

Created By: Muhammad Nadeem* Hassan Lateef *Rauf Akhtar * Samreen *Samera *Sobia

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1.are the heritable characteristics of a plant or animal of real or potential benefit to people Genetic resources
2. Animals, plants, micro-organisms and invertebrates which are used for Food, Agriculture and Forestry are calledGenetic Resources
3. Together with the components which fulfill agri-ecological functions they are grouped under the conceptAgro biodiversity
4. Genetic resources for Food, Agriculture and Forestry include both and wild species , domesticated
5. There are important themes with regard to genetic resources two
6. Full form of ABSA is Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement
7. The Protocol focuses on the equitable sharing of genetic material Nagoya
8. How many Types of Genetic Resources 6
9. Full form of PGRFA Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
10. Full form of AnGR Animal genetic resources
11. Forest genetic resources are thematerials maintained heritable
12. Full form of FGR Forest genetic resources
13. All water-dwelling genetic resources are Aquatic genetic resources
14. Genetic resources of micro-organisms means genetic material ofvalue from micro-organisms. actual or potential
15. Invertebrates include a great number of species that perform valuable functions inecosystems agro-
16. Genetic resources are classified into 3
17. Genetic resources are sometimes called the first resource
18. Man made resources is also called as Capital resources
19. What is meant by attention of genetic resources means attention to the vast diversity among and between species of animals, plants, and microorganisms.
20.are the link from generation to generation of all living matter Genes
21. Are the plants genetic resources are used for the crop improvement not only in crop improvement program, but also for the very survival of the species in time and space
22.of a crop may be define as the sum total of all hereditary material Germplasm
23. PGR can be broadly divided intotypes two
24. On which base we divide plant genetic resources
25. What are indigenous
26. What are exotic plants
27. Plant genetic resources are the component of Germplasm
28. Germplasm of a crop consist of types of material 5
29. Obsolete varieties are varieties developed in late nineteenth century
30. These Wheat varieties K65, K68, Pb591 havevarities tall varities
31. Varieties in cultivation are theto use in the breeding program easiest
32. They are goodof gene for yield, quality etc source
33.group nearly contain homozygous line or mutant lines Breeding Lines
34. crop species are directly derived from..... wild species
35. Genetic resources of either transient or..... long-lasting value
36. Genetic stocks can be divided intogeneral groups three
37. Conservation of plant genetic resources is necessary forand agro-biodiversity food security

1. What is plant genetic resources conservation or germplasm conservation

Germplasm or plant genetic resource has to be maintained in such a state that minimize the risk of loss and allows either is direct planting in the field or its preparation of planting with relative ease this is called plant genetic resources conservation or germplasm conservation

2. Why do we need to conserve plant genetic resources?

- conservation of plant genetic resources is necessary for food security and agro-biodiversity
- Biodiversity provides a valuable source of compounds to the medical, food and crop protection industries.
- Maintenance of ecosystem
- Genetic resources need to be conserved so that they may be used in crop research and be used as sources of genes for crop improvement

3. What is Conservation of plant genetic resources

- Selection of target taxa
- Project commission
- Eco geographic survey/preliminary survey mission
- Conservation objectives
- Field exploration
- Conservation strategies
- Conserved product deposition and dissemination
- Characterization/ Evaluation
- PGR utilization
- Utilization products