



Grand Quiz

1 to 60 lessons for grand quiz

55 MCQs

1. NCCP stands for _____ **national culture collection of Pakistan**
2. Area of great genetic diversity are protected from human interference are known as _____ **gene sanctuary**
3. Madhuca insignis is a species of plant in the family _____ **Sapotaceae.**
4. Causes of migration in animals are _____ **ALL OF THEM**
5. superior offspring of quality." are produced in _____ **Outbreeding**
6. Conservation of plant genetic resource is necessary for _____ food security and agrobiodiversity _____ **Both A&B**
7. A concrete plan of action especially designed to achieve concrete goals is called ____ **strategy**
8. The migration of birds by powerful wind and hurricanes to very long distance. ____ **Irregular migration**
9. The is the reduction in genetic variation that results when a small subset of a large population is used to establish a new colony. _____ **Founder Effect**
10. Genetic stock can be divided into ----- general groups. _____ **3**
11. The frequency of gene pool can be affected by _____ **all of them**
12. The plant that grow spontaneously in self-maintaining populations in natural or semi-natural ecosystems and can exist independently." Are called _____ **wild plant**
13. The last member of passenger pigeon, named ".....,"died at age 29 at the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914. _____ **Martha**
14. gene transfer between different species occur in _____ **Horizontal gene transfer**
15. animal genetic resources" referred to as _____ **ALL**
16. the degree of relationship among breeding is less intense than in Breeding system _____ **Linebreeding**
17. genetic drift shows changes in the genome that may be _____ **ALL OF THEM**
18. resources are classified into types _____ **3**

19. gene bank is the type of _____ **Ex Situ conservation**
20. Plant diversity is urgently & effectively conserved is an objective of _____ **GSPC**
21. The species that help the entire ecosystem is _____ **keystone species**
22. Scientific name of house cat is _____ **Felis catus**
23. transfer of genetic variation from one population to another is termed as _____ **Gene flow**
24. scientific name of wild horse is _____ - **equus ferus**
25. **PGRFA stands for** _____ **plant genetic resource for food and agriculture**
26. Dwarf lake iris is a _____ **plant**
27. the transfer of DNA from one cell to another by a virus _____ **Transduction**
28. hazard to animals migration caused by human action or human involvement are called _____ **anthropogenic hazards**
29. other species of crops are derived from _____ **wild crops**
- sympatric speciation is due to _____ **Reproductive isolation**
30. sharp lowering of population gene pool is called _____ **bottleneck effect**
31. sub species of black rhino was declared extinct in _____ **2011**
32. Northern elephant seals have reduced genetic variation due to _____ **bottleneck effect**
33. Populations with a lesser number of genes in their gene pool will be _____ **susceptible to problems**
34. Living genetic resources such as seed or tissue that are maintained for the purpose off animal and plant breeding are called _____ **germplasm**
35. salmon move to for spawning _____ **river**
36. in Pakistan total are under vegetable is _____ **75%**
37. Mating of relatives beyond 2nd generation and upto 6th generation. Comes under _____ **Mild Inbreeding**
38. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), also known as _____ **sheep and goat plague**
39. scientific name of Marco Polo sheep is _____ **Ovis ammon**
40. Migration is... occur for the survival of organism. _____ **behavioral adaptation**
41. Preservation of biological material in liquid nitrogen is called _____ **Cryopreservation**
42. Transfer of gene from parent to offspring _____ **Vertical transfer of gene**
43. Woody plants like trees have a -- genetic diversity then vascular plants like grasses. _____ **Higher**
44. According to IUCN extinction rate of amphibians is _____ **30 %**
45. Bubal Hartebeest which had extinct was an _____ **animal**
46. The combination of all the genes present in a given population is called the _____ **gene pool**
47. According to FAO species of moluskus are _____ **85000**
48. The Pitcher's thistle grows for **five to eight** years before it flowers _____ **4 to 5**
49. vitrification is solidification due to increased viscosity rather than crystallization technique used in _____ **Cryopreservation**
50. is the reduced biological fitness in a given population as a result of inbreeding or breeding of related individuals. _____ **Inbreeding depression**
51. Specific group of domestic animals with a homogeneous appearance, _____ **breed**
52. GSPC was found in _____ **1999**

53. which disease spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by people _____ **MINAMATA disease**
54. Genetic stocks can be derived into _____ general groups _____ **3**
55. Coral reefs are also threatened Reefs are home to-----of marine animal _____ **25%**

MID TERM

1. Genetic resources are sometimes called _____ **first resource**
2. Landraces is a _____ **local variety of domesticated plants**
3. Which is called rosewood _____ **dalbergiaSissoo**
4. Total area under legume crop in Pakistan _____ **1.5m hectares**
5. Which one is extinct features of species _____ **white rhino**
6. Total remaining snow leopard in Pakistan _____ **200**
7. GSPC program founded in _____ **1999**
8. Microorganisms produces in _____ **Antibodies**
9. According to world database on protected area there are over _____ **protected areas around the world. 210,000**
10. Rhino are hunted for _____ **horns**
11. Natural selection will always result in the -----that gives an advantage to its possessor _____ **selection of allele**
12. Cryopreservation in liquid nitrogen _____ **at-196 degree**
13. How many categories of gene flow _____ **2**
14. Breeding type that is not released to half sister brother and cousins _____ **close breeding**
15. The strongest effect of genetic drift on _____ **small population**
16. Themes of genetic resources _____ **2**
17. Himalayan brown bear _____ **150-200**
18. Pakistan in kinow production _____ **6th number**
19. Tigers of migration _____ **all**
20. Gene flow blocked by physical barriers _____ **allopatric speciation**
21. Plant genetic resources are the building blocks and fundamental not only in-----but also for the very survival of the species in time and space
_____ **crop improvement program**
22. Biologist suspect we're living through the ----- mass extinction _____ **sixth major**
23. Honey bee pollinates how much plants _____ **250,000 species of plants**
24. _____ is a pioneer species easily regenerated from seed. _____ **Acacia nilotica**
25. Sheep was domesticated by humans in _____ **10,000BC**
26. Phenylketonuria caused by _____ **mutation**
27. Allele frequency affected by ___ such as mountain *gene flow *inbreeding* natural selection* founder effect?* random genetic drift _____ **evolutionary mechanism**
28. Population bottleneck in 1890s due to _____ **overhunting**
29. Reason for crustacaens migration? _____ **for breeding**
30. Sterculia khasiana was endemic tree of _____ **Khasi Hills In Meghalaya In India**
31. Which involves storage in high and low temperature _____ **cold storage**

32. Which of the following is the earliest modern protected area? _____ yellow stones national park
33. Bees are responsible for pollinations _____ 250,000 species
34. Mild form of breeding _____ line breeding.
35. Migration involves following type of hazards, _____ 2 type natural hazards, anthropogenic hazards to migration).
36. Type of inbreeding _____ 3 1-close inbreeding, 2-mild breeding, 3-line breeding
37. Gene bank is a type of _____ ex-situ conservation
38. Area of greatest genetic diversity are protected from human interface are known as _____ gene sanctuary
39. PGRA stands for _____ plant genetic resource for food and agriculture
40. NCCP stands for ----- _____ --- national culture collection of Pakistan
41. Peste de petites ruminants also known as _____ sheep and goat plaque
42. According to FAQ species of mollusk are _____ 85000.
43. Longest migration was observed in _____ arctic term bird
44. Cryopreservation can be done _____ -196c.
45. Calypha belongs to family _____ spurge family _____ euphorbaceae / spurge family
46. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow _____ hunting
47. Rhino were hunt for _____ horns
48. Darwin finch is example of _____ adaptive radiation
49. Result of environment and human change _____ bottleneck effect
50. Types of breeding _____ 3
51. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual _____ amount of genetic information
52. Example of extinct species _____
53. Population of Himalayan bear _____ 150-200 in Pakistan
54. Which species is easily regenerated _____ acacia nilotica
55. Sigillaria was a tree _____ spore bearing
56. The tecopa pupfish was native to the _____ mojava desert
57. Extinction rate of mammals _____ 20%
58. Wild best are the part of _____ great migration
59. Which of the following approach can be taken to analyze GxE interaction _____ polygenic
60. Northern areas of Pakistan serving as _____ habitat
61. Longest migration was observed in _____ arctic term bird
62. Cryopreservation can be done _____ -196c
63. Calypha belongs to family _____ spurge family _____ euphorbaceae / spurge family
64. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow _____ hunting
65. Rhino were hunt for _____ horns
66. Darwin finch is example of _____ adaptive radiation
67. Result of environment and human change _____ bottleneck effect
68. Types of breeding _____ 3
69. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual _____ amount of genetic information
70. Example of extinct species _____
71. Population of himalyan bear _____ 150-200 in Pakistan
72. Which species is easily regenerated _____ acacia nilotica
73. Sigillaria was a tree _____ spore bearing
74. The tecopa pupfish was native to the _____ mojava desert

75. Extinction rate of mammals _____ 20%
76. Wild beest are the part of _____ great migration
77. Which of the following approach can betaken to analyze GxE interaction _____ polygenic
78. Northern areas of Pakistan serving as _____ habitat
79. Land race is known as _____ weed, mutant, cultivater, primitive
80. Which is used to protect individuals in protected environment _____ in situ.
81. Which is used large scle for food and agriculture _____ sheep.
82. Phenyl ketonuria is generation caused by _____ mutant.
83. Example of founder effect ?(hemophilia, dwarfism, infant death, _____ all
84. Tigers of migration _____ 4
85. PGR are components of _____.
86. Genetic resolution are sometimes called _____
87. According to FAQ species of mollusk _____ 85000
88. Which hazard of migration _____ all
89. Plant genetic resource are building and fundamental not only in.....but also for the very survival of species in time and space, _____ crop improvement program
90. Which is example of in situ - A, national park, biosphere, gene bank. _____ all
91. -----is known as indian rosewood. _____ DalbergiaSisoo
92. Pakistan is the ----- largest producer of kinow oranges _____ 6th
93. ABSA stands for _____ access and benefit sharing agreement.
94. In 19th century only elephant seales were present _____ 20
95. -Reef are home to _____ % marine animals _____ 25
96. Gene pool types _____ 3
97. Crow follow migration, _____ daily
98. Dwarf lake iris appearance _____ deep blue
99. Cooling proces in which water of tissue become glass of crystal _____ vetrification
100. Cryopreservation is applicable to fishery medical animal-husbandry _____ all
101. Cause of extinction climate change hunting population _____ all
102. Yellow stone national park designed _____ 1872
103. Sea cow hunted _____ to extinction _____ 1768
104. Extinct plant fill cultivated in capacity is _____ cynea superba
105. Breeding line have _____ narrow genetic base
106. Cause of extinction _____ climate change hunting, pollution _____ all
107. Honey bee pollinates plants _____ 250000
108. Cryopreservation id one in low temperature and deep at freezing _____ -80degree
109. Species in danger extinction are _____ endangered
110. How many animal species in danger _____ 20,000 not confirm
111. For which purpose the crustacean can migrate _____ mating
112. Microorganisms are _____ diversity than other living organisms _____ highest
113. Wildebeest are the part of _____ migration
114. Variation in genetic information of with in of same individual of population _____ genetic diversity
115. Allele frequency is affected by _____ all given
116. Population bottleneck in 1890s due to _____ overhunting
117. GWIS stand for _____ A genome wide interaction scan
118. Phenyle- alkaptonuria is the genetic disease caused by _____ mutation

119. _____ is a local variety of domesticated plant species _____ Landrace
120. Sea cow hunted to extinction in ----- _____ 1768
121. Animal closely related to ----- _____ close breeding
122. Dart poison frog have compound _____ alkaloid
123. Genetic resources are sometimes called _____ first resource
124. Landraces is a _____ local variety of domesticated plants
125. Which is called rosewood _____ dalbergia Sissoo
126. Total area under legume crop in Pakistan _____ 1.5m hectares
127. Which one is extinct features of species _____ white rhino
128. Total remaining snow leopard in Pakistan _____ 200
129. Microorganisms produces in _____ Antibodies
130. According to world database on protected area there are over _____ 210,000 protected areas around the world.
131. Rhino are hunted for _____ horns
132. Natural selection will always result in the----- that gives an advantage to its possessor _____ selection of allele
133. Cryopreservation in liquid nitrogen _____ at-196 degree
134. How many categories of gene flow _____ 2
135. Breeding type that is not released to half sister brother and cousins ----line breeding
136. Themes of genetic resources _____ 2
137. Himalayan brown bear _____ 150-200
138. Pakistan in kinow production _____ 6th number
139. Tigers of migration _____ all
140. Gene flow blocked by physical barriers _____ allopatric speciation
141. Plant genetic resources are the building blocks and fundamental not only in **crop improvement program**, but also for the very survival of the species in time and space
142. Biologist suspect we're living through the **sixth major** mass extinction
143. Honey bee pollinates how much plants _____ 250,000 species of plants
144. **Acacia nilotica** is a pioneer species easily regenerated from seed.
145. Sheep was domesticated by humans _____ 10,000BC
146. Phenyl alketonuria caused by _____ mutation
147. Allele frequency is effected by **evolutionary mechanism** such as (mutation*gene flow_in -breeding, natural selection, founder effect, random genetic drift).
148. Population bottleneck in 1980 due to _____ over hunting
149. Reason for crustacean migration _____ for breeding
150. Sterculia khasiana was endemic of tree _____ khasi hills in Meghalaya India
151. Which involves storage low and non freezing temperature _____ cold storage
152. Migration involves five types of hazards _____ 2type
national hazards, anthropogenic hazards to migrants
153. Type of inbreeding _____ 3type _____ 1.close
inbreeding,2.mild breeding, in line breeding)
154. Gene bank is type of _____ ex situ conservation
155. Area of great genetic diversity are protected from human interference are known as _____ gene sanctuary
156. NCCP stand for ---- _____ --national culture collection for Pakistan

157. Conservation of plant genetic resource is necessary for ___ **food security and Agro-biodiversity** ___ both A&B
158. Peste de petis ruminants also known as _____ **sheep & goat plague**
159. According FAO species mollusk are _____ **85000**
160. Which disease is spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by people _____ **MNAMATA**
161. The earliest modern protected area ----- _____ -- **yellow stone national park**
162. Longest migration was observed in _____ **artic term bird**
163. Cryopreservation can be done _____ **-196c**
164. Calypha belongs to family _____ **spurge family euphorbaceae**
165. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow _____ **hunting**
166. Darwin finchis is example of _____ **adaptive radiation**
167. Result of environmental human change _____ **bottleneck effect**
168. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual in ___ **the amount of genetic information**
169. Which species easily generated _____ **acacia nilotica**
170. Sigillaria is a tree _____ **spore bearing**
171. Thetecopa pupfish is native to the _____ **Mojava Desert**
172. Extinction rate of mammals _____ **20%**
173. Wild beast are the part of _____ **great migration**
174. Which of the following approach can be taken to analyze GxE interaction_ **polygenic**
175. Northern areas of Pakistan are serving _____ **habitat**
176. Reef provide habitat to marine life _____ **25%**
177. Land race is known as _____ **cultivar.**
178. Which used to protect individual in protected environment _____ **in situ conservation**
179. Which is used as large scale for food and agriculture _____ **sheep**
180. Phenyl ketonuria is genetic condition caused by _____ **mutant**
181. Which has strong genetic drift _____ **large, small. average,** _____ **all**
182. Example of founder effect **hemophilia, dwarfism, infant death,** _____ **all**
183. Tigers of migration _____ **localclimate, localavailability of food,season of the year, formatting reasons.** _____ **4**
184. Which of the following is used to protect at suitable environment _____ **in situ**
185. Which is hazard of migration _____ **drought, food supply,** _____ **all**
186. Natural selection shows ----- change in genome, _____ **positive**
187. Biologist suspect we are living through ___ **major mass extinction,** _____ **six**
188. Dart poison of frog yield compound like _____ **alkaloid**
189. Sigrilla was a tree _____ **spore bearing**
190.are from generation to generation of all living matter _____ **genes**
191. Which is example of in situ ___ **national park, biosphere, gene bank.** _____ **all**
192. ABSA is stand for _____ **access and benefit sharing agreement by** _____ **interfering**
193. Northern areas of Pakistan are serving as _____ **habitat**
194. In 19th century only elephant scales were present _____ **20**
195. Darwin finchis are classical example of _____ **adaptive radiation**

196. For which purpose crustacean migrate for ----- breeding
197. Reef provide habitat to marine life
198. Gene pool types 3
199. Dwarf lake iris appearance Deep Blue
200. Cooling process in which water of tissue become glass instead of crystal verification
201. Cryopreservation is applicable to fishery medical, animal husbandry. all
202. yellow stone national park is designed in 1872
203. Causes of extinction climate change, hunting, pollution, all
204. Sea cow hunted to extinction in 1768
205. Extinct plant still cultivated in captivity is Cyanea superba
206. Cryopreservation is done low temp and deep freezer at -80degree
207. Allele frequency is affected by mutation gene flow breeding all
208. Breeding line have narrow genetic base
209. Animal closely related in close breeding
210. Species in danger of extinction endangered
211. GWIS stand for a genome wide interaction scan
212. Microorganisms are diversity than other living animals high
213. Variation in genetic information of with in same individual of population genetic diversity
214. How many animal species are in danger 20,000
215. Phenyl alkatonuria is genetic disease caused by mutation
216. is local variety of domesticated plants species. landrace
217. Which of the following is result of productive isolation sympatric speciation
218. Which of the following population has strong gentic drift small population
219. National strategy of PGRFA need t be review if ----- changes world
220. Main threat to large number of species . Pollution
221. If the advantageous gene is removed then the effect is called genetic drift
222. Microorganisms are more diverse
223. Main reason behind meleda disease.
224. Natural selection effects on ecosystem.
225. Together with the components which fulfill agri-ecological functions genetic .reason are grouped under the concept agro biodiversity
226. PGR are components of.....which sustain the humankind biodiversity
227. Genetic resource are heritable characteristics ... of real potential benefit A plant b animal c none ,d both a & b both a & b

228. The degree of relationship is not closer half brother or sister mating or cousin mating a breeding b out breeding c pure breeding .d line breeding _____ **line breeding**
229. _____ is a keystone species , a grizzle bear b Pyrenean ibex c snow leopard d, sea mink _____ **grizzle bear**
230. Cryopreservation occur a liquid nitrogen b freezing temperature c vapor nitrogen _____ **All**
231. Derived genetic expect _____ **inbreeding**
232. Can not permeate the cell membrane such as _____ **sugar**
233. A membrane permeating b non membrane permeating c and b , d none _____ **non membrane permeating membrane**
234. _____ rare treat for eye _____ **hurt fem**
235. The introduction of genetic material by inter-breeding from one population of species to another is _____ **gene flow**
236. Which one of the following is the example artificial barriers **the great china wall, dams, barrages , _____ All**
237. An individual can be protected in controlled environment is _ . **Ex situ conservation**
238. Wild best is an example of _____ **great migration**
239. Which one is the reason of bottleneck effect by _____ **mutation, gene flow, inbreeding, _____ all of the above.**
240. Example of founder effect haemophilia , dwarfism, still birth, /infant birth _____ **all of these**
241. Sheep was domesticated by human in _____ **10,000BC**
242. Which is easily regenerated from seed _____ **acacia nilotica**
243. Genes can be transferred sexually or asexually ----- _____ - **vertical transfer**

Quiz 1

- Which disease was spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by people ----- **Minamata disease**
- NCCP stands for -----, _____ **Natural cultural collection of Pakistan**
- PGRFA stands for -----, _____ **Plant genetic resource for food and agriculture**
- Plant diversity is urgently & effectively conserved is an objective of _____ **GSPC**
- According to FAO species of mollusks are approximately -----, _____ **85000**
- Areas of great genetic diversity are protected from human interference are known as ----
-----, _____ **GENE Sanctuary**
- Peste des petits ruminants also known as -----, _____ **Sheep and goat plaque**
- Gene bank is a type of -----, _____ **Ex situ conservation**
- Conservation of plant genetic resources is necessary for -----, **Food security and agrobiodiversity** _____ **both A & B**

10. The lottery conducted in various countries for purposes of money making provides a good example of -----

MUHAMMAD IMRAN

BT401 - Genetic Resources & Conservation

Lesson No (97 to 107)

QUIZ NO 2

39 MCQs

100% Repeat

1. Climate change-related traits including _____ **All given**
2. Hybridisation may also introduce the new genetic variation required by trees to adapt to _____ **novel environments**
3. some insects use tree terpenes as precursors for their communication or incorporate them into their own defense systems. _____ **pheromones**
4. invertebrates accounts for % of the animals on earth _____ **95**
5.help to maintain soil structure and the availability of water throughout the soil profile. _____ **earthworms**
6. The lack of genetic diversity may inhibit the ability of the population to respond to change _____ **climate**
7. The ability of one genotype to produce more than one phenotypes when exposed to different environment conditions without genetic change is called _____ **phenotypic plasticity**
8. the capacity of ecosystems to adapt is diminished when biodiversity of is lost _____ **invertebrate**
9. are needed to be able to cope with changing climatic conditions, and increasing demands for food and retain the capacity to adapt to potential changes in the types of crops grown _____ **Pollinator populations**
10. natural selection favours genotypes with _____ **ALL given**
11. forest trees are known for showing great in their response to climate changes _____ **plasticity**
12. forests are important due to _____ **all given**
13. Changes in climate also make it possible for and diseases to invade new areas, destroying the forests there _____ **pests**
14. The most important causes of extinction of animals and plants is _____ **habitat loss**
15. a situation where two (or more) species reciprocally affect each other's evolution is describes as _____ **Co-evolution**
16. Tree populations rely on three interplaying mechanisms to respond to environmental change _____ **All given**

17. Factor/factors can affect the services of invertebrates to the environment. _____ **ALL Given**
18. forests majorly removefrom the atmosphere and produce oxygen. _____ **carbon dioxide**
19. Seed orchards, clone banks and clonal archives are examples ofconservation units _____ **static ex situ**
20.ensures the success of species in environments that are highly variable and subject to change. _____ **Genetic diversity**
21. Candidate genes for drought tolerance include those involved in _____ **All given**
22. Some larger soil-dwelling invertebrates, such as earthworms, ants and termites help maintain the chemical fertility needed for _____ **plant growth**
23.have created barriers to the migration of invertebrate species _____ **Human activities**
24. Forest genetic resources or tree genetic resources areof shrub and tree species of actual or future value _____ **genetic material**
25. The adaptive capacity of ecosystem is more likely to dependent on _____ **invertebrate biodiversity**
26. Forest help in driving _____ **Climate Change**
27. The act of moving plants by human to different habitat to experience different environment conditions is term as _____ **Assisted Migration**
28. Tree mortality in ecosystem increase due to change in _____ **All given**
29. Most invertebrates are expected to change their geographical distribution _____ **in response to climate change**
30. Diversity of forest genetic resources enables the species to adapt to _____ **All given**
31. Perhaps the most neglected group of all in research, in farming practices, and in policies and strategies for agriculture and biodiversity are the soil-dwelling _____ **invertebrates**
32. Some larger soil-dwelling invertebrates, such as earthworms, ants and termites, have been described as “ecosystem _____ **engineers**
33.is defined as the capacity of a particular genotype to express different phenotypes under different environmental conditions _____ **phenotypic plasticity**
34. It has been estimated that at least _____percent of world food production comes from crops that are dependent on insect pollination. _____ **35**
35. Almost 35 % of world food production comes from crops that are dependent on _____ **Insect pollination**

36. Studies have shown that the presence of invertebrates, such as earthworms can help to _____ the effect of drought on crops production. _____ **Alleviate**
37. _____ organisms are described as engineers of ecosystem. _____ **Earthworms**
38. Considering the better studied mammals and birds, 100% of the currently described species have been evaluated for their conservation statuses and, out of these, _____ out of 9990 bird species are considered to be endangered. _____ **12%**
39. Assisted migration may be undertaken _____ **All given**

Lesson no 86 to 96

1. Sarus crane is one of Species at Runn of Kutch Wildlife sanctuary. _____ **Threatened**
2. is not generally seen in biodiversity hotspots _____
_____ **Lesser interspecific competition**
3. Is an example of an ex-situ conservation _____ **seed bank**
4. The type of coiling in DNA is _____ **right-handed**
5. is defined as the number of species represented in a specific region landscape or an ecological community _____ **Species richness**
6. Which of the following statement truly describe the biosphere reserve _____ **All of given**
7. DNA Banks are used for the storage of those species that cannot be conserved in process of conservation _____ **In situ**
8. The natural protected area for the conservation of genetic diversity is called _____
_____ **Gene Sanctuaries**
9. Gene sanctuaries are the type of _____ **In situ conservation**
10. Suitable light intensity range must of the plant culture is ... μmol _____ **10 to 1000**
11. If hunting is prohibited, a particular area may be considered a _____ **Nature Reserve"**
12. Gene bank are also known as _____ **All given**
13. Ex-suito conservation is also known as _____ **Static conservation**
14. Endemic species are _____ **Species localized in a specific region**
15. During tissue culture growth room temperature range from depending on species requirements _____ **22°C to 28°C**

16. Desert wolf is in Cholistan Wildlife Sanctuary_____ **Rare**
17. an International Board for Plant Genetic Resource (IBPGR) was established in _____ **1972**
18. plant are totipotent because _____ **A single cell could become a complete plant**
19. what is the characteristic of the DNA that is used for the construction of library_____ **Naked DNA**
20. In...., conservation of habitats rich in genetic diversity was recommended in the UN conference_____ **1972**
21. Ais a large area of land where wild animals live safely or are hunted in a controlled way for sport._____ **game reserve**
22. Germplasm conservation is important to conserve the plant_____ **Wild**
23. Tissue Culture Conservation is an alternative to _____ **Vegetative propagation**
24. In plant tissue culture what is the term ORGANOGENESIS means_____ **Formation of root and shoot from callus culture**
25. Gene sanctuaries are the type of _____ **In situ conservation**
26. DNA of plant can be preserved by rapid drying of plant samples with the help of material_____ **silica gel**
27. What is callus_____ **An unorganised actively dividing the mass of cells maintained in a culture**
28. Germplasm conservation under natural condition is called_____ **Gene bank**
29. Field gene bank also called plant gene banks area of land in which collections of growing plants are assembled_____ **Germplasm**
30. Ex-cuito conservation includes _____ **All given**
31. Threatened species of Rann of Kutch is _____ **all of above**
32. In 1984 gene sanctuaries for conservation of wild relatives of coffee was setup in _____ **Ethiopia**
33. The Buler's Fruit bat is listed as on the IUCN red list_____ **Critically Endangered**
34. that the usefulness of the specimen for PCR-based assays is greater than 4 years when stored at_____ **-18 C°**
35. how long a seed remains viable is known as its _____ **Viability**
36. is the secure long term storage of an individuals genetic material._____ **DNA banking**

37. an area wherein controlled hunting and shooting is permitted on permit basis" is known as _____ **game reserve**
38. the IUCN has listed Great Indian Bustard as in 2011 _____ **critically Endangered**
39. Which of the following statement is correct about the sanctuary _____ **A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species**
40. Gene sanctuaries not only preserve the existing genetic diversity present in a population due to which new ----- combination would appear with time. ____ **Allele and gene**
41. The sum total of all the gene present in a crop and its related species constitutes its _____ **Germplasm**
42. Gene sanctuary is generally establish in the center of _____ **Diversity**
43. ----- can be considered complementary conservation. _____ **DNA banks**
44. Cryopreservation is storage of materials at ----- temperature. _____ **Low**
45. Threatened species of Runn of kutch is _____ **all of above**
46. Plant seeds are stored in _____ for long term storage. ____ **In-vivo Gene Bank**
47. The removal of the medium and transfer of cells from its previous culture into fresh growth medium for further propagation of the cell is called _____ **Subculturing**
48. The first genomic libraries were cloned in _____. **Plasmid**
49. The bulmers fruit bat is listed as ----- on the IUCN RED LIST. ____ **Endangered**
50. Madagascar Pochard die at young age due to _____ **All of them**
51. High humidity increase the ----- growth. _____ **Fungus**
52. What is Dimethyl sulfioxide used for ----- . _____ **Chelating agent**
53. In the ----- major focus is animals _____ **Game reserve**
54. There are two main drawbacks of gene sanctuary one of which is that. _____ **It cannot be easily maintained**
55. Lyophilisation during DNA storage process helps to ----- the DNA. _____ **Preserve**
56. Runn of Kutch wildlife sanctuary is part of the ----- . _____ **Thar desert**

Quiz 2

1. The main objective of category v is -----, _____
To main a balanced interaction of nature and culture
2. Hingol national park was declared reserved in -----, _____ **1988**
3. Which species has been introduced in Lal Suhanra national park ----- **Black buck**
4. Some larger soil dwelling invertebrates such as earthworm ants and termites has been described as -----, _____ **Ecosystem engineers**
5. Perhaps the most neglected group of all in research in farming practices and in polices and strategies for agriculture and biodiversity are the soil dwelling -- _____ **Invertebrates**
6. The useful of the specimen for PCR based assays is graeter than 4 years when stored at -----, _____ **-80°C**
7. Tissue culture conservation is an alternative to -----, _____ **Vegative propagation**
8. Which category areas areas are not necessary associated with human presence and intervention. _____ **Category IV**
9. Considering the better studied mammals and birds 100% of the currently described species have been evaluated for their conservation statuses and out of these ----- out of 9990 birds species are considered to be endangered. _____ **12%**
10. During tissue culture growth room temperature range from ----- depending on species requirements. _____ **22-28 °C**

FINAL TERM

1. Darwin finches classical example of _____ **genetic drift**
2. bottleneck effect elephant seal _____ **over hunting**
3. population has more chances of survival _____ **large gene pool**
4. services generally more efficient _____ **decentralized quarantine**
5. Since insitu conservation has received high priority to the world _____ **1980**
6. the cutting of tree act _____ **1992**
7. Genetic stocks can be divided into _____ Cytological stocks, Mutant stocks, Germplasm set----- _____ **all**
8. Genetic diversity is the variation of individuals in _____ Genes, Alleles, cells, ----- **both a & b**
9. Northern areas of Pakistan are serving as _____ **habitat for many species.**

10. In 19th century only.....individuals of Elephant whales were present _____ 20
11. wildebeest are the part of _____ sardine run migration
12. Largest migration was observed in _____ Arctic term bird
13. Species that are threatened are sometime characterized by _____ Population dynamics, Measure of critical dispensation, A mathematical measure of bio mass. _____ All of above
14. Encourage the conservation of agro biodiversity and aquatic biodiversity -----
_____ Proted land sea scape
15. ----- as a mass of complimentary conservation----- . _____ DNA Bank
16. Tree population rely oninterplaying mechanisms to respond to environmental change _____ 3
17. Nagoya protocol ratified byparties. _____ 97
18. Climate change may however cause range expansion is _____ herbivore insects
19. Thermal gradient can induce _____ due to uneven expansion or contraction in the biochemical system. _____ mechanical stress
20. _____ are preserved by cryopreservation method _____ Genetic material
21. Which one of the following is culturally influenced in natural reserve _____ cave dwelling
22. Genetic resources for food, agriculture and forestry include _____ Both wild and domesticated species
23. Earthworms, ants and termites, have been described as _____ ecosystem engineers
24. Anthropogenic climate change leading to future large-scale dieback in _____ Amazonian rain forest.
25. National park spreading in an area of ----- _____ 100 SQ. KM. TO 500 SQ. KM.
26. Pollinator are _____ major group of invertebrates. ----- _____ SECOND
27. Insects pollinate how much plant species _____ 35%
28. Dolphin is a _____ mammal
29. Ramsar convention came into _____ 21 december 1975
30. -----% of 5488 mammal species and 12 out of 9.990 bird species are considered to be change _____ 21%
31. WCPA stands for _____ world commission on protected areas
32. In Europe one estimate put the role of value marketed _____ non wood goods from forest at _____ 2.3 billions
33. Since the _____ the population of indus has significantly increased here. _____ 1970
34. Largest national park of Pakistan _____ Hingol National Park
35. If hunting is prohibited a game reserve may be considered _____ nature reserve
36. A sanctuary is protected area which is reserved for the conservation of only animals and human activities like _____ harvesting of timber
37. Bahawalpur zoo covers _____ 25 acres
38. Black buck became virtually extinct in the cholistan desert but the species has been reintroduced to _____ Lal Suhanra.
39. Hingol national park declared reserved in _____ 1988

40. Natural geological and geo morphological features _____ (waterfalls, cliffs , clatters, caves).
41. Seaweeds population is _____ 13000
42. Snow leopard population in pakistan left _____ 200
43. Report on fish sperm cryopreservation published in _____ by _____ blaxter1953
44. Cryopreservation in liquid in _____ -196degrees
45. Cartagena protocol was adopted on _____ ,june 2001, at Cartagena-Spain
46. Vegetative propagation is ----- tissue culture
47. Using micro-array analysis, detected that up to **113** genes, were significantly induced by drought into Mediterranean pine tissues.
48. Large natural areas comes into _____ category VI
49. In 2013,rasmer sites has been declared in Pakistan ----- 19
50. In the game reserve the major focus is specifically ----- the animals
51. Climate has direct effect on ----- FGR.
52. There are ----- types of genome transfer _____ two
53. ----- will be fine for cutting tree in 1992 act _____ 5000 rupees
54. Convention on biological diversity ----- 1992
55. FAO stands for _____ food agriculture organization
56. GEWIS stands for ----- genome wide interaction scan
57. -----often result of reproductive isolation _____ Sympatric speciation
58. Light intensity for most plants culture require _____ 50-200 umol-S-1-m-2
59. ----- protected areas act as buffer _____ Category V
60. Cartagena protocols not cover products derived for m _____ LMOs
61. Cartagena protocols deals with _____ biosafety
62. Chashma and Tuansa barrage declared wild life sanctuaries by _____ Punjab government
63. Land race also called local variety of _____ domesticated plants
64. -----are verities developed as since the advent of scientific agriculture in the late nineteenth century _____ Obsolete varieties
65. ----- is easily generated from seed _____ Acacia Nilotic
66. Anthropogenic impact is apparent in the ----- -Coastal Zone
67. Mild breeding is type of ----- inbreeding
68. ----are small sites they focus on more__ prominent natural features _____ National monuments
69. IBPGR stand for ----- international board of plant genetic resource
70. In ---- the food and agriculture organization of UN published the first state of FGR _____ 2014
71. The wild birds abd animal protection act _____ 1912
72. Pakistan animal quarantine _____ 1979
73. PGRFA stands for----- plant genetic resource for food and agriculture
74. NCCP stands for _____ national culture collection for Pakistan
75. Peste des petetis ruminants are called ----- sheep and goat plaque
76. Which disease is spread by consuming mercury poisoned fish _____ MINAMTA disease
77. Pakistan is the -----producer of kinows oranges in the world. _ sixth largest

78. A ----- can be taken to analyses G across E interactions _____ polygenic approach
79. SterculiaKhasia is endemic tree of the _____ Khasi Hills
80. OHSS stand for ----- ovarian hyper stimulation syndrome
81. Genetic resource is sometimes called _____ first resource
82. Phenyl Ketonuria caused by----- mutation.
83. When species has been reintroduced in Lalsuhanra national park? _____ Black buck
84. If the advantage gene is removed then the effect is called ----- genetic effect
85. Crow flow migration _____ daily
86. Darwin finches is is example of _____ adaptive radiation
87. _____ produce by dart poison frog _____ toxins
88. Hiamalyan brown bear _____ 15-200
89. Special care unit _____ ex-situ
90. Closely related individuals _____ inbreeding
91. Micro-organisms are _____ more-diverse
92. National strategy for PGRFA may help _____ country
93. Crustacaens migrate for _____ breeding
94. Genetic strong drift mat effect on storage in _____ small population
95. Coral reefs are also threatened reef for home ____ of marine animals __25%
96. Earliest modern protected areas _____ yellow stone national park
97. The main objective of category V is _____ maintain a balance
interaction of nature and culture
98. Which category area are not associated with presence and intervention _____ category- IV
99. Main objective of habitat species management area A. to maintain species, B to conserve species,3. to conserve species and maintain habitat) _____ all of these.
100. Sir Saqiq Muhammad Khan established _____ bahawalpur Zo
101. WCPA stand for ----- world commission on protected areas
102. Which of the following category encourage biodiversity aquatic biodiversity _____ category-V
103. Tigers for migration _____ all of these
104. -----are link for generation to generation for all living matters _____ Genes
105. IABGR stands for _____
institute of agriculture biotechnology and genetic resources
106. -----by sexual and asexual reproduction _____ Vertical gene transfer
107. More genetic variation in populations _____ natural selection
108. ----- is an example allopatric speciation. _____ Darwin finches
109. Animal genetic resource Animal genetic resource, Animal genetic resource for food and agriculture, 3.farm animal genetic resource. _____ all of these
110. Which of the following category encourage the conservation of aquatic bio-diversity _____ category V
111. Gene bank is a type of -----, _____ Ex situ conservation
112. Calyha rubrinerv is belong to family -----, _____ Euphorbiaceae
113. Number of laboratories in plant genetic resource in Pakistan _____ six-6

114. Areas of great genetic diversity are protected from human interface _____ **gene sanctuary**
115. Sheep were domesticated by humans around _____ **10.000BC**
116. Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved is an objective of _____ **GSPC.**
119. Woody plants like trees have ----genetic diversity than vascular plants like grass _____ **Higher**
120. Conversion of plant genetic resource is necessary for food security, agro bio diversity, commercial use _____ **both a & b**
121. The problem in strict nature reserves is (a disease b, climate change, air pollution _____ **Both B & C**
122. ----- can be used to introduce species that left an area. ___ **Ex-situ conversion**
123. Rasmar conversion was negotiated in -----by countries and NGOs _____ **1960**
124. Greater efforts are needed to estimate the full value of ----- _____ **PGRFA**
125. Species that are threatened are sometimes characterized by (a, population dynamics, critical dispersion, c. mathematical measure of biomass _____ **all of these**
126. Gene sanctuaries provide way to preserve (a. wild species, natural ecosystem. Natural habitat _____ **all of these**
127. Key focus for regulating many of bio chemical process _____ **temperature**
128. Category VI is not designed to accommodate _____ **large scale industrial harvest**
129. It is cheep method for conversion broad range of germ-plasma _____ **seed storage**
130. To date one of the most extensive programmers to develop trees with resistance to insect pests in temperature regions is in _____ **British Columbia**
131. Houghten and Godenlrod typically grows on (moist sandy beaches, shallow depressions .clow sand ridges _____ **all**
132. Quit small protected area and high visitor value Category III _____ **national monuments features**
133. -----is a category wherein samples of animals genetic are preserved cryogenically. _____ **Animals genetic resources**
134. Genetic variation are the variation due to genes allele) _____ **Both A & B**
135. Habitat management work _____ **all of the above**

BEST OF LUCK