C). Rachilla
(D). Raceme

24. Mode of pollination in maize is–
(A). Self-pollination
(B). Vegetative propagation
(C). Cross-pollination
(D). None

25. T2 test colour of living tissues of seed changed to–
(A). Red
(B). Blue
(C). Yellow
(D). Green

26. Maximum moisture content for safe storage in wheat seed is–
(A). 12
(B). 15
(C). 7
(D). None

27. In India, normally how many generation system seed are produced?
(A). 1
(B). 2
(C). 3
(D). 4

28. Slow drying seed is–
(A). Cereals
(B). Rapeseed and mustard
(C). Grass
(D). Pulses
29. Germination is inhibited by–
(A). Red light
(B). Blue light
(C). IR light

(D). UV light

30. Certification is not required for:
(A).Nucleus seed
(B).Breeder seed
(C).Foundation seed
(D).Certified seed

31. Contamination permitted in maize is:
(A).1%
(B).2%
(C).0.10%
(D).0.20%

32. Production of breeder seed in cotton requires an isolation distance of:
(A).20 metres
(B).30 metres
(C).50 metres
(D).75 metres

33. In wheat, production of foundation seed needs an isolation distance of:
(A).Three metres
(B).Five metres
(C).Ten metres
(D).Twenty metres

34. Freedom from inert matter and defective seeds:
(A).Genetic purity
(B).Physical purity
(C).Defective purity
(D).Normal purity

35. Breeder seed is _____ % pure:
A.99
B.100
C.70
D.99.99

36. In Bhindi, production of foundation seed needs an isolation distance of:
(A).100 metres
(B).50 metres
(C).200 metres
(D).3 metres

37. Seed is…..
(A).Developed ovule

(B).Fertilized and developed ovule
(C).Developed ovary
(D).Fertilized and developed ovary

38. Outer seed coat is…..
(A).Testa
(B).Tegmen
(C)Hilum
(D)Funiculus

39. Which one is a monocotyledonous seed
(A).Pisum sativum
(B).Cicer arietinum
(C).Dolichos lablab
(D)Triticum aestivum

40. Seed dormancy may be due to
(A).Permeable seed coat
(B).Hard impermeable seed coat
(C).Thin seed coat
(D). Lack of reserve food

41. The hormone which can break seed dormancy is
(A).Coumarin
(B).Ferulic acid
(C).ABA
(D).GA

42. Mechanical injuring of seed coat to break dormancy is called
(A).Scarification
(B).Stratification
(C).Impaction
(D).Compaction

43. Germination is hypogeal in
(A).Cotton
(B).Pea
(C).Castor
(D).Bean
44. Vivipary is seed germination
(A).In strong light
(B).Without involving cotyledons
(C).With cotyledons coming above ground
(D).While contained inside the fruit

45. Hot water treatment is used to break dormancy in
(A).Lentil
(B).Cherry
(C).Cotton
(D).None

46. Difference between seed and grain is…
(A).Seed processing
(B).Genetic purity
(C).Seed quality
(D).Cost

47. The separation of the field of a variety from that of another variety of the same crop to avoid contamination.
(A).Genetic purity
(B).Isolation distance
(C).Seed dormancy
(D).Roguing

48. Seed remain viable for long time at low temperature and low moisture content called as …
(A).Recalcitrant seed
(B).Foundation seed
(C).Orthodox seed
(D).Breeder seed

49. Father of seed technology is…
(A).Nobbe
(B).Staphen Hales
(C).Charles Darwin
(D).Shelford

50. Genetic purity in the field is maintained by…
(A).Seed testing
(B).Field inspection
(C).Roguing
(D).Seed sampling

51. If cotyledons are brought above the soil, the germination is
(A). hypogeal
(B). epigeal
(C). vivipary
(D). none of these

52. The reserve food material in castor seed mostly occurs in the form of

(A). carbohydrates
(B). proteins
(C). oil
(D). sugar

53. Which of the commercial classes of seed is sold to farmers:
(A). producer
(B). breeder
(C). registered
(D). foundation

54.Seed test that provides information on weed seed and inert material is called:
(A). purity test
(B). clean seed test
(C). viability test
(D). wholesomeness test

55. In cryogenic storage, seeds are stored at:
(A). -65 0^C
(B). -100 0^C
(C). -192 0^c
(D). 75 0^C

56. In Bhindi, production of foundation seed needs an isolation distance of:
(A). 100 metres
(B). 50 metres
(C). 200 metres
(D). 3 metres

57. In sunflower, production of foundation seed requires an isolation distance of (metres):
(A). 400 metres
(B). 800 metres
(C). 200 metres
(D). 100metres

58. For foundation seed production colour tag is used in the fields is:
(A). White
(B). Buff
(C). Blue
(D). None of above

59. Foundation seed is obtained from:

(A).Nucleus seed
(B).Breeder seed
(C).Foundation seed
(D).Certified seed

59. Blue colour tag is issued for
(A).Nucleus seed
(B).Breeder seed
(C).Foundation seed
(D).Certified seed

60.Seed rate of sorghum is _____ kg/ha.
(A).12-15
(B).10-12
(C).8-10
(D).15-20

61. Viability of the seed is tested with
(A). Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride
(B). Indole acetic acid
(C). Mercuric chloride
(D). 2, 4-D

62.Common cause of seed and bud dormancy is presence of
(A). Ethylene
(B). Cytokinins
(C). Abscisic acid
(D). Both B and C

63.Seeds of tomato do not germinate in its pulp due to
(A). Presence of ferulic acid
(B). Presence of excess salt
(C). Absence of oxygen
(D). Presence of ABA

64. Thiourea is used in overcoming seed dormancy by
(A). Chemical scarification
(B). Counteracting inhibitors
(C). Inducing cell division
(D). Develop osmotic pressure

65. The most important external factor for seed germination is
(A). Light
(B). Soil
(C). Oxygen
(D). Water

66. A seed which is unable to germinate in the presence of light is
(A). Viscum
(B). Onion
(C). Bean
(D). Maize

67. Germination is hypogeal in
(A). Cotton
(B). Pea
(C). Castor
(D). Bean

68. Epigeal germination occurs in
(A). Gram
(B). Pea
(C). Castor
(D). Maize

69. The equipment used for separating, cleaning and grading small seeds from given sample is_____?
(A). Seed blower
(B). Seed sorter
(C). Seed divider
(D).A and B

70. Botanical name of American cotton is_____?
(A). G. hirsutum
(B). G. arborium
(C). G.barb dense
(D).Non of these