

NEET STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCEMENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION — ANIMAL BREEDING (INBREEDING, OUTBREEDING, MOET) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 40

Questions: 10

Section A (MCQ) — 10 questions

Q.1 Which one of the following is NOT an advantage of inbreeding? [NEET (UG) 2023]

- (1) It exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.
- (2) Elimination of less desirable genes and accumulation of superior genes takes place due to it.
- (3) It decreases the productivity of inbred population, after continuous inbreeding.
- (4) It increases homozygosity.

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.2 Select the incorrect statement with respect to inbreeding of animals. [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

- (1) It exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.
- (2) It is used for evolving pure lines in cattle.
- (3) It helps in accumulation of superior genes and elimination of less desirable genes.
- (4) It decreases homozygosity.

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Q.3 Which of the following is not a step in Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology (MOET)? [NEET (UG) 2021]

- (1) Fertilized eggs are transferred to surrogate mothers at 8-32 cell stage
- (2) Cow is administered hormone having LH like activity for super ovulation
- (3) Cow yields about 6-8 eggs at a time
- (4) Cow is fertilized by artificial insemination

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Q.4 By which method was a new breed 'Hisardale' of sheep formed by using Bikaneri ewes and Merino rams? [NEET (UG) 2020]

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Out crossing | (2) Mutational breeding |
| (3) Inbreeding | (4) Cross breeding |

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Q.5 Select the **incorrect** statement. [NEET (UG) 2019]

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

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Q.6 Homozygous purelines in cattle can be obtained by : [NEET 2017]

- (1) mating of related individuals of same breed
- (2) mating of individuals of different species
- (3) mating of individuals of different breed
- (4) mating of unrelated individuals of same breed

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Q.7 Interspecific hybridisation is the mating of

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) animals within same breed without having common ancestors
- (2) superior males and females of different breeds
- (3) more closely related individuals within same breed for 4-6 generations
- (4) two different related species

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Q.8 Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it : [AIPMT 2015]

- (1) helps in accumulation of superior genes.
- (2) is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression.
- (3) is useful in producing purelines of animals.
- (4) exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.

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Q.9 When two unrelated individuals or lines are crossed, the performance of F_1 hybrid is often superior to both parents. This phenomenon is called : [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

- (1) Splicing (2) Transformation
(3) Heterosis (4) Metamorphosis

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Q.10 In cloning of cattle a fertilized egg is taken out of the mother's womb and: [AIPMT 2007]

- (1) In the eight cell stage the individual cells are separated under electrical field for further development in culture media
(2) The egg is divided into 4 pairs of cells which are implanted into the womb of other cows
(3) In the eight cell stage, cells are separated and cultured until small embryos are formed which are implanted into the womb of other cows
(4) From this up to eight identical twins can be produced

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ans.	3	4	2	4	1	1	4	2	3	3	