1. Crossbreeding is:
   a. joining of gametes.
   b. a system of mating involving the pairing of animals representing two (or more) genetically dissimilar groups.
   c. Inbreeding.

2. The aim of crossbreeding is:
   a. to obtain the heterosis effect and rapidly incorporate desired genetic material.
   b. to reduce mutations and the heterosis effect.
   c. to reduce heterosis and genetic diversity.

3. Crossbreeding of non-inbred individuals can be classified as:
   a. interbreeding, crisscross, or rotational.
   b. top crossing, incrossbreeding, or incrossing.
   c. breed improvement, upgrading, or breed creation.

4. Heterosis is manifested as:
   a. an increase in the overall viability of crossbreds in comparison with the parent forms (hybrid vigour).
   b. an increase in heterozygosity.
   c. decreased stability of genetic material.

5. Crossbreeding for breed improvement
   a. involves only primitive breeds.
   b. should not be accompanied by rigorous selection.
   c. involves an ‘infusion of blood’ from a breed in which the trait for improvement is well-developed.

6. Interbreeding of animals aimed at obtaining the heterosis effect in the first generation of crossbreds is called:
   a. commercial crossbreeding.
   b. upgrading.
   c. breed creation.

7. Rotational crossbreeding is crossbreeding:
   a. of inbred individuals.
   b. of non-inbred individuals.
   c. aimed at adapting foreign genes.

8. A genetic effect of crossbreeding is:
   a. a reduced reproduction rate.
   b. heterosis.
   c. reduced viability in the offspring.

9. Genetic diversity
   a. refers to the degree of genetic similarity or difference between two breeds.
   b. is an increase in homozygosity in a population.
   c. is a factor increasing inbreeding depression.

10. The epistatic effect of genes
    a. is inheritance of independent traits.
    b. is the main effect of heterosis.
    c. involves combinations of genes at one locus interacting with the effects of combinations of genes at other loci.