

Virtual University of Pakistan

BT401

BT101 MIDTERM & FINALTERM MCQS & QUIZ **SOLVED**

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BT401 MID & FINAL TERM MCQS & QUIZ SOLVED

MIDTERM MCQS SOLVED

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**

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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 crustaceans 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 _____ **250,000species**
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. Animals genetic resource referred as _____ **all given options**
40. PGRA stands for _____ **plant genetic resource for food and agriculture**
41. NCCP stands for ----- **national culture collection of Pakistan**
42. Conservation of plant genetic resource is necessary for _____ food security and agro biodiversity **Both A&B**
43. Peste de petites ruminants also known as _____ **sheep and goat plaque**

44. According to FAQ species of mollusk are **85000**.
45. GSPC was founded in **1999**
46. which disease spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by people **MINAMATA**
47. Longest migration was observed in **artic term bird**
48. Cryopreservation can be done **-196c**.
49. Calypha belongs to family **spurge family euphorbaceae / spurge family**
50. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow **hunting**
51. Rhino were hunt for **horns**
52. Darwin finchis is example of **adaptive radiation**
53. Result of environment and human change **bottleneck effect**
54. Types of breeding **3**
55. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual **amount of genetic information**
56. Example of extinct species _____
57. Population of Himalayan bear **150-200 in Pakistan**
58. Which species is easily regenerated **acacia nilotica**
59. Sigillaria was a tree **spore bearing**
60. The tecopa pupfish was native to the **mojava desert**
61. Extinction rate of mammals **20%**
62. Wild best are the part of **great migration**
63. Which of the following approach can be taken to analyze GxE interaction **polygenic**
64. Northern areas of Pakistan serving as **habitat**
65. Longest migration was observed in **artic term bird**
66. Cryopreservation can be done **-196c**
67. Calypha belongs to family **spurge family euphorbaceae / spurge family**
68. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow **hunting**
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70. Darwin finchis is example of **adaptive radiation**
71. Result of environment and human change **bottleneck effect**
72. Types of breeding **3**
73. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual **amount of genetic information**
74. Example of extinct species _____
75. Population of himalyan bear **150-200 in Pakistan**
76. Which species is easily regenerated **acacia nilotica**
77. Sigillaria was a tree **spore bearing**
78. The tecopa pupfish was native to the **mojava desert**
79. Extinction rate of mammals **20%**
80. Wild beest are the part of **great migration**
81. Which of the following approach can betaken to analyze GxE interaction **polygenic**

82. Northern areas of Pakistan serving as _____ **habitat**
83. Land race is known as _____ weed, mutant, cultivator, primitive
84. Which is used to protect individuals in protected environment _ **in situ**.
85. Which is used large scale for food and agriculture _____ **sheep**.
86. Phenyl ketonuria is generation caused by _____ **mutant**.
87. Example of founder effect ?(hemophilia, dwarfism, infant death, _____ **all**
88. Tigers of migration _____ **4**
89. PGR are components of _____.
90. Genetic resolution are sometimes called _____
91. According to FAO species of mollusk _____ **85000**
92. Which hazard of migration _____ **all**
93. 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**
94. Which is example of in situ - A, **national park, biosphere, gene bank**. **all**
95. -----is known as indian rosewood. **DalbergiaSisoo**
96. Pakistan is the ----- largest producer of kinow oranges **6th**
97. ABSA stands for **access and benefit sharing agreement**.
98. In 19th century only elephant seales were present _____ **20**
1. Reef are home to _____ % marine animals _____ **25**
2. Gene pool types _____ **3**
3. Crow follow migration, _____ **daily**
4. Dwarf lake iris appearance _____ **deep blue**
5. Cooling proces in which water of tissue become glass of crystal **vetrification**
6. Cryopreservation is applicable to fishery medical animal-husbandry _____ **all**
7. Cause of extinction climate change hunting population _____ **all**
8. Yellow stone national park designed _____ **1872**
9. Sea cow hunted _____ to extinction **1768**
10. Extinct plant fill cultivated in capacity is _____ **cynea superba**
11. Breeding line have _____ **narrow genetic base**
12. Cause of extinction _____ climate change hunting, pollution **all**
13. Honey bee pollinates plants _____ **250000**
14. Cryopreservation id one in low temperature and deep at freezing _____ **-80degree**
15. Species in danger extinction are _____ **endangered**
16. Transfer of gene from parent to offspring _____ **Vertical transfer of gene**
17. How many animal species in danger _____ **20,000 not confirm**
18. For which purpose the crustacean can migrate _____ **mating**
19. Microorganisms are _____ diversity than other living organisms **highest**
20. Wildebeest are the part of _____ **migration**
21. Variation in genetic information of with in of same individual of population _____ **genetic diversity**
22. Allele frequency is affected by _____ **all given**
23. Population bottleneck in 1890s due to _____ **overhunting**
24. GWIS stand for _____ **A genome wide interaction scan**

25. Phenyl- alkaptonuria is the genetic disease caused by _____ mutation
26. _____ is a local variety of domesticated plant species Landrace
27. Sea cow hunted to extinction in ----- 1768
28. Animal closely related to ----- close breeding
29. Dart poison frog have compound _____ alkaloid
30. Genetic resources are sometimes called _____ first resource
31. Landraces is a _____ local variety of domesticated plants
32. Which is called rosewood _____ dalbergia Sissoo
33. Total area under legume crop in Pakistan _____ 1.5m hectares
34. Which one is extinct features of species _____ white rhino
35. Total remaining snow leopard in Pakistan _____ 200
36. GSPC program founded in _____ 1999
37. Microorganisms produces in _____ Antibodies
38. According to world database on protected area there are over 210,000 protected areas around the world.
39. Rhino are hunted for _____ horns
40. Natural selection will always result in the----- that gives an advantage to its possessor selection of allele
41. Cryopreservation in liquid nitrogen _____ at-196 degree
42. How many categories of gene flow _____ 2
43. Breeding type that is not released to half sister brother and cousins -----line breeding
44. The strongest effect of genetic drift on _____ small population
45. Themes of genetic resources _____ 2
46. Himalayan brown bear _____ 150-200
47. Pakistan in know production _____ 6th number
48. Tigers of migration _____ all
49. Gene flow blocked by physical barriers _____ allopatric speciation
50. 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
51. Biologist suspect we're living through the sixth major mass extinction
52. Honey bee pollinates how much plants _____ 250,000 species of plants
53. *Acacia nilotica* is a pioneer species easily regenerated from seed.
54. Sheep was domesticated by humans _____ 10,000BC
55. Phenyl alketonuria caused by _____ mutation
56. Allele frequency is effected by evolutionary mechanism such as (mutation*gene flow_in -breeding, natural selection, founder effect, random genetic drift).
57. Population bottleneck in 1980 due to _____ over hunting
58. Reason for crustacean migration _____ for breeding
59. *Sterculia khasiana* was endemic of tree _____ khasi hills in Meghalaya India
60. Which involves storage low and non freezing temperature _____ cold storage

61. Migration involves five types of hazards _____ 2type national hazards, anthropogenic hazards to migrants
62. Type of inbreeding _____ 3type 1.close inbreeding, 2.mild breeding, in line breeding)
63. Gene bank is type of _____ ex situ conservation
64. Area of great genetic diversity are protected from human interference are known as _____ gene sanctuary
65. Animal genetic resources referred as _____ all given options
66. PGRFA stands for -----plant genetic resource for food and agriculture
67. NCCP stand for -----national culture collection for Pakistan
68. Conservation of plant genetic resource is necessary for _____ food security and Agro-biodiversity _ both A&B
69. Peste de petis ruminants also known as _____ sheep & goat plague
70. According FAO species mollusk are _____ 85000
71. Which disease is spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by people _____ MNAMATA
72. The earliest modern protected area ----- yellow stone national park
73. Longest migration was observed in _____ arctic tern bird
74. Cryopreservation can be done _____ -196c
75. Calypha belongs to family _____ spurge family euphorbaceae
76. Cause behind extinction of steller sea cow _____ hunting
77. Darwin finches is example of _____ adaptive radiation
78. Result of environmental human change _____ bottleneck effect
79. Genetic diversity is the variation of individual in the amount of genetic information
80. Which species easily generated _____ acacia nilotica
81. Sigillaria is a tree _____ spore bearing
82. Thetecopa pupfish is native to the _____ Mojave Desert
83. Extinction rate of mammals _____ 20%
84. Wild beast are the part of _____ great migration
85. Which of the following approach can be taken to analyze GxE interaction polygenic
86. Northern areas of Pakistan are serving _____ habitat
87. Reef provide habitat to marine life _____ 25%
88. Land race is known as _____ cultivar.
89. Which used to protect individual in protected environment _____ in situ conservation
90. Which is used as large scale for food and agriculture _____ sheep
91. Phenyl ketonuria is genetic condition caused by _____ mutant
92. Which has strong genetic drift _____ large, small. average, all
93. Example of founder effect hemophilia, dwarfism, infant death, all
94. Tigers of migration _____ local climate, local availability of food, season of the year, formatting reasons. 4

95. Which of the following is used to protect at suitable environment **in situ**
96. Which is hazard of migration _____ **drought, food supply, all**
97. Natural selection shows ----- change in genome, **positive**
98. Biologist suspect we are living through ___ major mass extinction, **six**
1. Dart poison of frog yield compound like _____ **alkaloid**
2. Sigrilla was a tree _____ **spore bearing**
3.are from generation to generation of all living matter _____ **genes**
4. Which is example of in situ _____ **national park, biosphere, gene bank. all**
5. ABSA is stand for _____ access and benefit sharing agreement by _____ **interfering**
6. Northern areas of Pakistan are serving as _____ **habitat**
7. In 19th century only elephant scales were present _____ **20**
8. Darwin finchis are classical example of _____ **adaptive radiation**
9. For which purpose crustacean migrate for ----- **breeding**
10. Reef provide habitat to _____ **marine life**
11. Gene pool types _____ **3**
12. Crow follow migration _____ **daily**
13. Dwarf lake iris appearance _____ **Deep Blue**
14. Cooling process in which water of tissue become glass instead of crystal **verification**
15. Cryopreservation is applicable to _____ **fishery medical, animal husbandry. all**
16. yellow stone national park is designed in _____ **1872**
17. Causes of extinction _____ **climate change, hunting, pollution, all**
18. Sea cow hunted to extinction in _____ **1768**
19. Extinct plant still cultivated in captivity is _____ **Cyanea superba**
20. Cryopreservation is done low temp and deep freezer at _____ - **80degree**
21. Allele frequency is affected by _____ mutation gene flow breeding **all**
22. Breeding line have _____ **narrow genetic base**
23. Animal closely related in _____ **close breeding**
24. Transfer of gene from parent to off spring _____ **vertical transfer of gene**

25. Species in danger of extinction _____ **endangered**
26. GWIS stand for _____ **a genome wide interaction scan**
27. Microorganisms are _____ diversity than other living animals **high**
28. Variation in genetic information of within same individual of population **genetic diversity**
29. How many animal species are in danger _____ **20,000**
30. Phenyl alkatonuria is genetic disease caused by _____ **mutation**
31. _____ is local variety of domesticated plants species. **landrace**
32. Which of the following is result of productive isolation **sympatric speciation**
33. Which of the following population has strong genetic drift _____ **small population**
34. National strategy of PGRFA need to be review if ----- changes **world**
35. Main threat to large number of species ----- **Pollution**
36. If the advantageous gene is removed then the effect is called _____ **genetic drift**
37. Microorganisms are _____ **more diverse**
38. Main reason behind mela disease.
39. Natural selection effects on ecosystem.
40. Together with the components which fulfill agri-ecological functions genetic reason are grouped under the concept _____ **agro biodiversity**
41. PGR are components of.....which sustain the humankind _____ **biodiversity**
42. Genetic resource are heritable characteristics ... **of real potential benefit** A plant b animal c none ,d both a & b _____ **both a & b**
43. 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**
44. ----- is a keystone species , a grizzly bear b Pyrenean ibex c snow leopard d, sea mink **grizzly bear**
45. Cryopreservation occur a liquid nitrogen b freezing temperature c vapor nitrogen **All**
46. Derived genetic expect _____ **inbreeding**
47. Can not permeate the cell membrane such as _____ **sugar**

48. A membrane permeating b non membrane permeating c and b , d none
non membrane permeating membrane
49. ----- rare treat for eye hurt fem
50. The introduction of genetic material by inter-breeding from one
population of species to another is ____ gene flow
51. Which one of the following is the example artificial barriers the great china
wall, dams, barrages , All
52. An individual can be protected in controlled environment is ____ . Ex situ
conservation
53. Wild best is an example of ____ great migration
54. Which one is the reason of bottleneck effect by ____ mutation, gene
flow, inbreeding, all of the above.
55. Example of founder effect haemophilia , dwarfism, still birth, /infant birth
all of these
56. Sheep was domesticated by human in ____ 10,000BC
57. Which is easily regenerated from seed ____ acacia nilotica
58. Genes can be transferred sexually or asexually ----- vertical transfer

BT401 QUIZ-1 SOLVED

1. Which disease was spread due to consuming mercury poisoned fishes by
people ----- . Minamata disease
2. NCCP stands for ----- . Natural cultural collection of Pakistan
3. Genetic stock can be divided into ----- general groups. 3
4. PGRFA stands for ----- . Plant genetic resource for food and agriculture
5. GSPC was founded in ----- . 1999
6. Plant diversity is urgently & effectively conserved is an objective of GSPC
7. According to FAO species of mollusks are approximately ----- . 85000
8. Areas of great genetic diversity are protected from human interference are
known as ----- . GENE Sanctuary

9. Peste des petits ruminants also known as -----, Sheep and goat plaque
10. Gene bank is a type of -----, **Ex situ conservation**
11. Woody plants like trees have a ----- genetic diversity then vascular plants like grasses. **Higher**
12. Conservation of plant genetic resources is necessary for -----, **Food security and agrobiodiversity both A & B**
13. The lottery conducted in various countries for purposes of money making provides a good example of -----
a) Uniform distribution b) normal distribution c) binomial distribution d) poisson distribution **not confirmed**
14. Animals genetic resources referred as -----, **All**
15. In a binomial distribution formula of calculating standard deviation is -----
a) $\sqrt{p}$ b) $\sqrt{pq}$ c) $\sqrt{npq}$ d) $\sqrt{np}$ **not confirmed**
16. In a normal distribution how much areas lies b/w $\mu \pm \sigma$ is-----, **not confirmed**
a) 65% b) 68% c) 75% d) 80%
17. What is the value of cumulative distribution function $F(x)$ of $x=3$
a) 0.75 b) 0.45 c) 0.35 d) 0.65 **not confirmed**

BT401 QUIZ -2 SOLVED

sign of bright future

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**

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6. The useful of the specimen for PCR based assays is greater than 4 years when stored at -----, **-80°C**
7. Tissue culture conservation is an alternative to -----, **Vegative propagation**
8. Which category 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**

BT401 FINAL TERM MCQS

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 tern 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 --
-----, **Proteted land sea scape**
15. ----- as a mass of complimentary conservation----- . **DNA Bank**
16. Tree population rely on -----interplaying mechanisms to respond to environmental change **3**
17. Nagoya protocol ratified by -----parties. **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 geomorphological 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 1953 by Blaxter
44. Cryopreservation in liquid nitrogen -196 degrees
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 in Mediterranean pine tissues.
48. Large natural areas come into category VI
49. In 2013, Ramsar sites have 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 two types of genome transfer
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 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$
59. Protected areas act as buffer Category V
60. Cartagena protocols not cover products derived from LMOs
61. Cartagena protocols deal 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. Varieties developed as since the advent of scientific agriculture in the late nineteenth century Obsolete varieties
65. Easily generated from seed Acacia Nilotic
66. Anthropogenic impact is apparent in the Coastal Zone
67. Mild breeding is type of inbreeding
68. Small sites they focus on more prominent natural features National monuments
69. IBPGR stand for international board of plant genetic resource
70. In 2014 the food and agriculture organization of UN published the first state of FGR
71. The wild birds and 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. According to FAO species of moluskus are _____ 85000
77. GSPC was found in _____ 1999
78. Which disease is spread by consuming mercury poisoned fish MINAMTA disease
79. Genetic stocks can be derived into _____ 3 groups
80. Pakistan is the -----producer of kinows oranges in the world. sixth largest
81. A ----- can be taken to analyses G across E interactions polygenic approach
82. SterculiaKhasia is endemic tree of the Khasi Hills
83. OHSS stand for ----- ovarian hyper stimulation syndrome
84. Genetic resource is sometimes called _____ first resource
85. Phenyl Ketonuria caused by----- mutation.
86. When species has been reintroduced in Lalsuhanra national park? Black buck
87. If the advantage gene is removed then the effect is called ----- genetic effect
88. Crow flow migration _____ daily
89. Darwin finches is is example of _____ adaptive radiation
90. _____ produce by dart poison frog _____ toxins
91. Hiamalyan brown bear _____ 15-200
92. Special care unit _____ ex-situ
93. Closely related individuals _____ inbreeding
94. Micro-organisms are _____ more-diverse
95. National strategy for PGRFA may help _____ country
96. Crustacaens migrate for _____ breeding
97. Genetic strong drift mat effect on storage in _____ small population
98. Coral reefs are also threatened reef for home _____ of marine animals 25%
99. Earliest modern protected areas _____ yellow stone national park
100. The main objective of category V is _____ maintain a balance interaction of nature and culture
101. Which category area are not associated with presence and intervention category- IV
102. 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.
103. Sir Saqiq Muhammad Khan established _____ bahawalpur Zo
104. WCPA stand for ----- world commission on protected areas
105. Which of the following category encourage biodiversity aquatic biodiversity category-V
106. Tigers for migration _____ all of these

107. -----are link for generation to generation for all living matters
Genes
108. IABGR stands for _____ institute of agriculture biotechnology and genetic resources
109. -----by sexual and asexual reproduction Vertical gene transfer
110. More genetic variation in populations _____ natural selection
111. ----- is an example allopatric speciation. Darwin finches
112. Animal genetic resource Animal genetic resource, Animal genetic resource for food and agriculture, 3.farm animal genetic resource. all of these
113. Which of the following category encourage the conservation of aquatic bio-diversity category V
114. Gene bank is a type of -----. Ex situ conservation
115. Calyha rubrinerv is belong to family -----. Euphorbiaceae
116. Number of laboratories in plant genetic resource in Pakistan _____
six-6
117. Areas of great genetic diversity are protected from human interface
gene sanctuary
118. Sheep were domesticated by humans around _____ 10.000BC
119. 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 cheap method for conversion broad range of germ-plasma_____
seed storage
130. To date one of the most extensive programmes to develop trees
with resistance to insect pests in temperate regions is in British
Columbia
131. Houghton and Godenrod typically grows on (moist sandy beaches,
shallow depressions, low sand ridges all
132. Quite 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

REGARDS

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